

# Monthly Labor Review

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MARCH 1956 VOL. 79 NO.

3

**Disinflationary Policy and Wages in Great Britain**

**Industrial Research and Development—Costs and Manpower**

**Changing Employment Patterns in Industry**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# The Labor Month in Review

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MARCH 1 was pay-increase day for an estimated 2.1 million workers directly affected by the change in the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act raising the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.00. An indeterminate number of other employees, most of them already above the minimum, received increases preserving (at least in part) existing wage differentials and relationships. The last previous change in statutory minimum rates was in 1950. Approximately 24 million workers are covered by the law.

The U. S. Department of Labor, charged with enforcement of the act, has increased its inspection staff and is opening 25 additional field offices, anticipating two-thirds more investigations than previously.

LABOR PARTICIPATION in springtime Washington conferences began early in March. More than 2,000 delegates to the second National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department conferred between March 5 and 9. They met with local Congressmen and urged revision of the Taft-Hartley and Davis-Bacon acts and the inclusion of prevailing wage provisions in various construction bills before Congress. The United Auto Workers (formerly CIO) will hold its annual educational conference April 21-24, with 3,000 delegates expected. (The UAW, incidentally, has announced that it will designate itself "UAW," without the AFL-CIO affix, except when legally necessary, to avoid confusion with the former AFL Auto Workers.) On May 7-9 the Machinists' Union will hold a National Staff Conference of nearly 800 officers in conjunction with its Non-Partisan Political League. Spring also meant moving day for the Machinists, who occupied their newly-built headquarters on March 5. The AFL-CIO a week earlier began to move departments into its new

building. The American Newspaper Guild moves from New York to Washington April 2.

IN MID-FEBRUARY speakers at an American Management Association meeting in Chicago (quoted at length in the April 1956 Monthly Labor Review) expressed belief that labor-management relations are maturing, that labor is becoming increasingly responsible, that the AFL-CIO merger may be a force for good, and that supplemental unemployment benefits may have a salutary operational effect.

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council had hardly adjourned its first post-merger meeting, with the establishment of committees to handle financial and jurisdictional problems of organizing campaigns, when the Teamsters' union, through its Eastern, Central, and Southern Conferences, acknowledged on February 27 that it would make a \$400,000 credit available to the International Longshoreman's Association. The ILA was expelled from the AFL in 1953 for racketeering and undemocratic practices. James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president and chairman of the Central Conference, declared that the Teamsters would also support the ousted longshore union in any representation election contest with the present AFL-CIO affiliate in that jurisdiction. Teamster president Dave Beck, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at first disclaimed responsibility or authority in the matter. But shortly after President George Meany promised to take whatever action was warranted by "the principles set forth in the constitution of the AFL-CIO," the Teamster president announced postponement of action on the loan.

Three related and concurrent actions transpired. There was a strong election effort by Hoffa (with the result not yet settled) to unseat Martin J. Lacey as president of the Teamsters' joint council in New York City. A special referee recommended to a New York State Supreme Court Justice that Captain William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, which Hoffa supports, be jailed for criminal contempt of court for his part in violating an injunction against a waterfront strike last September. Finally, the United States Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the conviction of Joseph P. Ryan for

accepting bribes while he was president of the ILA.

Two other unions faced problems of varying degrees of seriousness. The Society of Skilled Trades, founded on dissatisfaction of some auto workers with what is claimed to be a narrowing differential for skilled trades, evoked the official attention of the UAW. Vice president Leonard Woodcock devoted a portion of his dedicatory address, at a new headquarters for a Flint Chevrolet local, to castigating the craft organizational approach in the auto industry and denying that UAW's wage settlements had "closed the gap between production workers and skilled tradesmen." Unity arrangements between the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers were at a standstill over officer representation in the merged union.

On the brighter side of labor unity, Arkansas on March 20 was scheduled to be the first State to unite the former AFL and CIO State bodies. Similar action is expected in Tennessee April 7.

SETTLEMENT of the Westinghouse strike, 5 months old in mid-March, again failed when the International Union of Electrical Workers would not accept in toto a compromise settlement suggested by 2 special arbitrators appointed by the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service. The union wanted 36 discharged strikers returned to work without arbitration of their status and positive guarantees against loss of pay by workers transferred from incentive to "day rate" jobs. Other broad provisions of the settlement plan—a 5-year contract, pay and fringe benefit improvements, company right to time-study certain nonincentive jobs (subject to arbitration)—were apparently acceptable to the union.

The current aircraft negotiations—beset with strikes at eastern plants of Republic Aviation and Fairchild—were the only other labor-management situations of national importance. On the West Coast, however, where the larger plants are located, the International Association of Machinists settled with Lockheed on the basis of a 17-cent-an-hour package increase over a 2-year period. Bargaining continued with Douglas and North American. The UAW and the IAM consult and cooperate in these negotiations but do not make identical proposals for the industry as a whole.

In the offing were the steel negotiations, scheduled to commence in May. Present contracts expire June 30. The United Steelworkers recently

negotiated a 52-week employer-financed supplemental unemployment benefit plan with the major can companies. A related plan has been part of the union's bargaining program with the major steel producers for many years, and the union indicated that such a plan and weekend premium pay would be included in the 1956 demands.

In other bargaining actions, the Railway Express Agency and the Railway Clerks agreed to an hourly wage increase of 9½ cents as of December 1, 1955, plus health and welfare benefits worth about 4 cents starting March 1, 1956. About 40,000 workers represented by the Glass Bottle Blowers received an 8-percent raise. The Communist-oriented International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) in Hawaii settled for a 10-cent-an-hour raise and a unique unemployment benefit plan for 8,000 agricultural workers on pineapple plantations. Special legislation permitting seizure by the State halted the Baltimore transit strike after more than a month and authorized binding arbitration if the parties do not compose their differences within 60 days.

THE United States Supreme Court late in February ruled (6-3) that a strike against unfair labor practices of employers does not violate the Taft-Hartley Act provision for a 60-day cooling off period prior to a strike at the expiration or modification of a contract. Only economic strikes are so proscribed.

In the foreign labor field, serious attention in March was directed toward the British trade unions' and Labor Party's attack against the Government's economic policies. (See article on page 269.) Both charged that falling production and employment would ensure and that renewed wage demands would be instituted to meet resulting higher prices. A second matter of considerable concern was the Finnish general strike which began on March 1 in support of wage-increase demands and which by March 6 had erupted into sporadic violence. General pay-increase demands were also being pushed by unions in a number of countries where inflationary pressures exist. Government-established increases for all workers were announced in Spain and Argentina. In Chile most trade union leaders who took part in the recent general strike for wage improvements were arrested.



# Disinflationary Policy and Wages in Great Britain

H. M. DOUTY\*

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article was written in November 1955. In mid-February, additional disinflationary measures were passed by the British Government, including an increase of 1 percent in the bank rate (now at 5½ percent), tighter controls over installment purchases of a wide range of goods, reduction of Government subsidies on bread and milk, a cut in planned capital expenditures of nationalized industries, and a suspension of the investment allowance (in effect, a subsidy) provided in 1954 to encourage fixed capital expansion in private industry.*

GREAT BRITAIN has had virtually no respite from the inflationary pressures generated initially by World War II. Short periods of comparative stability have served merely to punctuate the upward thrust of prices.<sup>1</sup> The current phase of the inflationary process in Great Britain appears to date from about mid-1954. Beginning early in 1955, a series of anti-inflationary measures were instituted by the British Government. These measures, which are described at a later point, are broadly designed to dampen internal consumer demand, particularly for durable goods, reduce the rate of investment, and stimulate exports.

This particular effort at the overall direction of the economy is interesting from a number of points of view. This article seeks merely to provide a framework against which the consequences of these measures of economic control on the movement of money wages can be observed. Questions of "wage policy" and wage trends clearly have major significance in free societies which attempt the immensely difficult task of

reconciling full employment and economic stability. One of the many aspects of the problem on which experience is lacking is the extent to which, in a situation of full employment,<sup>2</sup> wage actions can be influenced by instruments of economic control available to democratic governments.

## Wage Rates, Earnings, and Retail Prices

Two general measures of wage change are available for Great Britain.<sup>3</sup> The first is an index of wage rates which has an exceedingly comprehensive industrial coverage. The index is based on rates fixed by collective bargaining, arbitration, or statutory orders; it measures, therefore, only the formal and general changes that occur in the level of rates. It does not take account, for example, of the effect of changes in productivity on the "earned rates" of workers employed under incentive pay systems, or of changes in rates that are not obtained through some type of formal wage-fixing procedure.

The second measure of wage change is an average hourly and weekly earnings series based upon surveys relating to payroll periods in April and October of each year. Industry coverage of this semiannual series is less comprehensive than the wage rate series and, hence, the two are not strictly comparable.<sup>4</sup> For broad purposes, however, the two series may be used to indicate the trend of wage rates and earnings for British workers in the postwar period.<sup>5</sup>

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\*On leave from the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

<sup>1</sup> Since January 1932, retail prices in Great Britain have risen, on the average, by more than 15 percent; by contrast, the level of consumer prices in the United States has fluctuated within the narrow range of 3 percent in the same period.

<sup>2</sup> The "full employment" currently existing in Great Britain is "full" in the Beveridge sense of an excess of job vacancies over job applicants. At the end of August 1955, there were about 200,000 registered unemployed out of a civilian labor force of approximately 23 million. At the same time, almost 450,000 vacancies were registered with the employment exchanges. Hence, the ratio of registered vacancies to unemployed workers was more than 2 to 1 and, if labor mobility among jobs and areas were perfect, unemployment in Great Britain would have been zero. The demand for labor at existing wage rates, however, obviously would not have been satisfied. It should be noted that vacancies registered at the employment exchanges do not represent the total number of vacancies that need to be filled. However, the relation between registered vacancies and registered unemployment provides general insight into the condition of the labor market.

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all data on employment, wage rates, earnings, and retail prices are from the Ministry of Labor Gazette, November 1955 or prior issues.

<sup>4</sup> The earnings series excludes coal mining, railway service, agriculture, and the distributive trades.

<sup>5</sup> For the industries covered by the semiannual earnings surveys, the average level of rates of wages in April 1955 was estimated to be about 52 percent above the April 1947 level. The index of rates for the industries included in the wage rate series also increased by 52 percent during this period.

The movements of wage rates, average weekly earnings, and retail prices from the spring of 1947 to the fall of 1955 are shown in the accompanying chart. During this period, wage rates increased 53 percent and consumer prices 52 percent. The gap between the movement of wage rates and retail prices, never large, narrowed in the latter half of this period and then disappeared. Average weekly earnings stood, at the time of the semi-annual survey in April 1955, at 76 percent above their level in April 1947. In broad terms, British workers appear to have maintained the real value of their wage rates; real weekly earnings, and hence living standards, have increased appreciably.

Year-to-year changes in the levels of wage rates, weekly earnings, and retail prices have varied considerably. The change from October to October for each year beginning with 1947-48 is shown in the following tabulation:

	Percentage increase in—		
	Wage rates	Retail prices	Weekly earnings
1947-48.....	4.9	6.9	7.6
1948-49.....	1.9	3.7	4.4
1949-50.....	1.8	2.6	5.0
1950-51.....	9.9	13.0	9.7
1951-52.....	7.4	7.0	8.1
1952-53.....	4.6	1.4	5.4
1953-54.....	5.1	2.9	7.1
1954-55.....	7.0	5.6	19.0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

It will be observed that the change in the level of wage rates between October 1954 and October 1955 (7 percent) was exceeded in only two of the earlier periods. These two periods, 1950-51 and 1951-52, followed approximately 2 years of extraordinary wage restraint on the part of British trade unions and coincided with the fresh inflationary impulses arising out of the Korean situation. While wage rates increased 7 percent in the year beginning October 1954, the level of retail prices rose by more than 5 percent. In the 6 months between October 1954 and April 1955, average weekly earnings advanced fully 6 percent. [Editor's Note.—Preliminary figures for October 1955 show a 9-percent rise over the year.]

The sweep of the wage movement during the 1-year period is suggested by reports to the Ministry of Labor indicating that almost 14 million workers received wage adjustments through direct negotiation, arbitration, or other machinery for wage determination. Moreover, under conditions of full or overfull employment, the terms of

formal settlements (which the wage rate index measures) often tend to be exceeded as employers make supplementary adjustments to retain or attract workers. At a recent conference of the British Employers' Confederation it was stated that "in many industries today shortages of particular classes of labor are tempting employers—often against their better judgment—to attract the workers they want by offering wages in excess of the nationally prescribed rates."<sup>6</sup>

The vigor of the movement for higher money wages had not perceptibly diminished by the fall of 1955, when wage claims affecting very large groups of workers were being formulated or presented. The largest single group entering negotiations is the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, comprising 39 unions representing almost 3 million workers in the important and heterogeneous metalworking industries. Wages of these workers were increased as recently as March 1955.<sup>7</sup> In coal mining, printing, construction, longshoring, electric and gas utilities, and many other industries, the question of higher wages is or will shortly be under discussion.

### Rising Inflationary Pressure, 1954-55

Once an inflationary movement is under way, its symptoms usually can be readily recognized. There is much about inflation, however, that is not clear including, very often, its underlying causes and, at least until well after the event, the timing of its initial and later stages. The question of timing is especially difficult when dealing with a long-term inflationary movement, when the question is one of periods of greater or lesser intensity.

A new phase of the postwar inflationary movement in Great Britain apparently began in the summer or fall of 1954. The initiating factor may have been an increase in private investment in plant and equipment concomitant with an already high rate of investment, particularly in housing. In 1954, indeed, industrial investment was encouraged by the Government as a matter of policy with the aim, of course, of raising the productivity of British industry. The success of this effort was reflected in a marked increase in orders for machine

<sup>6</sup> London Times, October 26, 1955.

<sup>7</sup> Typically, a substantial time lag exists between the presentation of wage demands and the conclusion of a settlement.

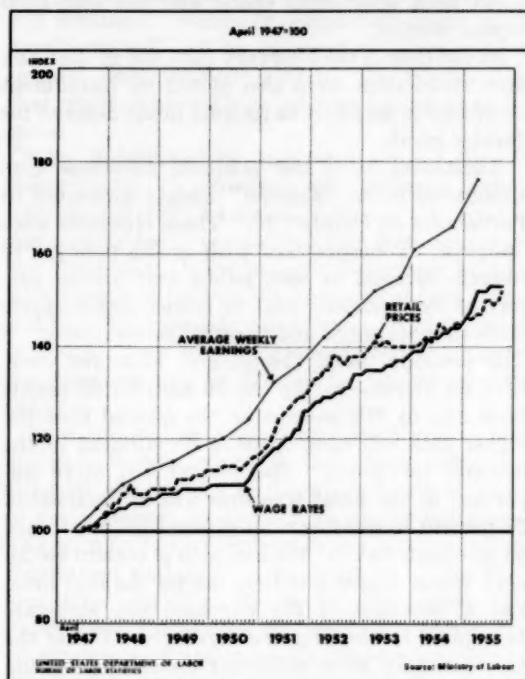
tools in the first half of 1955 as compared with 1954, and in a substantial increase in the volume of starts on construction for industrial purposes.

But whatever the initiating cause or causes, the renewed inflationary pressures threatened seriously to arrest progress toward internal and external economic stability. Wages and prices rose substantially between the fall of 1954 and the fall of 1955, as already indicated. Industrial production rose also, but less rapidly than wages. Furthermore, business profits were relatively high. Advances in wage and other costs were offset, at least in part, through price increases made possible by a very high level of demand. Domestic demand for consumer durable goods, in particular, increased significantly. For example, domestic consumption of passenger automobiles increased 39 percent during the first 9 months in 1955 compared with the corresponding period in 1954; the 1955 output and domestic sales of such products as motorcycles, television sets, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners also advanced sharply.<sup>8</sup>

Great Britain's external economic position, which has been precarious during the entire post-war period, was affected by the 1954-55 domestic boom. For the first 6 months of 1955, the United Kingdom's current balance of payments (including defense aid) showed a surplus of £17 million, compared with £165 million for the first half of 1954.<sup>9</sup> The adverse change was entirely with the nonsterling areas. With the dollar area specifically, the change was from a surplus of £21 million, including defense aid, to a deficit of £77 million. Gold and dollar reserves on June 30, 1955, were \$337 million less than on the corresponding date in 1954.

These figures reflect principally a rise of imports relative to exports. The buoyant domestic market has tended to pull in goods from abroad, including coal and even steel needed to sustain output at its

Indexes of Wage Rates, Average Weekly Earnings, and Retail Prices, Great Britain, 1947-55



present high level. Heavy domestic demand and the edging up of costs and prices have contributed to the failure to attain at least a proportionate rise in exports.<sup>10</sup>

### Anti-inflationary Measures

The British Government initially adopted 2 measures, 1 major and 1 minor, in an effort to halt these inflationary developments and to strengthen its balance of payments.

The bank rate (the rate at which commercial banks can borrow from the Bank of England) was raised to 3½ percent in late January 1955 and to 4½ percent in February.<sup>11</sup> Until about June, however, the banks continued to increase short-term credit by selling gilt-edged securities. But, between June and October, the total volume of bank advances was reduced measurably with little change in bank investments.<sup>12</sup> The sales of investment securities to support credit expansion early in 1955 had the effect of reducing their price, and hence increasing their yield, so that long-term

<sup>8</sup> Financial Times, London, October 27, 1955.

<sup>9</sup> United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1946 to 1955, London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1955.

<sup>10</sup> Data for September and October 1955 show improvement in British overseas trade, but the export figures may include some shipments delayed by a dock strike. The trade deficit with the nonsterling area remains high.

<sup>11</sup> Similar monetary policy is being used in the United States in an effort to prevent the present boom from getting out of hand. This effort is being watched with much interest and attention in Europe.

<sup>12</sup> Toward the end of July, the Government virtually directed the banks to reduce advances. The London and Cambridge Economic Bulletin (September 1955) comments that this action "may not conform to the strict canons of orthodoxy, but if accompanied by a continued squeeze of the credit base it is likely to produce speedier and more positive results."

interest rates tended to advance. Thus, by autumn, the credit "squeeze" was beginning to affect both short-term credit and the long-term capital market.

At the time of the February 1955 rise in the bank rate, restrictions were also placed on installment purchases in an effort to restrain home demand for durable goods.

Additional fiscal and nonfiscal measures were announced in an "autumn" budget presented to Parliament on October 26. These measures were designed, in conjunction with credit policy, "to restrain demand in both public and private sectors of the economy and to reduce expenditures on both investment and personal consumption."<sup>13</sup> The principal fiscal (budgetary) measures were, first, an increase in the tax on distributed profits from 22½ to 27½ percent on the ground that the higher rate will contribute to curtailment in the demand for goods. The second but more important of the fiscal measures was an increase of 20 percent in existing rates of purchase tax (based on wholesale values), the inclusion of certain household goods under purchase tax for the first time, and a recasting of the purchase tax structure as applied to clothing and furniture. Under the new schedule, most consumer durables (automobiles, television sets, washing machines, etc.) are taxed at 60 instead of 50 percent; and the purchase tax on another broad range of goods (stationery, drugs, bicycles, and most household goods) increased from 25 to 30 percent. The tax on cosmetics advanced from 75 to 90 percent. Relatively inexpensive clothing and furniture are taxed at 5 and 10 percent. Although these tax changes will yield an estimated £75 million annually, the major consideration in their introduction was not revenue but restraint of demand.

Besides these fiscal measures, the autumn budget message dealt also with the question of Government expenditures, which are currently at 26 percent of gross national product. The major policies in this sphere relate to local government authorities whose investment outlays account for about 25 percent of investment in the economy as a whole. The nonfiscal measures involve a recasting of the housing subsidies, the freezing of capital expenditures other than housing at the 1954 level, and a greater use by local authorities of the open market for loan capital. In addition, the investment programs of the nationalized industries will

be scrutinized; the highway program will not be accelerated; and a variety of planned capital expenditures by the central Government, including a new office building in Washington, D. C., will be deferred. Many post office charges, including telephone service, will be raised.

### Disinflation and Wages

The role of wages in the current inflationary situation is important because (1) wage increases (assuming no adverse employment effects) add to demand for goods and services and (2) costs are increased if the wage level advances more rapidly than productivity. No governmental apparatus of wage restraint exists in Great Britain: wages are determined by collective bargaining, by statutory boards, or by unilateral employer action. Collective bargaining, of course, is of basic importance.

The current labor market in Great Britain, as we have seen, is a seller's market. Consequently, there would be upward pressure on wages, even in the complete absence of trade unionism. Wages have, in fact, advanced rapidly in the recent past and new wage claims affecting many millions of workers have been formulated. These and other claims will be worked out during the coming period in the light of whatever economic changes are produced by the disinflationary measures already adopted and in the light of whatever wage policies the unions may pursue. This latter point requires emphasis. Wages ceased to play a passive role in the economy when their determination was widely institutionalized. Union wage policy in the present instance will have a bearing on the achievement of greater stability in the structure of British enterprise.

The attitude of British trade unions toward the Government's anti-inflation program is important. After a meeting on the autumn budget with the Prime Minister and other Government officials, leaders of the Trades Union Congress issued a statement recognizing that "expenditure on consumption and investment has been pressing too heavily on the nation's resources. Imports have been allowed to outstrip exports with the result that there has been a serious deterioration in the balance of payments."<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer, October 26, 1955.

<sup>14</sup> Trades Union Congress statement, November 1, 1955.



However, the statement also criticized the Government's anti-inflation program as "inequitable" and charged that the present boom was stimulated by income tax concessions granted in the regular budget in April. The measures particularly attacked were the increases or reimposition of purchase tax on essential commodities and the reduction in housing subsidies. It was charged also that in the curtailment of investment the social services and the nationalized industries would be disproportionately affected.

In a subsequent statement to its 183 affiliated unions, the general council of the Trades Union Congress reiterated these criticisms, but pointed out also that costs and prices could not continue to rise indefinitely.<sup>15</sup> The responsibility of the trade union movement to assist in the solution of national economic difficulties was stressed, and irresponsible or selfish action, whether within or without the trade union movement, was decried. This statement can reasonably be interpreted as advice to the constituent unions to pursue a moderate wage policy.

Critical reaction to the autumn budget by labor (and by other groups as well) again illustrates the fact that the role of government as a regulator of economic activity is not without its social perils. In the formulation of policy, alternative lines of action are often available. It is clearly open to the members of a democratic community to argue that particular policies are wrong, or inadequate, or ill timed. Attempts at contravention of policy can usually be anticipated. For example, it is reported in the present instance that many business firms are resisting reduction in their bank advances. And some trade unions have indicated that their wage demands at forthcoming collective bargaining sessions will be increased as a result of the autumn budget.

Decisions in collective bargaining by both unions and employers depend to a considerable extent upon expectations. With overfull employment and generous profit margins, unions are likely to

press for relatively large concessions, particularly if there is reason to believe that these conditions will continue. Similarly, employers under these conditions will not be disposed to bargain tenaciously, since inflation sets up the presumption that prices can readily be increased to cover added costs.

The disinflationary measures of the British Government, if effective, will to some extent alter the collective bargaining climate. If internal demand for goods and services is in fact dampened, and demand for labor brought into closer balance with supply, proposals for increased money wages will be more rigorously considered. Higher wages, of course, may well be granted, but the size of the increases may be affected by altered expectations.

In a country as dependent upon foreign trade as Great Britain, wages in the export industries, although clearly part of the whole fabric of wages in the economy, are subject to special influences. The stimulation of exports is one motive behind the current anti-inflationary program. The TUC executive council's statement emphasizes the importance (in terms of living standards and employment) of maintaining a competitive position for British products overseas. In the coming period, the competitive situation in foreign markets will help to form the expectations conditioning wage settlements.

The movement of the general wage rate index in the coming year, and the outcome of key negotiations, will provide clues as to the combined effect of the disinflationary measures on wages. In view of the widespread proposals for upward adjustments and the nature of the underlying economic situation, some rise in the wage level can be anticipated. The crucial question is one of magnitude. An important subsidiary question is whether wage decisions in 1956 will be made without extensive work stoppages.

<sup>15</sup> Trades Union Congress statement, November 23, 1955.

# Manpower and Expenditures in Industrial Research

HELEN WOOD\*

PRIVATE INDUSTRY performs about two-thirds of all research and development conducted in the United States in the natural sciences and engineering. In 1953, industry's research and development activities cost approximately \$3.7 billion—out of a total of more than \$5 billion, which represented the cost to the Nation of R-D<sup>1</sup> work in all types of organizations, including Government agencies and educational and other non-profit institutions as well as private business.

The number of companies conducting research and development during 1953 is estimated at about 15,500—excluding enterprises having fewer than 8 employees, individuals working alone, scientific and engineering consulting firms, and a few other types of organizations not covered by the survey on which these data are based.<sup>2</sup>

About 157,000 scientists and engineers were employed in research and development work in the surveyed industries in January 1954. Including technicians, administrative, and other supporting personnel, as well as scientists and engineers, the total number of persons employed in industrial research and development was well over 400,000. The scientists and engineers engaged in research and development represented close to 30 percent of the total of more than 550,000 members of these professions shown by the survey to be employed in private industry in all types of activities.

These findings are from a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics for the National Science Foundation, as part of the Foundation's program of fact-gathering activities in support of the development of national science policy. A sample of ap-

proximately 11,600 companies, carefully chosen so as to be representative of American industry and derived primarily from the master list of companies compiled by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, was included in this questionnaire survey. The rate of response was extremely high; usable information was obtained for about 90 percent of the companies to which questionnaires were sent. Based on the sample data, estimates have been made of research costs, research personnel, and related items for manufacturing and most other nonagricultural industries.

## Research and Development Costs

*Industrial Distribution.* The electrical-equipment and aircraft industries far exceed all others in the scale of their research and development activities. Together, the R-D programs of these two industries cost about \$1.5 billion in 1953, or two-fifths of the total for all industries (including both Government-financed and company-financed projects). (See table.) Ranking next in the magnitude of their R-D activities were motor vehicles, chemicals, machinery, professional and scientific instruments, petroleum, telecommunications, and fabricated metal products (including ordnance). Together, these nine industry groups accounted for about nine-tenths of the estimated total cost of industrial research and development.

For all industries taken together, research and development conducted for the Federal Government (on either R-D contracts or R-D portions of procurement contracts) cost about \$1.4 billion in 1953, or nearly two-fifths of the total cost of industrial research and development. Aircraft manufacturing predominated over all other industries in the amount of Government-financed research and the electrical-equipment industry

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. This article is based on a paper presented by the author at the 118th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in New York City, December 27-30, 1955.

<sup>1</sup>For convenience, research and development is occasionally referred to in this article as R-D.

<sup>2</sup>For a detailed discussion of the scope and method of the survey as well as of the major findings, see *Science and Engineering in American Industry—Preliminary Report on a Survey of Research and Development Costs and Personnel in 1953-1954* (prepared for the National Science Foundation by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics), Washington, National Science Foundation, 1955. The final report, which will be published by the Foundation, will include additional data; the final figures contained in that report may differ in a few cases from the preliminary figures presented here.

*Cost of research and development performed by private industry, 1953*

Industry	Total cost of industrial research and development (in millions)	Cost of Government-financed research and development	
		Total cost (in millions)	Percent of total cost <sup>1</sup>
All industries.....	\$3,699.4	\$1,397.6	37.8
Electrical equipment.....	778.3	444.4	57.1
Aircraft and parts.....	758.0	639.8	84.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	361.1	8.9	2.5
Machinery.....	318.9	57.2	17.9
Professional and scientific instruments.....	171.7	76.8	44.7
Petroleum products and extraction <sup>2</sup> .....	145.9	8.2	5.6
Telecommunications and broadcasting.....	113.0	58.9	52.2
Fabricated metal products and ordnance.....	103.3	32.7	31.6
Primary metal industries.....	59.8	4.5	7.6
Other industries <sup>3</sup> .....	889.4	66.2	7.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are calculated on the basis of unrounded figures and therefore may not correspond exactly with those indicated by the rounded figures shown.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a few companies with relatively small research programs engaged primarily in manufacturing coal products.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the motor-vehicle industry, for which the available data did not permit publication of separate estimates, as well as a number of industries with relatively small research programs.

was second; together, the two industries accounted for nearly \$1.1 billion (or over three-fourths) of total Government-financed R-D cost. In contrast, the professional and scientific instruments industry, which ranked third in the amount of federally financed research, had a Government R-D cost figure of \$77 million.

Obviously, the industries with the largest amount and proportion of Government-financed research are those most directly related to the defense effort. However, certain industries, especially chemicals and petroleum, have made a greater contribution to defense research than the Government cost figures suggest, since part of their large company-financed research programs have been related to defense problems. Furthermore, all data presented here exclude information for several Government-owned research centers operated by private industry (since these centers are included in the National Science Foundation's separate survey of research and development conducted by the Federal Government). If these centers were included in the statistics, the proportion of R-D cost shown to be federally financed would be raised for a few industries, especially chemicals.

The basis of the industrial classification in this study influences the findings on research cost in different industries. The reporting unit in the

survey was a company, rather than an establishment as in many other types of economic data; this was essential to the effective conduct of the survey since research and development is largely conducted on a company basis. Since each company supplied one consolidated report covering total R-D cost and personnel for all its establishments, the data for the entire company had to be classified in the single industry with which it was primarily identified. Even in statistics based on establishment data, industry totals generally include some data relating to products normally classified in other industries. In the present study, this problem was greatly magnified, especially in the case of multiunit firms with many different products or integrated operations.

The problem of industrial classification was explored, among other matters, in interviews with officials of about 200 of the largest companies, who were asked to estimate roughly what percentage of their company's R-D cost fell in major industries other than the one which represented the company's main field of activity. As expected, much crossing of industry lines was reported—except in one major industry, chemicals, in which virtually all research involves projects relating to that industry. In other industries, however, many companies conduct research related to chemicals and allied products. Apparently, the data on cost of research in the chemical industries understate the total cost of research on chemical products. It also appears that the cost figures for the electrical-equipment industry, gigantic as they are, understate the total cost of research and development on electronic and electrical products. In other areas, not even tentative conclusions could be reached as to the net effect of the extensive crisscrossing of industry lines in research programs.

*Variation by Size of Company.* A size classification of companies engaged in research and development shows by far the greatest number to be relatively small. About 8,600 manufacturers with 8 to 99 employees and 3,300 with 100 to 499 employees conducted research and development during 1953. These companies represented about 85 percent of all the manufacturing firms with 8 or more employees participating in R-D work. On the other hand, the percentage of

manufacturing companies conducting research rises as sharply from one size group to the next as the absolute numbers in successive size groups decline, as shown by the following data:

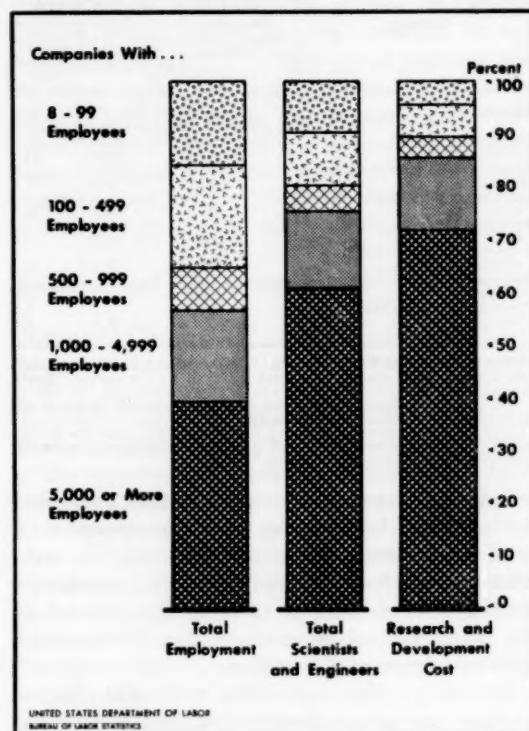
Size group	Percent of companies conducting research and development	Number of companies conducting research and development
8-99 employees.....	8.3	8,581
100-499 employees.....	22.2	3,284
500-999 employees.....	42.1	834
1,000-4,999 employees.....	66.3	845
5,000 or more employees.....	94.6	314

In 7 industry groups (aircraft, electrical equipment, chemicals, professional and scientific instruments, machinery, rubber, and fabricated metal products), all reporting companies with 5,000 or more employees had R-D programs. In every major branch of manufacturing, at least nine-tenths of the companies with 5,000 or more employees conducted research and development, and some of the remainder were members of corporate families which included companies with research programs.

In nonmanufacturing industries as a group, the proportion of large companies with R-D activities was about one-third. The large companies conducting research and development included several in the field of telecommunications and broadcasting, a number in transportation and public utilities, and some in mining and construction. In trade and finance and in the service industries covered by this study, it was found, as expected, that hardly any R-D work is done by even the largest companies.

It is an axiom of industry analysis that the relatively few big companies have a great part of employment, sales, earnings, assets, and other items related to the scale of industrial activity. Thus, over 300 manufacturing companies with 5,000 or more employees accounted for almost 40 percent of all employment in manufacturing firms having 8 or more employees, whereas the nearly 12,000 manufacturers with less than 500 employees accounted for only about 35 percent of the total employment figure (chart 1). This distribution of employment serves as a yardstick to gage the concentration of research and development costs in large companies. The companies with 5,000 or more employees did over 70 percent of the research and development work (measured in terms of 1953 cost), a far higher percentage

Chart 1. Distribution of 1953 Research and Development Cost and January 1954 Employment, by Size of Company, for Manufacturing Companies



than their proportionate share of employment. In contrast, companies with less than 500 employees accounted for only 10 percent of the R-D cost, though they had about 35 percent of the total employment.

#### Employment of Scientists and Engineers

Private industry is by far the largest field of employment for the Nation's scientists and engineers. More than 550,000 engineers and scientists were found to be employed in the surveyed industries in January 1954 (counting those engaged in production, technical sales, administration, and all other types of activities as well as research and development). This total exceeds by far the number of engineers and scientists on the payrolls of Government agencies, colleges and universities, and all other types of employers taken together.



Engineers are the largest occupational group, numbering well over 400,000 in January 1954 (chart 2). Chemists, the second largest group, numbered about 60,000. Approximately 34,000 scientists and engineers were classified by their companies as administrators rather than as members of a particular scientific or technical profession, leaving only about 50,000 in all other scientific fields taken together.

The absolute numbers of engineers and scientists engaged in research and development were largest, of course, in the two largest fields—engineering and chemistry. The proportions employed in research and development were greatest, however, among biological scientists and physicists, about two-thirds of whom were doing R-D work.

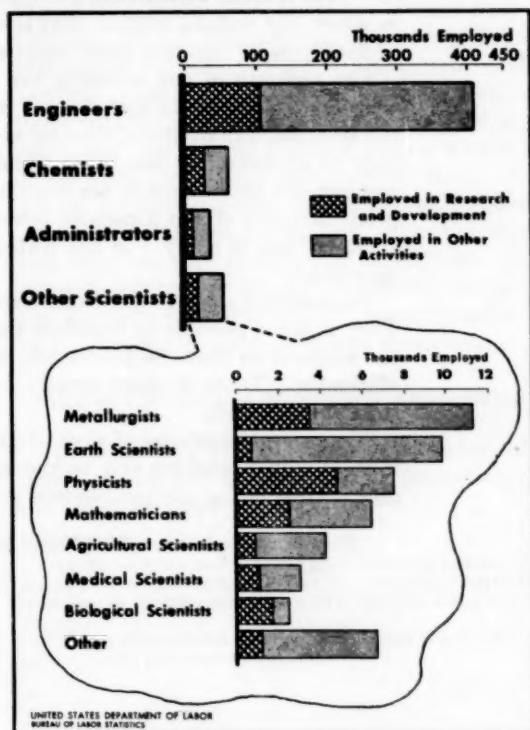
Earth scientists—geologists and geophysicists—were the occupational group with the smallest proportion of research workers (only 7 percent). Under the definition used in this survey, exploration is not included in research and development, and by far the greatest employment of earth scientists in private industry is in connection with exploration for petroleum and, to a smaller extent, for minerals.

The range of industries employing scientists and engineers was very wide. Sizable numbers of engineers were employed in all major branches of manufacturing and in many nonmanufacturing industries; on the other hand, over half of the total number in industries covered by the survey were in metalworking industries. Chemists, likewise, were employed in many different industries, although, as would be expected, much the largest group (about two-fifths of all those in private industry) were in the chemical industry. For physicists, the electrical-equipment and aircraft industries were found to be the largest fields of employment, but some were reported to be working in most major branches of manufacturing and in telecommunications, and a very few were in other nonmanufacturing industries. Mathematicians worked in a still wider range of industries, in both manufacturing and other industry groups. The other scientific professions—metallurgists, earth scientists, and life (agricultural, medical, and biological) scientists—were also utilized by a number of different industries, although not as many as in the case of engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians.

These findings with regard to the extensive utilization of physicists and mathematicians in private industry are an index of the tremendous change which has taken place in these professions in recent years. The emergence of physicists from classrooms and university laboratories and their entrance into laboratories of business and Government is a development primarily of the past two decades, comparable with the metamorphosis of the chemical profession during and after World War I. Still more recent is the rapid growth of applied mathematics, partly in connection with programming for electronic computers—a development reflected in the finding that nearly two-thirds of the more than 6,000 mathematicians employed in industry in January 1954 were in activities other than research.

The distribution of scientific and engineering employment by size of company suggests both the location of employment opportunities for members of these professions and the extent to which small business is able to utilize scientific and engineering

Chart 2. Numbers of Scientists and Engineers in Private Industry, January 1954



skills. As chart 1 shows, scientific and engineering employment is concentrated in large manufacturing companies (5,000 or more employees) to a greater extent than manufacturing employment in general. In fact, in manufacturing as a whole, the proportion of scientists and engineers in companies with 5,000 or more employees was half again as large as the proportion of all employees (about three-fifths and two-fifths, respectively). Nevertheless, the number of small companies employing scientists and engineers is substantial—much larger than the number of firms engaged in research. Furthermore, small companies employ not only engineers but also members of all scientific professions for which separate figures were compiled in this survey.

Small companies utilize relatively more of their scientists and engineers in nonresearch activities

than do large companies. The proportion of scientists and engineers engaged in research was approximately 31 percent in companies with 5,000 or more employees, compared with 28 percent in those with 1,000–4,999 employees and slightly under 25 percent in those with fewer than 1,000 employees. This differential is, of course, one of the main reasons for the greater concentration of research cost than of scientific and engineering employment in large companies, shown in chart 1, but it is not the only causative factor. According to preliminary data from the BLS-NSF survey, the average cost of research and development per scientist or engineer tends to be higher in large than in small companies—owing to an additional complex of factors, including the nature of the product and the extent of utilization of supporting personnel.

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The problem of skill is deeply interwoven in the fabric of our social and economic structure. The family, the school, the armed services, industry, the trade unions, agriculture, government, all have a vital stake in the ways in which our citizens acquire skill and the opportunities which they have to utilize the skills that they have mastered.

The strength of our economy has long depended on the initiative, competence, and skill of its work force. Since ours is an interdependent economy, the scientist, the engineer, the tool and die maker, the machine operator can only be as strong as the other members of the team. The 9 million skilled workers and technicians in our work force play a crucial role in advancing the productiveness of the American economy. . . .

Only 1 out of every 7 in the Nation's work force is a skilled worker or a technician.

These skilled workers and technicians perform key functions in our economy. They make it possible to translate the ideas of the scientist and the plans of the engineer so that the production of goods and services can be carried out efficiently. These workers usually combine technical knowledge with practical manual skills.

The current shortages of scientific and professional workers could be eased if more skilled workers and technicians were trained and some of the work now carried on by the professional group were transferred to them.

The Skilled Work Force of the United States, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, 1955.

# Changing Patterns of Industrial Employment, 1919-55

SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN\*

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES have occurred since World War I in the composition of industrial employment in the United States. These must be viewed against a background of steady and substantial increases in total nonfarm employment. Long-term growth in the service, government, and trade divisions, for example, accounted for three-fifths of the increase in the volume of nonfarm employment. In 1955, these three divisions represented almost one-half of industrial employment in the United States, compared with a little over one-third in 1919. This gradual, but persistent, shift from the goods-producing sector to the service-producing sector represents a fundamental change in industrial structure. Moreover, industrial changes since 1939 have tended to reflect, in certain States, the shift to service industries, and to reduce the dependence of many States on some one major industry division.<sup>1</sup>

Other notable shifts have also taken place—in mining, transportation, and particularly in manufacturing. Between 1939 and 1955, for example, employment in the durable-goods industries outstripped that in the nondurables. The increases were concentrated in electrical and nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment (mostly autos and aircraft). Textiles, apparel, and food played major roles in the downward shift of soft-goods industries.

The Nation's industrial profile has been altered by various economic forces, including alternating periods of prosperity and depression and war and peace, technological change, geographical shifts by industry and people, new products, and new

markets. In turn, the changing patterns of industrial employment have given rise to some of the most important changes affecting the labor supply—the increase in the number of women workers, the changing labor market participation by young and old, and changes in the occupational structure.

## Increase in Nonfarm Employment

One of the most impressive factors to be taken into account in assessing the growth of nonfarm employment since 1919, as well as its changing composition, is the comparative recency of the big upsurge in employment. Because of the depression, for example, nonagricultural employment in 1939 was still somewhat below the 1929 level, the peak up to that time, despite the almost 1-million increase in the government sector in this period. (See table 1.)

Since 1939, however, nonfarm employment has risen almost 65 percent—more than double the tremendous rise in population during the same period. A large part of the employment increase occurred during the brief World War II period. In fact, employment rose about 40 percent between 1939 and 1943, a gain unequalled in any period of comparable duration. Further, the growth in the nonfarm sector has persisted. In the last 10 years, nonfarm employment rose nearly 20 percent—and this was an increase from a comparatively very high immediate postwar base. The annual average increase during the past decade amounted to almost one million. This persistent and large increase in nonfarm employment provides broad perspective for appraising many of the developments described below—especially in terms of changes in the industrial structure.

## Changing Composition of Nonfarm Employment

Between 1919 and 1955, nonagricultural employment changed as shown in the tabulation on the following page.

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. This article is based on a paper presented by the author at the 115th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in New York City, December 27-30, 1955.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the data in this article are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

	Percent change
All nonagricultural employment.....	84
Service.....	177
Government.....	159
Construction.....	145
Trade.....	130
Finance.....	109
Manufacturing.....	57
Transportation and public utilities.....	9
Mining.....	-33

Significant long-term growth occurred in three major industry divisions: service, government, and trade. Within the second category, most of the upturn occurred in State and local governments, especially in community services such as teaching (more than a million teachers are classified in the government division), and police and fire protection.

These three industry divisions contributed the major share of employment growth in the nonfarm sector during the period 1919-55. Together, they account for a little over 60 percent of the increase in nonagricultural employment since 1919. Even in the decade 1929 to 1939, when nonagricultural employment declined, only these three industry

divisions had increases in employment. Their employment growth has continued up to the present. Although nonfarm employment fell significantly (by about 1½ million) between 1953 and 1954, trade employment fell only fractionally and government and service increased. The only other industry segment that gained in employment was finance, insurance, and real estate, also basically a service activity. Similarly, nonfarm employment in the latter part of 1955 exceeded the 1953 peak—but only because employment in service, government, trade, and the allied finance and insurance division was up over 2 years ago. All the other industry segments were still below 1953 levels. As a result of these trends, the three divisions together now account for almost half (47 percent) of all nonfarm employment in the United States in contrast to a little over one-third (35 percent) in 1919 (chart 1).

### Shift From Goods to Services

This significant growth in the trade and service areas points toward one of the really fundamental

TABLE 1.—Average number of employees in nonagricultural establishments, by major industry division, 1919-55

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919.....	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920.....	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921.....	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922.....	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923.....	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924.....	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925.....	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926.....	29,539	1,176	1,535	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,255	2,755	2,848
1927.....	29,691	1,015	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928.....	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929.....	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930.....	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931.....	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,918	3,204
1932.....	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933.....	23,466	735	869	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934.....	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935.....	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936.....	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937.....	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938.....	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939.....	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940.....	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941.....	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942.....	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,453
1943.....	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944.....	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,290	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945.....	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946.....	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,002	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947.....	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948.....	44,448	962	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949.....	45,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,813	1,765	4,972	5,453
1950.....	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951.....	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952.....	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953.....	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954.....	48,285	770	2,527	15,969	4,008	10,498	2,114	5,629	6,751
1955 <sup>1</sup> .....	49,388	748	2,505	16,551	4,065	10,721	2,192	5,693	6,924

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



changes in industrial structure: the gradual but steady shift in employment from the goods-producing sectors to the service-producing sectors of the American economy.

For example, the preliminary annual employment averages for 1955 in the goods and service production sectors show the following distributions:

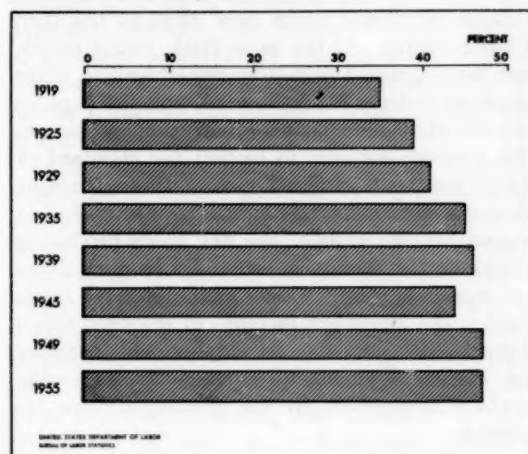
<i>Goods</i>	<i>Employment (thousands)</i>
Manufacturing.....	16,551
Agriculture.....	<sup>1</sup> 8,237
Contract construction.....	2,505
Mining.....	748
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,041</b>
<hr/>	
<i>Services</i>	
Trade.....	10,721
Government.....	6,924
Service and miscellaneous.....	5,693
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,055
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,192
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29,585</b>

<sup>1</sup> The data on farm employment are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This summary tabulation assigns to the goods-producing segment of the economy all of the extractive industries (coal, oil, gas, lead, zinc, etc.), all of construction (the building of homes, highways, factories, and offices), all of manufacturing (steel, clothing, machinery, autos, chemicals, etc.), and all of agriculture (feed, food, and fibers). These comprise all of the goods we produce. To the service-producing segment, the tabulation assigns all of the activities which involve buying, selling, financing, transporting, communicating, servicing, teaching, etc. These comprise the services produced by workers in each of the assigned industries. With the exception of farming, where the distinction is often difficult to make, data cover wage and salary workers only. They exclude the nonagricultural self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers, the great majority of whom would appear under the service-producing segment, if counted.

Even with these exclusions, more persons are now engaged in the production of services than in the production of goods. Although this is only a recent development, it is the outgrowth of a continuous and persistent trend since the end of World War I (chart 2).

Chart 1. Trade, Service, and Government as a Percent of Nonfarm Employment, Selected Years, 1919-55



The fact that more workers are now engaged in the production of services than of goods is an important milestone in the evolution of the standard of living in the United States. Generally speaking, this evolution—in other countries of the world as well as in prior civilizations—has proceeded somewhat as follows: In the beginning—and this was particularly true in primitive times—practically all of the population was in what is now called “the labor force.” Not only did all men work, but so did practically all women, and even the very young. Furthermore, almost all of the workers were engaged in the production of “goods,” i. e., the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. With technological advances, two developments apparently occurred. First, the proportion of the population in the labor force declined: Women withdrew to the home; the young took more time for education and training; the old withdrew into “retirement.” Second, more and more of those remaining in the labor force were engaged in the production of services, with the resultant growth of what we now call the professional, clerical, and service occupations.

The gradual shift in employment from the goods- to the service-producing sector reflects much the same kind of evolution in this country. In the first 50 years of the 20th century, the gross national product per capita (adjusted for price change) has doubled. This has been achieved

with a labor force which, as a percent of the population, has remained practically unchanged between 1900 and 1950<sup>2</sup> and with a labor force working far fewer hours now than at the turn of the century. At the same time, young people have been afforded more time for education, older people more time for retirement, and the population as a whole more time for recreation and leisure. This tremendous gain in output (or standard of living) has been attained mostly through major advances in productivity which have prevailed so dramatically in some of the key goods-producing sectors of the economy, especially in agriculture and manufacturing. These advances have made possible the enormous increase in the production of goods with only modest employment increases and the employment of significantly increasing numbers of workers in the growing service industries.

### Changes in Structure of Industry Divisions

These broad changes in the composition of non-farm employment have been attended by significant shifts in the employment structure of certain major industry divisions.

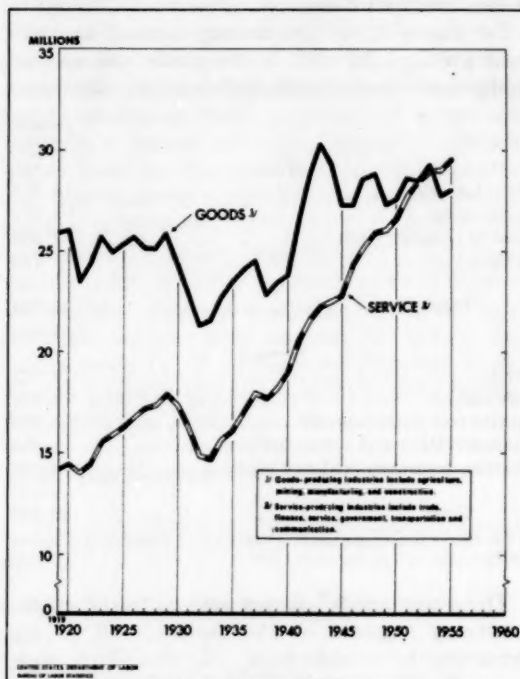
**Mining.** This industry division is the only major one showing an absolute decrease as well as a decline in the proportion it has formed of non-agricultural employment since 1919. Despite an increase in nonfarm employment of almost 85 percent since 1919, employment in mining declined by one-third. This decline, regular and persistent over the past 3½ decades, reduced mining employment as a proportion of non-agricultural employment from a little over 4 percent to 1½ percent.

The overall decrease in mining employment masked a series of divergent trends in employment among the individual industries in this division, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Number of workers employed (thousands)		Percent change
	1939	1955 <sup>1</sup>	1939-55
All mining.....	845	748	-11
Metal mining.....	103	97	-6
Anthracite.....	89	37	-58
Bituminous.....	388	209	-46
Petroleum and gas.....	189	300	+59
Nonmetallic mining.....	76	105	+38

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Chart 2. Employment in Goods-Producing and Service-Producing Industries, Annual Averages, 1919-55



Thus, in 1939, employment in the bituminous-coal industry alone outnumbered employment in petroleum and gas by more than 2 to 1; in 1955, petroleum and gas operations employed more workers than bituminous and anthracite mining combined. These major changes in employment among the extractive industries have resulted from changes in the use and market demand for different sources of fuel and power.

**Transportation.** Similarly, the differential trends in demand for various modes of travel and shipping have affected the relative distribution of employment in the transportation industry groups. In most years since 1919, transportation and public utilities have provided about the same number of jobs to nonfarm workers—approximately 4 million.<sup>3</sup> Aside from mining, however, this is the only major industry division in which employment has declined as a proportion of nonagri-

<sup>2</sup> See U. S. Population Census, 1900 and 1950, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup> Data are not available for transportation separately before 1947.

cultural employment. During the 1920's, this segment accounted for between 13 and 14 percent of all employees in nonagricultural establishments; since then, the proportion has declined steadily and now is 8.2.

Total employment in this division has remained about the same since 1919, despite substantial increases in output and service. This fact reflects not only a rise in productivity, but also the relative increases and declines in importance of the different individual industries in the division. Thus, employment by railroads, still the biggest component of the transportation field, fell during the past decade, as did employment in such areas as local and interstate business. The increases, as expected, came in the newer modes of transportation, especially air and truck.

	Number of workers employed (thousands)		Percent change 1947-55
	1947 <sup>1</sup>	1955 <sup>2</sup>	
All transportation.....	2,985	2,720	-9
Interstate railroads.....	1,557	1,205	-23
Local railways and bus-			
lines.....	185	117	-37
Buslines, except local...	63	44	-30
Trucking.....	551	767	+39
Air transportation.....	82	114	+39
All other transportation..	547	473	-14

<sup>1</sup> Data not available prior to 1947.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

**Manufacturing.** Factory employment in the United States is simultaneously the largest in-

dustry division in the country, the most volatile segment—fluctuating sharply with short-term changes in levels of economic activity—and, perhaps paradoxically, very stable in the proportion of nonfarm employment that it has accounted for since 1919. Perhaps the most striking change in the industrial employment level has occurred in manufacturing.

Manufacturing employment showed a greater amplitude of change throughout this period than any other branch of employment. It fell from about 10½ million in 1929 to 6½ million in 1932, but rose to 17½ million by the peak war year of 1943. Between 1939 and 1943, factory employment rose by more than 70 percent. As a result of these movements, manufacturing employment accounted for as much as 41 percent of all nonfarm jobs during World War II and as little as 29 percent in 1932. Aside from these abnormal periods, however, manufacturing as a percent of total nonfarm employment has been quite stable, accounting for about 1 out of every 3 nonfarm jobs. In fact, in 20 out of the 37 years for which figures are presented in table 1, manufacturing employment did not vary by more than 1 percentage point from 33.3 percent of nonagricultural employment.

From many points of view, some of the most important changes in American industry have occurred within the manufacturing division. A substantial part of the upward shift in earnings

TABLE 2.—Manufacturing employment by industry group, 1939 and 1955

[In thousands]

Industry group <sup>1</sup>	Employment		1955 employment assuming 1939 industrial distribution	Difference between 1955 actual and assumed employment structure
	1939	1955 <sup>2</sup>		
All manufacturing.....	10,077	16,551	16,551	.....
Durable goods.....	4,682	9,539	7,696	1,843
Ordnance.....	11	132	17	115
Lumber and furniture.....	824	1,117	1,357	-240
Stone, clay, and glass.....	349	546	579	-33
Primary and fabricated metals.....	1,394	2,389	2,284	105
Nonelectrical machinery.....	658	1,576	1,076	500
Electrical machinery.....	393	1,130	645	485
Transportation equipment.....	645	1,863	1,059	804
Instruments and miscellaneous.....	408	786	679	107
Nondurable goods.....	5,395	7,012	8,855	-1,843
Food.....	1,192	1,533	1,953	-420
Tobacco.....	106	101	166	-65
Textile-mill products.....	1,232	1,075	2,019	-944
Apparel.....	807	1,220	1,473	-253
Paper.....	320	548	530	18
Printing and publishing.....	561	812	927	-115
Chemicals.....	406	813	662	151
Products of petroleum and coal.....	151	251	248	3
Rubber products.....	147	276	248	28
Leather.....	383	383	629	-246

<sup>1</sup> The groupings depart from the Standard Industrial Classification because detailed statistics were not available separately for each group back to 1939.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> 1955 employment calculated on basis of 1939 percent distribution by industry.

since 1939, the growth of trade unionism, the changing geography of American industry,<sup>4</sup> and alterations in occupational composition, can be traced to industrial changes in factory employment.

Some of these changes are reflected in table 2, which also contrasts actual employment within manufacturing in 1955 with the employment which would have prevailed had the industrial distribution within manufacturing remained unchanged between 1939 and 1955. Thus, employment in the textile industry was a little over 1 million in 1955, down about 150,000 from 1939. The extent of the decline in textile employment is seen more clearly, however, when the 1955 figure of 1 million employees is contrasted with the 2 million figure which would have prevailed had the industry maintained the same proportion of all manufacturing employment it had in 1939. By contrast, the transportation-equipment industry increased its proportion of all manufacturing employment to the point where it had 800,000 more workers in 1955 than would have been expected had the industry's employment stayed at its 1939 ratio to the manufacturing total.

Other major employment shifts in manufacturing may be observed from the data in table 2. First, between 1939 and 1955, the durable- and nondurable-goods industries reversed positions in terms of the proportion each had of total manufacturing employment. In 1939, the nondurables employed about 55 percent of all manufacturing employees; by 1955, they were employing 2½ million fewer than the durables and accounted for only about 42 percent of the total.

Second, as against an increase in total manufacturing employment of almost 65 percent during this period, employment in the hard-goods industries rose by more than 100 percent. Most of the increase was concentrated within three industry groups: electrical and nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment (mostly automobiles and aircraft). In fact, these 3 groups now account for more than 1 out of every 4 factory workers in the United States, almost double the proportion a decade ago.

Third, by contrast, employment in the nondurables segment rose only 30 percent between 1939 and 1955. Here, too, three industry groups—textiles, apparel, and food—played a major role

in the relative downward shift in employment in the soft-goods industries. These groups accounted for 1 out of 3 factory workers in 1939, but have failed to keep pace with general employment increases since. By 1955, these groups accounted for a little less than 1 out of every 4 factory workers. In fact, the textile industry alone, formerly the leading employer within manufacturing, actually declined between 1939 and 1955, in the face of the tremendous employment advances in practically every other segment.

### Broader Base of Nonagricultural Employment

Many of the changes noted previously have tended to broaden the base of nonfarm jobs, i. e., nonfarm employment is now less highly concentrated in particular industries in particular States and regions.

Table 3 shows, by States, the proportion of nonagricultural workers employed in each of the major industry divisions in 1939 and 1954. While by no means universally true, industrial changes since 1939 have tended to reduce the dependence of many States on some one major industry division. In some instances, this development has been accompanied by major economic readjustments which have resulted in unemployment.

West Virginia is a very good case in point. In 1939, that State ranked first in the proportion of its nonfarm workers engaged in mining (28 percent); by 1954, it was still first, but the percentage had declined to 16 percent with resulting unemployment in the State's coal-mining areas. By contrast, employment rose in trade and service. Similar trends occurred in such States as Nevada (18 percent of its nonfarm employment was in mining in 1939, but only 7 percent in 1954) and in Kentucky (the proportion of nonfarm workers in mining fell from 15 to 7 percent). In both cases, significant employment increases occurred in the service sectors.

In transportation and public utilities, a very similar development occurred. Wyoming ranked first in the proportion of nonfarm workers engaged in this industry division in both 1939 and 1954. But the proportion fell from 21 to 18 percent, with accompanying employment increases in service (up from 9 to 13 percent) during this period. The same general trend can be observed for most of

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 739).



TABLE 3.—Percent distribution of all nonagricultural employees, by industry division, 1939 and 1954

Region and State	Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation and public utilities		Trade		Finance		Service		Government	
	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954
Total	2.8	1.6	3.8	5.2	33.3	33.1	9.6	8.3	21.8	21.7	4.6	4.4	11.0	11.7	13.2	14.0
New England:																
Maine	0.1	0.2	3.1	4.9	44.7	39.6	7.8	7.4	10.0	19.7	2.4	2.8	8.8	10.1	14.0	15.3
New Hampshire	.6	.1	4.3	4.3	47.3	45.6	6.1	6.2	15.4	18.0	2.1	3.1	10.2	11.3	13.8	11.4
Vermont	1.6	1.3	4.8	4.2	36.5	36.4	9.6	8.3	20.1	19.0	2.4	3.1	11.5	12.0	13.5	13.8
Massachusetts			2.6	3.8	42.4	38.3	7.2	6.7	21.9	20.9	4.2	4.8	10.2	12.2	11.8	13.2
Rhode Island			3.5	5.3	52.9	45.0	5.1	5.4	17.9	18.7	2.9	4.1	8.0	9.7	9.6	11.7
Connecticut			3.9	4.6	50.3	49.2	5.5	5.0	16.2	17.3	4.9	5.2	9.9	10.0	9.3	8.8
Middle Atlantic:																
New York	.2	.2	3.5	3.9	31.1	32.6	10.2	8.2	22.6	21.9	9.0	7.2	12.5	13.6	10.9	12.4
New Jersey	.3	.2	3.5	5.4	46.5	43.8	8.8	8.2	17.2	17.8	4.6	3.6	9.3	10.0	9.8	10.9
Pennsylvania	7.4	2.9	3.0	5.3	38.9	40.1	9.2	8.5	18.1	18.8	3.2	3.6	9.4	10.2	10.7	10.7
East North Central:																
Ohio	1.5	.7	3.2	5.1	42.9	43.5	8.8	7.4	19.8	19.7	3.3	3.2	9.1	9.2	11.4	11.1
Indiana	1.5	.8	3.3	4.4	45.0	44.0	9.1	7.5	19.4	21.0	3.4	3.4	8.9	7.5	11.4	11.5
Illinois	2.1	1.0	2.8	4.9	34.9	37.0	10.0	9.0	23.4	21.5	6.1	5.1	11.3	11.2	9.4	10.2
Michigan	1.2	.7	3.3	5.0	46.5	46.0	6.4	6.3	20.2	19.6	2.9	2.9	8.7	9.0	10.7	10.4
Wisconsin	.3	.4	3.8	4.8	33.3	40.9	8.1	7.2	20.7	21.5	3.4	3.5	10.4	10.1	15.0	11.5
West North Central:																
Minnesota	1.6	2.0	4.8	5.9	20.2	24.7	11.4	10.4	26.6	25.7	4.8	4.7	12.3	12.0	18.4	14.6
Iowa	1.5	.5	5.1	5.0	21.3	26.0	10.8	9.3	28.6	27.6	3.8	4.3	11.8	11.4	17.1	15.9
Missouri	1.2	.7	3.4	5.3	28.5	30.5	10.5	10.0	26.5	25.1	4.9	4.8	12.1	11.9	12.8	11.7
North Dakota	1.1	1.7	3.9	9.0	5.8	5.8	12.8	12.0	30.2	32.5	2.9	4.1	15.3	12.3	28.0	22.6
South Dakota	3.6	2.1	4.7	7.6	8.5	9.7	9.6	8.1	27.0	31.9	2.8	4.1	12.2	12.6	31.5	24.0
Nebraska		.5	4.5	6.0	13.3	16.9	13.0	12.2	28.1	27.2	4.4	5.5	13.9	12.8	22.8	18.9
Kansas	5.2	3.4	3.9	6.9	15.8	24.4	13.9	11.9	25.6	23.7	3.4	3.4	11.5	10.2	20.7	16.0
South Atlantic:																
Delaware			7.2	7.5	39.5	42.1	9.0	8.1	18.6	18.8	4.3	4.0	10.3	9.7	11.1	9.9
Maryland	.7	.3	4.9	7.5	33.3	31.8	11.7	9.5	20.1	21.0	3.9	4.6	11.6	10.5	11.7	14.8
District of Columbia			5.7	3.6	4.2	3.3	11.1	6.0	21.6	18.6	5.0	4.7	13.2	13.3	43.8	50.5
Virginia			3.8	6.5	32.0	27.4	11.1	9.1	19.5	22.5	2.8	4.0	10.2	10.3	15.3	18.6
West Virginia	28.0	16.3	3.1	4.0	25.6	27.0	9.7	10.6	14.5	17.8	1.8	2.5	6.6	9.1	10.6	12.6
North Carolina	.3	.4	4.1	4.8	32.4	43.7	5.3	6.0	15.6	20.1	2.4	2.9	8.6	9.2	11.3	12.9
South Carolina	.5	.2	4.5	7.6	47.9	42.9	6.0	5.0	16.5	19.2	1.1	2.5	9.6	7.8	13.9	14.8
Georgia	.8	.5	5.3	5.4	36.8	34.6	7.0	7.6	20.9	22.7	2.9	3.6	11.2	9.6	13.0	15.9
Florida	.9	.8	7.0	9.5	18.1	14.9	12.9	8.8	29.1	30.0	3.8	5.0	13.2	14.8	13.1	16.1
East South Central:																
Kentucky	14.6	6.6	5.0	6.9	22.7	25.7	11.4	9.8	19.4	21.7	2.6	3.2	8.5	10.6	15.9	15.6
Tennessee	2.8	1.1	3.7	6.7	34.9	33.4	8.6	7.2	21.6	22.5	2.6	3.5	11.5	10.6	14.4	15.0
Alabama	6.6	2.4	4.5	4.8	35.7	34.0	9.2	7.5	17.2	20.6	2.4	3.3	9.1	8.9	15.3	18.6
Mississippi	.4	.9	6.9	4.8	29.5	28.5	9.6	7.9	17.1	24.6	1.5	2.7	10.5	10.5	24.6	20.2
West South Central:																
Arkansas	3.7	2.2	4.7	5.1	24.0	26.2	11.8	9.5	22.9	24.1	2.0	2.9	10.0	11.5	20.9	18.5
Louisiana	3.7	3.1	5.0	7.6	25.3	21.8	12.9	11.8	22.1	23.7	2.6	3.4	11.6	10.8	16.9	15.7
Oklahoma	11.6	9.3	4.0	5.8	13.1	15.6	9.7	9.2	25.0	24.7	3.3	3.7	14.0	10.8	19.4	20.9
Texas	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.8	16.8	19.4	12.7	10.2	26.9	26.8	4.0	4.5	13.2	11.9	13.8	14.8
Mountain:																
Montana	11.1	6.9	5.3	6.5	11.3	11.8	15.2	14.3	22.7	25.5	1.8	3.3	10.0	12.9	22.7	18.7
Idaho	6.1	3.4	4.2	6.1	16.0	17.9	11.6	11.7	27.2	26.3	1.8	3.2	11.6	12.1	21.7	19.2
Wyoming	13.9	11.2	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	21.1	17.8	20.2	21.4	1.3	2.5	8.7	12.8	19.9	19.4
Colorado	6.1	3.1	5.7	6.0	14.6	15.9	12.3	10.6	26.8	26.9	4.1	4.3	12.7	13.2	17.8	20.0
New Mexico	12.5	7.7	5.5	8.0	5.6	9.2	12.5	10.4	19.8	23.2	1.4	3.2	17.9	13.1	24.9	25.0
Arizona	11.5	6.7	5.8	8.3	8.9	13.2	12.3	9.9	24.9	25.3	1.8	3.8	15.9	12.6	19.9	20.2
Utah	9.2	6.0	4.0	5.3	15.7	14.9	14.4	10.5	23.8	23.7	3.0	3.8	11.4	10.8	18.4	24.9
Nevada	17.8	6.7	6.1	11.2	3.5	5.9	13.9	12.0	21.9	20.9	1.2	2.5	15.3	23.1	18.4	17.6
Pacific:																
Washington	1.0	.3	5.1	6.5	27.6	26.1	12.5	8.7	23.9	22.7	3.8	4.1	9.7	11.3	16.3	20.2
Oregon	.5	.3	3.1	4.9	32.1	29.8	12.4	10.2	22.8	23.5	3.1	3.8	10.0	11.5	16.0	16.0
California	2.2	.9	4.2	6.0	21.2	27.0	10.1	8.7	27.9	23.0	5.3	4.5	15.3	13.1	13.8	16.8

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the distributions for individual States may not total 100.

the Mountain States, where much of the transportation employment is concentrated.

Significant changes have occurred in the manufacturing division also. This is especially true in the New England States, where major declines in the proportion of manufacturing to total non-agricultural employment have been accompanied by increases in various service industries, especially in such States as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The opposite is true, however, for most of the Great Lakes States, which are rapidly taking over the leadership in factory employment.

These changes were by no means always in the direction of a shift to the service sector. In many States where nonagricultural employment is comparatively small, e. g., in the West North Central region, such divisions as trade and service have long been the areas of employment concentration. Here, too, however, this concentration was reduced between 1939 and 1954, with a significant shift of employment from the service sector to such fields as manufacturing or construction. The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri are good examples of this point.

# Recent Trends in and Outlook for College Enrollments

HAROLD GOLDSTEIN\*

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS have reached a new peak of about 3 million in the present school year. This reflects an upsurge over the past several years beyond most expectations, and a doubling of the highest level reached by college enrollments before World War II, when the population of college age actually exceeded that at present. On the basis of a prospective increase in the population of college age, and an analysis of other factors contributing to the expansion in enrollments, it is suggested that, by 1970, enrollments may reach 6 or 7 million. This situation is undergoing careful study by educational, professional, and manpower authorities because of the problems it raises for the institutions of higher education and because of its implications for the size of the labor force and the supply of specialized and technical personnel.

## Significance of Enrollment Projections

The interest in future levels of college enrollments arises from several sources. The most direct and practical interest is that of the educational institutions themselves: to estimate future needs for facilities, staff, and financing. Hence, projections of college enrollments have been made by such groups as the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers,<sup>1</sup> the Council of State Governments,<sup>2</sup> the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,<sup>3</sup> and the American Council of Learned Societies,<sup>4</sup> as well as by several States.

Enrollment projections also bear on the potential supply of college-educated people. This is

relevant not only to the broad social implications of a growing number and proportion of educated people in the Nation, but also to the analysis of the prospective supply of highly skilled professional and technical workers. This aspect is of special interest to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prospective college enrollments also affect the labor force participation rates of young people and, therefore, are relevant to long-range economic projections, which are often based on estimates of labor force growth. Finally, trends in the proportion of young people who go to college should be of interest to the secondary schools in planning their academic curricula.

This article briefly reviews several factors affecting college enrollments—the growth of college age population, the lengthening of the individual's period of college attendance, and the growing proportion of young people who seek a college education.

## Trends in Population of School Age

The basic factor underlying all school enrollment trends is the size of the population of school age. Population in the age group 18–21, which has the highest concentration of college students, reached 9.7 million in 1942 (table 1), and declined to a low of 8.5 million in 1953 (not shown in table 1). In 1955, this population group was about 100,000 higher. The increase in births in the late 1930's and early in World War II, followed by the phenomenal postwar rise in births, will result in a steady increase in the number aged 18–21. The rise, particularly rapid in the late 1960's, will bring the number in that age group to 14.5 million in 1970.<sup>5</sup> If college enrollments increase proportionately, they will rise from about 3 million in the present school year to 5 million in 1970.

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. This article is based on a paper presented at the American Statistical Association's 115th annual meeting in New York City, December 27–30, 1955. Clare Shove assisted in the preparation of the article and was responsible for the organization of the statistical materials.

<sup>1</sup> Ronald B. Thompson, *The Impending Tidal Wave of Students*, Columbus, Ohio, The American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, October 1954.

<sup>2</sup> *Higher Education in the Forty-Eight States*, Chicago, Council of State Governments, 1952 (pp. 31–32).

<sup>3</sup> Release dated September 8, 1955 (table 2).

<sup>4</sup> J. F. Wellmeyer, Jr., and Pauline A. Lerner, *Higher Education Faculty Requirements in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, 1952–1970*. (*In* *School and Society*, New York, Nov. 14, 1953, pp. 145–152.)

<sup>5</sup> Unpublished estimate by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 1.—Student enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and in relation to population 18-21 years of age, continental United States, for selected school years, 1899 to 1955

School year	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>				Population 18-21 years of age <sup>2</sup> (thousands)	Enrollment as a percent of population 18-21 years of age
	Total	Men	Women	Men as a percent of total		
1899-1900.....	237,592	152,254	85,338	64.1	5,977	4.0
1909-10.....	355,213	214,648	140,565	60.4	7,316	4.9
1919-20.....	597,880	314,938	282,942	52.7	7,452	8.0
1929-30.....	1,100,737	619,935	480,802	56.3	9,034	12.2
1931-32.....	1,154,117	667,181	486,936	57.8	9,128	12.6
1933-34.....	1,055,360	615,720	439,640	58.3	9,211	11.5
1935-36.....	1,208,227	709,672	498,555	58.7	9,260	13.0
1937-38.....	1,350,905	803,893	547,012	59.5	9,396	14.4
1939-40.....	1,494,203	893,250	600,953	59.8	9,681	15.4
1941-42.....	1,403,990	818,559	585,431	58.3	9,717	14.4
1943-44.....	1,155,272	578,945	576,324	50.1	9,690	11.9
1945-46.....	1,676,851	927,662	749,189	55.3	9,402	17.8
1947-48.....	2,616,262	1,836,339	779,923	70.2	9,144	28.6
1949-50.....	2,659,021	1,853,068	805,953	69.7	8,948	29.7
1951-52.....	2,301,884	1,510,650	791,234	65.6	8,577	26.8
1953-54.....	2,514,712	1,613,466	901,246	64.2	8,492	29.6
1954-55.....	2,793,000	1,803,000	990,000	64.6	8,571	32.6
1955-56.....	3,039,000	2,007,000	1,032,000	66.0	8,774	34.6

<sup>1</sup> Resident college enrollment for the regular session only, ending in June of years shown (excluding correspondence, extension, and off-campus students).  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Armed Forces overseas. Data refer to July 1, at the end of each school year.

SOURCE: Data drawn from published and unpublished estimates of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education and the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

### Lengthening Duration of College Training

The last half century has witnessed the constant improvement of educational standards in almost all the professional fields, manifested in longer periods of required schooling. Graduate education is becoming more and more necessary in many professions, and where once the master's degree sufficed, the doctorate is rapidly becoming the standard. As a result of these trends, the number and proportion of graduate students have been growing. Graduate students were only 2.5 percent of total enrollments in 1900, but 11 percent in 1954 (table 2).

The developments in some of the major professions suggest that this trend will continue. According to one projection, the number of master's degrees granted in 1970 may be nearly three times the number in 1950, and the number of doctorates granted may more than double and also increase substantially in proportion to bachelor's degrees granted.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Toby Oxtoby, Robert Mugge, and Dael Wolfe, Enrollment and Graduation Trends: From Grade School to Ph.D. (*In* School and Society, New York, Oct. 11, 1952, p. 229.)

<sup>1</sup> Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 54. School Enrollments: October 1954 (table 5). Released January 29, 1955.

Besides the graduate and professional students, there are others who spend more than 4 years at college. Many students take more than 4 years of full-time work to get their bachelor's degrees. Others, studying only part-time or in evening sessions, commonly take 6 or more years to acquire a bachelor's or first professional degree (medicine, law, etc.). It may be estimated, from data of the Bureau of the Census,<sup>7</sup> that about 1 million of the 2.5 million college students enrolled in the fall of 1954 were 22 years of age or over; about 600,000 of them were 25 or older. Graduate students numbered only about one-quarter of the 22-or-older group.

The longer duration of schooling tends, of course, to increase the number enrolled at any one time, in relation to the size of the college-age population.

### Proportion of Young People Going to College

*Measurement of Proportion Going to College.* The proportion of young people who seek a college education is often measured by the ratio of college enrollments to population in the 18-21 age group. However, this ratio is not a precise indication of the actual proportion of young people who seek a college education. Since a substantial number of

TABLE 2.—Graduate and junior college<sup>1</sup> enrollment as a percentage of total student enrollment in institutions of higher education, continental United States, for selected school years, 1899 to 1953

School year	Total enrollment <sup>2</sup>	Graduate enrollment		Junior college enrollment	
		Number	Percent of total enrollment	Number	Percent of total enrollment
1899-1900.....	237,592	5,831	2.5	—	—
1909-10.....	355,213	9,153	2.6	—	—
1919-20.....	597,880	15,612	2.6	8,102	1.4
1929-30.....	1,100,737	47,255	4.3	55,016	5.1
1931-32.....	1,154,117	—	—	85,063	7.4
1933-34.....	1,055,360	66,271	6.6	78,480	7.4
1935-36.....	1,208,227	78,911	6.5	102,453	8.5
1937-38.....	1,350,905	90,801	6.7	121,510	9.0
1939-40.....	1,494,203	105,748	7.1	149,854	10.0
1941-42.....	1,403,990	85,443	6.1	141,272	10.1
1943-44.....	1,155,272	59,231	5.1	99,208	7.7
1945-46.....	1,676,851	121,262	7.2	156,456	9.3
1947-48.....	2,616,262	174,432	6.7	240,173	9.2
1949-50.....	2,659,021	237,208	8.9	242,740	9.1
1951-52.....	2,301,884	233,327	10.1	229,991	10.0
1953-54.....	2,514,712	276,999	11.0	325,804	13.0

<sup>1</sup> Junior colleges are institutions which offer not more than 2 years of college work. For further definition see Educational Directory, issued by the Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Resident college enrollment for the regular session only, ending in June of years shown (excluding correspondence, extension, and off-campus students).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Biennial Reports through 1951-52; enrollments for 1953-54 estimated by Office of Education.

the college students are enrolled for more than 4 years, as already mentioned, the numerator of the fraction theoretically could exceed the denominator. The actual proportion of people who go to college can be gaged better by other kinds of data.

Another, and better, measure is the number of "first-time students" reported to the U. S. Office of Education annually. These are defined as "students enrolled for the first time in any college." They do not include the few students who enter college initially in summer sessions, but otherwise they represent an unduplicated count of the number of students who enter college. First-time students amounted to about 15 percent of the population 18 years of age in the fall of 1941;<sup>3</sup> by the fall of 1955, the proportion had more than doubled (table 3).

A further measure of the proportion of young people who obtain a college education is the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees granted annually. This is not an unduplicated count, since some recipients of professional degrees (e. g., in medicine) had previously received bachelor's degrees. After allowances for this duplication, however, the figure can indicate the proportion of the appropriate age group completing a basic college education. The number of bachelor's and first professional degrees granted in 1900 amounted to 1.8 percent of the population 22 years of age; in 1940, to 8 percent of the population, and in 1955, to 13.6 percent (table 4).

TABLE 3.—Fall enrollment of first-time students in institutions of higher education, by sex and as a percentage of the population 18 years of age, 1947-55

Year	Fall enrollment <sup>1</sup>				Population 18 years of age <sup>2</sup> (thousands)	First-time students as a percent of population 18 years of age
	Total	Men	Women	Men as a percent of total		
1947.....	592,846	309,972	192,874	67.5	2,294	25.8
1948.....	568,768	309,924	198,844	65.0	2,241	25.4
1949.....	557,856	357,265	200,591	64.0	2,192	25.4
1950.....	516,836	319,733	197,103	61.9	2,159	23.9
1951.....	472,025	280,277	191,748	59.4	2,089	22.6
1952.....	536,879	323,673	213,206	60.3	2,098	26.0
1953.....	571,533	344,844	226,689	60.3	2,152	26.6
1954.....	642,420	396,234	246,186	61.7	2,167	29.6
1955.....	689,635	430,579	259,056	62.4	2,169	31.8

<sup>1</sup> Fall enrollment is lower than total enrollment for each corresponding academic year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the Armed Forces overseas. The date of reference is July 1 for each year.

SOURCE: Enrollment data from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, include students enrolled for the first time in any institution of higher education in continental United States and outlying parts (Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico). Population data from unpublished estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census for continental United States.

TABLE 4.—Bachelor's and first professional degrees granted by institutions of higher education, as a percentage of population 22 years of age, continental United States, for selected school years, 1899 to 1954

School year	Population 22 years of age <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Bachelor's and first professional degrees as a percent of population 22 years of age
1899-1900.....	1,490	27,410	1.8
1909-10.....	1,840	37,199	2.0
1919-20.....	1,836	48,622	2.6
1929-30.....	2,190	122,484	5.6
1931-32.....	2,216	138,083	6.2
1933-34.....	2,252	136,156	6.0
1935-36.....	2,280	143,123	6.3
1937-38.....	2,289	164,943	7.2
1939-40.....	2,325	186,500	8.0
1941-42.....	2,392	185,346	7.7
1943-44.....	2,415	128,863	5.2
1945-46.....	2,411	136,174	5.6
1947-48.....	2,362	271,019	11.5
1949-50.....	2,321	432,058	18.6
1951-52.....	2,277	329,986	14.5
1953-54.....	2,173	290,825	13.4
1954-55.....	2,102	285,138	13.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Armed Forces overseas.

SOURCE: Data drawn from published and unpublished reports of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Still another measure is provided by Census data on the proportion of various age groups over 35 (beyond which age relatively few go to college) who report having received some college education. In 1950, 15.2 percent of the 35- to 44-year-old people reported that they had had 1 or more years of college education, 12.7 percent of those aged 45 to 54, 9.7 percent of those aged 55 to 64, and 7.4 percent of those over age 65.

In summary, by any of these measures, the proportion of the youth receiving college education has risen steadily in the first half of the present century.

Although the ratio of college enrollments to population in the 18 to 21 age group overstates the proportion of the population going to college, it is a convenient index for analyses of enrollment trends in relation to the size of the most nearly appropriate population group. The very characteristic that invalidates it for the former purpose qualifies it for the latter; if people stay in school longer, allowance must be made in estimating the facilities needed. The ratio of enrollments to population has been used in nearly every attempt to project enrollments.

**Underlying Factors.** The ratio of enrollments to the population in the 18 to 21 age group increased steadily after 1900—from 4 per 100 in 1900 to

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1941 based on unpublished estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and estimates by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.



15 per 100 in 1940 (chart). During World War II, the ratio dropped, of course. At the peak of the veterans' education program after the war, the ratio was artificially inflated by the "doubling up" of veterans whose college study had been delayed and younger students who would normally have been in college at that time; the ratio reached a peak of 30 per 100 in 1950, when 2.7 million students were enrolled.

It was generally assumed that, with the veterans gone, the colleges would be back to a "normal" level of operations. Enrollments declined less than was expected, however. The ratio dropped to 27 in 1952, and then, beginning in the academic year 1953, it began to rise. For the present school year ending in June 1956, the U. S. Office of Education has estimated that total enrollments will exceed 3 million, or 34 per 100 of the population in the 18 to 21 age group.

This recent expansion in college enrollments was affected only in part by temporary factors. The student deferment program may have encouraged some men to enter college or to remain there longer than they otherwise would have. Some of the increase in 1955 may be accounted for by veterans who enlisted in 1951 for 4-year terms and completed their service in 1955. However, less than half the increase from 1952 to 1955 can be accounted for by veterans. The increase has occurred among women students as well as among men. Thus, the experience of the last few years suggests that the expansion of college enrollments in relation to population, which proceeded slowly up to 1940, has accelerated.

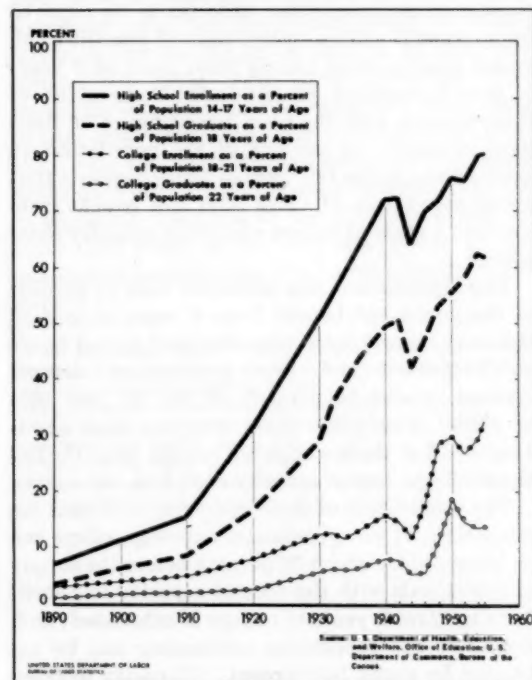
Among the underlying factors which have stimulated this expansion in the first half of this century are: (a) rising family income; (b) greater demand for college-trained employees; (c) the adoption by a growing proportion of families of a college education as a goal for their children; (d) accessibility of college education to a wider group of the population, through junior colleges and evening sessions and through the greater availability of financial aids and part-time work; (e) the increasing number and proportion of the population who finish high school; and (f) public recognition of the value of college education to the national welfare, expressed, for example, in

the student deferment program and the veterans, education program.

This analysis leads to the conclusion that these factors will continue to operate in the future. Rapid technological advances point to a continuation of the rise in family income levels. The Nation's needs for highly trained people seem to be growing steadily and, indeed, the very existence of a larger body of college graduates in the working population makes it increasingly necessary for workers in clerical and administrative occupations to have a college education merely to compete for jobs. The motivational factors will become stronger as publicity on shortages in various professions intensifies and the value of a college education is emphasized. Financial aids for students are becoming more numerous. To these pressures for more college education, a new urgency is added by the need to provide a growing force of scientists and engineers for research and development programs related to national defense.<sup>9</sup>

We may be in the midst of major changes in higher education comparable to the rapid and

#### Extension of Secondary and Higher Education in the United States—1890–1955



<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1954 (pp. 510 and 520) and p. 274 this issue.

far-reaching changes in educational patterns that occurred in the secondary schools in the 30 years preceding World War II. Up to that time, the secondary school aimed largely at preparing the few for college, and most graduates went on to college. In 1910, enrollments in high schools amounted to about 15 percent of the population 14-17 years of age. (See chart.) By 1940, enrollments in this age group had jumped to over 70 percent; for white children living in cities—the group to which secondary education is most accessible—the proportion was over 85 percent. In a single generation, the high school became the basic educational standard for all children. This was accompanied by drastic changes in the aims, methods, content, and standards of secondary education, the results of which are still being debated.

Before too close a parallel is drawn, however, we must take account of the potential limitations on expansion of higher education. One of these is the higher than average ability required of college students. The President's Commission on Higher Education has calculated, on the basis of general intelligence levels of the population (as revealed by testing in the military service), and the minimum intelligence believed to be required for successful college study, that 49 percent of all young people could benefit from the first 2 years of post-high-school education.<sup>10</sup> Comparison of this estimate with the most recent figure on first-time students (32 percent of the population 18 years of age in the fall term of 1955) suggests that about two-thirds of those who can benefit from the first 2 years of college education actually enter college.

The Commission also estimated that 32 percent of the youth can benefit from 4 years of college; this may be compared with the most recent figure on bachelor's and first professional degrees granted—about 14 percent of the 22 year olds in 1955. The comparison suggests that about 4 out of 10 of those who could benefit from the full basic college course actually complete the course.

The implication of these comparisons is that the proportion of the population entering college can be increased by about 50 percent before the supply of individuals with the mental capacity to benefit from the first 2 years of college is exhausted; and, similarly, the proportion graduating can be expanded by about 140 percent. Capacity to bene-

fit from college education is an elastic concept, of course; there are undoubtedly some individuals with intellectual capacity below this level who can benefit from college, just as there are some above this level who lack the motivation and persistence required.

The ultimate limits implied by the findings of the President's Commission on Higher Education were based, of course, upon the present character of college education and the level of intellectual capacity required to absorb it. The aims and standards of postsecondary education are not unalterable, however. The attempt to provide terminal education, or vocationally oriented education for semiprofessional, clerical, supervisory, and technical occupations through the junior college reflects some current thinking that would extend postsecondary education to a wider group of the population. It is significant that enrollments have risen particularly rapidly in junior colleges in recent years. (See table 2.)

It is not impossible, therefore, that the Nation's educational goals and standards may be altered so that the same kind of expansion experienced by high schools in the generation between the two world wars may be repeated in the colleges. Necessarily, this would involve decisions by a variety of people. One writer in the field assessed the problem as follows:

The answer will need to be given by each institution in the light of its own purpose. But the answer for the Nation as a whole will depend primarily upon the educational values of three groups: trustees, administrators, and staffs of colleges and universities; youths and their parents; and the general public. To a considerable degree, the first reflects the personal point of view of the individuals responsible for the policies of each institution; the second is based upon both personal values and the increasing demands of our changing cultural patterns; and the third, perhaps more accurately than either of the others, reflects national needs for manpower at the level of college education.<sup>11</sup>

Some educators feel strongly that the rapid spread of high school education has been accompanied by an undue lowering of standards, and they fear the same might happen in the colleges. In line with this belief, some private colleges contemplate only a moderate expansion, which

<sup>10</sup> Higher Education for American Democracy, Vol. I, President's Commission on Higher Education, 1947.

<sup>11</sup> Francis J. Brown, A Long-Range View of Higher Education. (In The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, September 1955, pp. 3-4.)

would not alter the fundamental character of their institutions.<sup>12</sup> However, public interest in educational opportunities for youth could result in the tax-supported institutions expanding enough to accommodate every qualified applicant.

Whether or not lowering of standards would be desirable, enrollments could expand considerably beyond present levels without tapping less gifted groups in the population. One study concludes that less than 40 percent of the young people whose intellectual ability is *at or above the average for college graduates* (Army General Classification Test score of 121) were actually entering college a few years ago, and only about 25 percent were graduating from college.<sup>13</sup> With shortages of scientists and other highly trained personnel, the need for helping and motivating additional capable young people to enter college is being recognized.

#### Outlook for Enrollments

The forces making for a continuation of the increase in the proportion of young people who go to college appear to be powerful and persistent and an integral part of the pattern of changes in our economy and our society.

Such increase would push enrollments in 1970 above the 5-million level implied by trends in the population of college age. If the ratio of enrollments to population should increase from 34 per 100 aged 18-21 to 40 per 100, 5.8 million would be enrolled by 1970. If the ratio should reach 50, the highest projection anyone has made,<sup>14</sup> total enrollments would reach 7¼ million. All factors considered, an estimate in the range of 6 to 7 million college students by 1970 seems reasonable.

**Implications.** These projections will not be realized, of course, if the capacity of institutions of higher education is not expanded. The relationship of capacity to projections has been stated as follows:

It should be recognized that forecasts of college enrollments may become "self-fulfilling prophecies." If they

are considered seriously by the educational and government leaders for whom they are made, the actions taken by those leaders may provide the means by which enrollments may reach predicted levels. More broadly stated, enrollment forecasts cannot be represented as indicating inexorable laws of nature. The level of future enrollments will depend on actions taken in the intermediate years by officials charged with such responsibilities.<sup>15</sup>

Institutions of higher education are currently concerned with problems of financing an expansion of this magnitude and of finding and keeping an adequate faculty.

The implications of this expansion in college enrollments for the size and characteristics of the Nation's highly trained manpower supply also bear serious examination. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a comprehensive research program on this subject. Continual study of prospective needs in each occupation and an adequate flow of this information through vocational counseling services are essential if the millions of young people are to take courses that will prepare them for the jobs that will have to be filled.

The labor force projections on which most general economic projections are based assume continuation of the long-term trend in labor force participation rates for college-age youth. If, as suggested here, the proportion going to college increases beyond the levels implied by long-term trends, the labor force projections will need reexamination. If more students will be engaged in part-time work—and thus counted in the labor force—the average workweek assumed in economic projections also will need reexamination. The loss in economic potential of the population may be more than offset in the long run by the greater qualitative contribution of a better educated work force.

<sup>12</sup> The Educational Record, Washington, D. C., in its issues for July (pp. 205-210) and October (pp. 205-290) of 1955, prints the comments of a number of college presidents on this question.

<sup>13</sup> Dael L. Wolfe, *America's Resources of Specialized Talent. The Report of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training*, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1954 (p. 148).

<sup>14</sup> Ronald B. Thompson, *op. cit.* (p. 26).

<sup>15</sup> Ronald Freedman, *Forecasts of College Enrollments in Michigan*. (In *The Educational Record*, Washington, D. C., July 1955, p. 217.)

# From the IRRA and ASA Annual Meetings—

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The 3 articles on pages 292, 300, and 304 were excerpted from papers presented at the 8th annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in New York City, December 28-30, 1955,<sup>†</sup> and the article on page 298 was excerpted from a paper presented at the 115th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in New York City, December 27-30, 1955. The selection of the papers, based primarily upon the broadest reader interest, is in no way intended to deprecate the importance of the many other papers on the programs. Titles in some instances have been altered and suspension marks to denote unused portions of the text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading. The articles on pages 274-291 were based on, but not excerpted from, 3 other papers presented at the ASA meeting.

## Present Status of Unemployment Insurance

WILLIAM HABER\*

THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES [of unemployment insurance] have been in dispute from the beginning of the program to the present time. Failure to reach a closer agreement is to be explained by at least two factors. The first is the dispersion of policy decision on these matters among the 48 States. Differences in economic circumstances and political views explain in part the great diversity which exists among the States with respect to the critical issues in unemployment insurance.

In addition, unlike old-age and survivors insurance or even other aspects of our social security program, unemployment insurance has a direct bearing on industrial relations, on labor turnover, and employment practices. The benefit level may under certain circumstances affect the reemployment rate; it can underwrite an uneconomic wage rate. It is intimately related to

layoff and recall policy and affects other aspect of the collective bargaining contract as well.

Failure to clarify objectives and secure wider agreement concerning the role of unemployment insurance in our economy may also be explained by the [high] level of employment which has prevailed since the system began to function. Neither the general public nor the legislators have been compelled to think hard about the soundness, the solvency, or the adequacy of our unemployment insurance plan. Except for short-term layoffs and for frictional unemployment, the result of high employment levels coupled with union seniority rules has been that a considerable proportion of those laid off have represented marginal groups in the lower wage and skill levels. The capacity of our present plan to meet the needs of the regular labor force during a severe recession or recessions is still to be tested.

The adoption of supplementary unemployment benefits through collective bargaining has brought into sharp focus some of the shortcomings of unemployment insurance in many States. When a large corporation concludes that 60 to 65 percent of take-home pay is essential for the

<sup>†</sup> The February issue (pp. 156-175) included excerpts from a number of other IRRA papers.

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maintenance of its employees during layoffs, it will be considerably more difficult to defend the adequacy of a benefit which is less than 50 percent for a majority of the beneficiaries and less than 40 percent for a large proportion of [them]. An appraisal of the present status of unemployment insurance must be concerned not only with whether the State is meeting the needs of the workers but with other matters as well. Is it bolstering the economy? Is it soundly financed? Is it too costly? Is it being abused? Is it progressing rapidly enough to meet the gaps and shortcomings which were admittedly there during the early years?

### Progress Under the UC System

The evidence is quite clear that unemployment insurance has made a major contribution to the needs of the unemployed and to the economy. During its history beginning in 1936 to June 1955, it has collected over \$20 billion in payroll taxes from employers and earned over \$2 billion of interest on the fund. It has paid out over \$14 billion in benefits to insured unemployed workers. It has accumulated a reserve in excess of \$8.2 billion as of the end of 1955. The weekly payments are automatic. The means test has been discarded. Benefits are paid as a matter of right to eligible covered workers. As unemployment mounts, payments expand. Unemployment insurance thus serves as an efficient instrument to compensate for wage loss, to provide purchasing power, and to underwrite an important segment of the wage earner's living standards. Its automatic character is especially favorable to check a business decline, by making available compensation in lieu of wages. Thus, the 1945 benefit disbursement of \$446 million was more than doubled to \$1.1 billion in 1946. The 1953 benefit payments of \$962 million to 4.2 million beneficiaries jumped to over \$2 billion and 6.5 million beneficiaries in 1954. These payments helped to sustain the demand for consumer goods, to prevent other unemployment, and thus to hasten the recovery from the recession.

The steady record of progress and improvement which has taken place under the present Federal-

State system has been sufficiently impressive to give substantial support to those who espouse the present Federal-State system, under which substantive improvements depend largely on State action.<sup>1</sup>

*Coverage.* The average number of workers covered by unemployment insurance nearly doubled from 19.9 million [at its enactment] to 39.9 million in 1955. Many States liberalized their coverage requirements considerably beyond those called for by the Federal standards. Most of the liberalization took place before 1946. In 1954, however, Federal action extended coverage to firms with 4 or more employees, thus improving the coverage provisions in 24 States in which State legislation was less liberal.

*Duration of Benefits.* The original legislation providing for a duration of about 16 weeks was soon found inadequate and produced a rather high "exhaustion rate." Twenty-seven States, with 73 percent of the covered workers, now provide for a maximum duration of payments for 26 weeks; and 14 States now have uniform potential duration [for all eligible claimants], in 6 of these for 26 weeks. The smaller amount of progress in this area is no doubt a reflection of our experience with the average duration of unemployment since 1945, a period of unprecedented high employment levels and short layoffs. For the first time since the enactment of the program, a dozen States are now planning or conducting "post-exhaustion studies," on the basis of which we can determine the adequacy of the present duration provisions. While the "exhaustion rate" has still been rather high (26.8 percent in 1954), there is some evidence to indicate that the groups most frequently affected have been marginal workers. Experience indicates that the present duration, whether on a variable or a uniform basis, is reasonably adequate for a large majority of the unemployed under present employment conditions.

*Amount of Weekly Benefits.* There has also been considerable improvement in the weekly benefit amount, the most controversial of the substantive issues in unemployment insurance. The early laws provided for a weekly benefit equal to about 50 percent of full-time weekly earnings. The

<sup>1</sup> For current provisions of State unemployment insurance legislation, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 34).

effective realization of this objective was severely restricted, however, by the imposition of a maximum weekly benefit amount. With the increase in wages during the war period, these maximums were soon raised and all States increased the maximum amounts. Many of these improvements came in recent years and some have been inspired by a Presidential recommendation and a special appeal of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell sent to all Governors, urging an increase in weekly benefits during the 1955 legislative sessions.

### Limitations of the Present Program

While great progress has been made, our unemployment insurance program still fails to meet [certain] criteria in several important respects.

*Coverage.* The coverage limitations, which deny the protection of unemployment insurance to about 12 million employees, are particularly difficult to justify. Social insurance cannot justify treating one group of wage earners in a different manner merely because by accident the work is in retail stores or for a smaller employer or because the worker is laid off by a public department rather than by a private employer.

*Weekly Benefits.* The proponents of higher weekly unemployment insurance benefits call attention to the fact that weekly benefit amounts have declined steadily as a proportion of the average weekly wage. The original objective was an amount [approximating] one-half of the average weekly wage. As wages increased, the benefit percentage declined in view of the fixed weekly maximum amount. As a result, in 1954 the average weekly unemployment benefit represented only one-third of the average weekly wage. This was a substantial decline since 1938, when the ratio of benefits to wages was 43.4 percent.

For more than 10 years, the controversy about the adequacy of benefits has been continued on the basis of broad assumptions as to presumptive needs. Several local studies, undertaken by the State agencies, suggested that a large majority of the families drawing unemployment insurance were spending considerably more than their benefits and were thus using up savings or borrowing. One such study in an area of heavy unemployment in a small city in a rural county in Illinois in

February-March 1950 showed that families with no income except for the \$20 per week unemployment benefits spent, on the average, over \$27 for food alone and \$45 to \$56 altogether, or twice the benefit during the survey week.<sup>2</sup>

The findings [of a recent study in the Pittsburgh area<sup>3</sup>] throw considerable light on the question of adequacy and suggest that little is to be gained by a prolonged debate on the side issues concerned with gross pay vs. take-home pay or the average wage of beneficiaries vs. the average wage of covered workers and similar matters. The Pittsburgh area study clearly indicates that at least as far as families in that area are concerned, the weekly unemployment insurance check does not adequately meet the need of unemployed family heads. The findings in this study hardly suggest that there is serious danger of the unemployed being pauperized by benefit levels which make possible the maintenance of normal living standards and thus threaten incentives and mobility. The conclusions do not apply with equal force to single claimants nor to secondary earners. Even here, the evidence hardly suggests that there is serious danger of pauperizing or malingering.

### Economic Problems Under UC

While unemployment compensation was not assumed to be a corrective of the business cycle, the automatic expansion of benefit payments at the beginning of the downturn in economic activity was expected to play an important part in sustaining the level of consumer spending and thus slow the tempo of the initial decline.

*Wage Loss.* Experience since 1940 suggests that unemployment insurance has replaced only a relatively small proportion of the wage loss resulting from unemployment. While the general objective has been to provide about half of average wages in insurance payments, because of coverage limitations and benefit ceilings, such payments probably do not exceed 20 percent of the lost wages. Unemployment insurance thus makes up only a relatively small part of the lost income

<sup>2</sup> See Adequacy of Benefits under Unemployment Insurance, a Staff Report Prepared for the Committee on Benefit Adequacy of the Federal Advisory Council, by the Bureau of Employment Security, September 1952 (p. 18). Processed.

<sup>3</sup> For discussion of this study, see p. 298 of this issue.

even during a recession. At present benefit levels and duration of payments, it would have an even smaller role in the event of a prolonged depression. Fuller coverage and substantial lifting of the ceilings now holding down weekly benefits would give to unemployment insurance a more significant role in checking income decline than it has had thus far.

*Compensation Differentials.* Improving benefit levels by raising the maximum amount payable is also necessary and desirable in order to relate the weekly benefits more closely to differences in earnings. The effect of the benefit ceiling, however, has been [that] a vast majority of the beneficiaries now receive a uniform weekly benefit, the maximum allowed under the State legislation. When 70 to 80 percent or more of the beneficiaries receive the same benefit (as is true in 16 States), the maximum which can be paid, it is obvious that the objective of providing a differential benefit based on earnings is largely defeated. If the objective of providing 50 percent of wages is coupled with a \$30 per week maximum amount, all wages over \$60 are not taken into account. [Therefore,] since the average weekly wage in the manufacturing industry is about \$80, the effect of the ceiling is to disregard a substantial portion of the normal wage in calculating the weekly benefit.

*Eligibility and Disqualification Requirements.* Social insurance does not and should not lean solely or even primarily upon equity considerations, indispensable as these may be in private forms of insurance. To do so would defeat another objective of social insurance, that of the widest practicable coverage. The evidence suggests that improvements in benefit levels in many States have been accompanied by tightened eligibility and disqualification requirements, with a resultant denial or reduction of benefits to large numbers of workers. Such a trend must be checked and reversed or progress in the future will be at too great a price in the denial of protection of those who need such protection.

In many States, disqualifications have become considerably more stringent for certain types of cases in recent years. These more rigid provisions have applied primarily to disqualifications for the duration of the unemployment or the reduction

or complete cancellation of benefit rights. These may apply to voluntary leaving, to discharge for misconduct, and to refusal to accept suitable work. One of the explanations for the increasing stringency is the fact that unemployment insurance has come to be dominated by employer influence in all or most State legislatures, [possibly] due to the fact that only the employer contributes to the financing of this program. It is due also to the prevailing concept that the employer should be responsible only for his employment. In addition, unemployment insurance, while firmly established, has not been exceedingly popular. Whether this is due to the high levels of employment prevailing since 1940, or to an exaggerated notion of the degree of abuse and malingering is difficult to determine. To the average person, unfamiliar with the operation of the labor market, the payment of cash benefits to anyone during a period of relative labor shortage appears paradoxical.

*Unemployment Insurance Costs.* The strong resistance to a more adequate unemployment insurance program is rather difficult to explain, since the costs of financing unemployment benefits have not been increasing. In fact, unemployment insurance benefits as a ratio to taxable wages cost employers less today than they did 15 years ago. For most of the postwar period, unemployment benefit costs for the country as a whole probably did not exceed 1.5 percent of taxable payrolls; the ratio to the total payroll was considerably smaller.

While the war years were abnormal, the period since 1946, when benefit costs amounted to 1.43 percent of wages, may be reasonably close to the average long-range costs of the existing unemployment insurance program. Such a prediction takes cognizance of the absence of a serious depression during the past 10 years. The evidence suggests that recessions may be as costly if not more costly for unemployment insurance than depressions. Most of the outlays come at the beginning of the downturn. Later, the exhaustion rate climbs and the number eligible for payments begins to decline.

If this is correct and the self-limiting aspects of unemployment insurance costs are taken into account, substantial improvement in the substantive provisions of our insurance laws can take place without imposing a serious cost burden upon



employers. Even allowing for the recent increase in benefit amounts, the cost of financing the insurance benefits in the years immediately ahead, assuming a continuing of the employment pattern of the past 10 years, can be financed at about 1.5 percent of taxable wages for the Nation as a whole. A most careful estimate by W. S. Woytinsky made in 1948 concluded that for 2 percent of taxable wages we can improve our insurance system to provide a uniform duration of 26 weeks, benefits approximating 50 percent of taxable wages, and dependents' benefits as well. These estimates suggest that a good system of unemployment insurance is not expensive. It is cheap insurance.

*Influence of Experience Rating.* Many who have opposed liberalization have done so in good faith and in the belief that benefit increases are unnecessary and perhaps injurious. A more potent explanation is to be found in the experience rating system of financing our unemployment insurance laws which prevails in all States. This system makes it possible for many employers to keep their unemployment insurance costs considerably below the State or national average. Further liberalization may endanger the favorable rates enjoyed by these employers.

Whatever factors may be responsible for the rapid adoption of experience rating, and there is general agreement as to the reasons, the system is here and will remain. Further, it has certain desirable features which strengthen rather than weaken our unemployment insurance laws. At the same time, experience rating should not be permitted to operate in a manner which may interfere with the basic objectives of unemployment insurance. Experience rating explains, in part, the increasing toughness of disqualifications and eligibility provisions. The unfavorable impact of higher benefit levels upon the insurance rate of the employers with the lowest contribution rates influences the strong resistance to more adequate levels.

### Improvement of Present System

Three alternative methods of dealing with the problem [of improving the present Federal-State system without a radical change in experience rating] suggest themselves.

*Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Plans.*<sup>4</sup> The development of private supplementation of unemployment insurance benefits has followed the fringe benefit pattern in American industrial relations. The widespread dissatisfaction with the benefit levels in unemployment insurance, coupled with the slow progress made via legislation, made this matter a logical item on the union fringe benefit agenda. And after 2 years of the most intensive agitation, under the pen name of the guaranteed annual wage, the idea was translated into collective bargaining contracts with the major auto producers. It has since spread to nearly all producers of autos and to some other industries, including a total of over 140 companies, covering over 1 million workers. The union was thus able to win through collective bargaining what it failed to secure through legislation. The limitation of unemployment insurance was thus, in part, corrected.

Private supplementation provides a certain degree of flexibility to the unemployment insurance structure. It permits the legislative benefits to remain at "reasonable" levels from the viewpoint of costs and at the same time makes possible considerable improvement in the benefits [either] of wage earners whose employer is in a favorable profit position or [of those who] are in a relatively strong bargaining position. The pressure to improve benefits would under such a development be transferred to the collective bargaining arena.

There are, however, very real limitations in this approach. Quite apart from new anomalies which supplementation has introduced, under the most optimistic forecasts it is unlikely that the private supplementation plans will affect more than several million employees. The vast majority of the wage earners may, in fact, be harmed since the union's efforts might be concentrated in winning supplementary benefits, and its pressure for improving the program through legislation reduced.

*State Action.* Given full employment and short layoffs, there is not likely to be communitywide pressure for substantial improvement. A long recession and a substantial increase in public welfare rolls would focus attention upon unemploy-

<sup>4</sup> For a discussion of such plans, see article on p. 300 of this issue.



ment insurance and its deficiencies. Only then will we discover that our unemployment insurance program is too limited to cope in any effective fashion with serious unemployment. In the absence of such adverse economic conditions, further progress will perhaps be much slower than many would like.

*Federal Action.* Present financing methods associated with experience rating slow [both] liberalization and the accumulation of larger reserves for the lean years which may be ahead. A minimum tax for unemployment insurance of 1 or 1½ percent of payroll, as was recommended by the Social Security Advisory Council in 1948, may remove this deterrent and ease benefit liberalization. [This] would require a basic revision of the unemployment insurance feature of the Federal Social Security Act. The States appear to be unalterably opposed to such revision. They fear the federalization of the unemployment insurance plan and look upon Federal standards as the opening wedge bound to lead to a national plan. And they consider even the simple standard [of] requiring a minimum contribution rate for all

employers, with experience rating to operate above that minimum, as a break in the dike holding back a flood of other standards, concerned with every substantive feature of the State laws.

To one who sees great merit in the present Federal-State partnership, the dangers of some expansion in Federal control appear to be less serious than the inadequacies of our unemployment insurance system. These will appear in their true light only under adverse economic conditions, such as a prolonged recession in business and employment. We shall then be reminded again that unemployment is the most serious risk which wage earners face in a dynamic industrial economy. Our unemployment insurance system should be strengthened now, under favorable economic conditions, so that it can meet the stress to which it may be exposed later. If Federal standards in financing and benefits are essential to provide such improvements, we should not shirk from such a course. In my judgment, such minimum standards are essential if our unemployment insurance is to make its maximum contribution to the wage earner and to the economy.

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To date the atomic energy industry has developed an excellent safety record. Taking the 105,000 people engaged in the industry as a unit industrial group, its safety record is second only to the communications industry. The fatality record over the past 10 years is half that of the best of United States industry. . . .

. . . There appears to be a new field of specialization for the safety engineer [in the atomic energy industry]. Since evaluation of hazard will play a more important part in the safety program to deal with new dimensions, qualified personnel will be needed. The physicists, nuclear engineers, reactor operators, chemical engineers, and others who might be expected to develop into nuclear safety engineers and who are now in the business will be in demand to build, design, and operate for a long time. Someone is going to be needed in the organization to make the program effective, and he will need more training and experience than safety engineers, as we know them now, have. The question will be whether the need will be filled with safety engineers who know the new hazards, or nuclear engineers who have enough interest in the human and management aspects to take on the assignment.

Dan F. Hayes, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. (*In* Safety Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, January-February 1956, pp. 9 and 11.)

## Income Reverses and Family Expenditures

PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM\*

A RECENT SURVEY of the adequacy of unemployment compensation was conducted among unemployment compensation beneficiaries in the Pittsburgh area by Duquesne University.<sup>1</sup> The study, covering a 1-year period from September 1, 1953, to August 31, 1954, provided an opportunity to examine the behavior of a sample of families who experienced income losses through unemployment. It sought to test procedures designed to measure the adequacy of unemployment compensation in providing basic necessities and to relate the weekly benefit amount to necessary expenditures for basic items of consumption. This article examines the relationship of adjustments in expenditure patterns to lowered income.

Examination of the findings of the Duquesne University survey discloses that, for all 4-person-family claimant units,<sup>2</sup> the median monthly income declined by nearly 60 percent when compared to that which was obtained prior to unemployment. In no income group did expenditure reductions reach the size of the income loss. There was no evidence that the disparity between income reductions and expenditure adjustments tended to follow any consistent pattern, although expenditures at the top of the income range showed the smallest proportionate reduction—20 percent. Differentials between income losses and downward adjustments in expenditures were in evidence, regardless of the length of unemployment. The median monthly income for all 4-person-family claimant units unemployed from 8 to 13 weeks declined 62 percent while their expenditures declined only 31 percent. Figures for the group of claimant units unemployed from 14 to 19 weeks were 31 percent and 19 percent, respectively; for those unemployed 20 or more weeks, 41 and 28 percent.

The study seems to suggest that where unemployment was relatively short-lived, families tended to reduce expenditures with less regard to

income losses. It is also noteworthy that the expenditure reductions moved in a relatively narrow range of 19 to 31 percent when compared to income losses ranging from 31 to 66 percent. For all families in which the chief wage earner was the unemployed member, total expenditures following unemployment exceeded income. This was also true for all families represented by secondary wage earner groups except those whose unemployment extended beyond 14 weeks.

When we examine the expenditure pattern on a before-and-since-unemployment basis, we discover for all 4-person-family claimant units that expenditures for each of 12 categories of goods were adjusted downward following the period of unemployment. Only for three groups of expenditures, namely, household operation other than utility services, medical, and personal care, was the level of expenditures equal to that which existed before unemployment. Percentagewise, the largest reductions were effected in expenditures for apparel; utilities; home furnishings; insurance (including hospital and medical care insurance); car purchase, repair, and operation; public transportation; and a miscellaneous category which includes such items as taxes, occupational expenses, contributions and the like.

Of equal significance is the change in the proportionate distribution of total expenditures following unemployment.<sup>3</sup> For all 4-person-family claimant units, a before-and-since-unemployment comparison reveals that the proportion spent for food increased from 33 to 38 percent, that for housing from 10 to 12 percent, while apparel remained constant at 7 percent. Decreased proportions were most apparent in the miscellaneous category, which declined from 11 to 4 percent, and insurance from 5 to 4 percent. Aside from the increases in the proportions allocated for food and housing and the decline in the miscellaneous category, it is important to

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<sup>1</sup> Survey of Unemployment Compensation Beneficiaries in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, District, Sept. 1, 1953-Aug. 31, 1954, Pittsburgh, Duquesne University, Mar. 15, 1955. Conducted by the University in cooperation with the Bureau of Employment Security of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry and the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor.

<sup>2</sup> The findings for claimants who were members of 4-person families were chosen for analysis here, as being most nearly representative of the typical family.

<sup>3</sup> Some bias may exist in the findings because of seasonality in the purchasing pattern. It is well to remember that the study sought to test procedures for introduction of improved methods in similar future surveys.

note that in most categories of expenditures no proportionate changes occurred following a period of unemployment. It may be suggested that habit, conformity to community patterns, and relatively high employment during the survey year, which may have led to optimistic expectations of early return to employment, share responsibility for the relatively stable pattern of expenditures shown by the before-and-after comparisons.

### **Expenditure Adjustments by Income Class**

When we examine expenditures for claimants in income classes above \$250 a month, we find few instances in which expenditures subsequent to periods of unemployment exceed those made before the onset of unemployment. Medical care and household operation (other than utilities) were increased by those in the monthly income ranging between \$251 to \$300. A conjecture can be advanced that the increased outlay for medical care may reflect a relationship between illness and unemployment. The car purchase and repair classification was responsible for the only increase reported in the \$351 to \$400 range. Similarly, the private transportation category and household operation (other than utility costs) were the 2 groups that accounted for the only other increases reported in the 2 top income groups.<sup>4</sup>

The personal care category demonstrated the most uniform consideration by family units. In 7 out of the 8 income classes, expenditures for personal care following unemployment were iden-

tical with the amount expended prior to unemployment. Expenditures for household operation (other than utilities) also tended to remain constant for the two periods.

There was evidence of a tendency on the part of recipients of relatively high incomes to reduce expenditures all along the line. This was perhaps most noticeable in families whose income ranged from \$250 per month upward. Below this average, greater stability in the level of expenditures was in evidence for most categories of goods, especially for those whose monthly income prior to unemployment was \$150 or less.

### **Steps Taken to Maintain Living Standard**

Actions taken by all claimant units to maintain an acceptable living standard, despite loss of earnings from unemployment, were those which could be readily anticipated. The degree to which alternative steps were employed is, however, of some interest. About a quarter decreased and 13 percent exhausted their savings; 12 percent cashed bonds. Almost 40 percent borrowed money and 30 percent adjusted or surrendered insurance. A surprisingly large proportion received gifts or other expense-free services. Gifts "in large amounts" were received by about one-third of all claimants. Over one-fifth received relief goods and services, and about one-tenth obtained free medical care; the same proportion received free food or housing.

<sup>4</sup> Data by income class suffer on the score of reliability due to thinness of sample.

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Year-end figures reported by the U. S. Bureau of Mines [show] 410 fatalities and an estimated 19,710 nonfatal injuries in the Nation's coal mines during 1955. [Three more deaths due to injuries in 1955 were reported after these data were compiled.] That was the cost in dead and injured as the industry, including anthracite and bituminous, [reached an] annual production [of] nearly 490 million tons. The year's toll of 410 fatalities was higher by 15 lives than the 1954 toll of 395 dead. The 19,710 injuries compare with 19,005 in 1954.

United Mine Workers Journal, Washington, February 1, 1956.

## Private Unemployment Pay Plans—Economic Effects

JOHN W. McCONNELL\*

**GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE PLANS** [recently negotiated] differ markedly from the plans originally proposed by the major unions. A definition of these new plans, called supplementary unemployment benefits, or SUB, is a good springboard into a discussion of the present version of the guaranteed annual wage, or GAW. Supplementary unemployment benefits are variable benefits paid from a trust fund, financed by an employer, to his own out-of-work employees in addition to State unemployment compensation.

The Ford-General Motors-United Auto Workers plans<sup>1</sup> have been given the most publicity. There are, however, other forms of SUB: For example, plans negotiated by the Steelworkers and the two largest can companies—American and Continental—and plans negotiated by the flat glass manufacturers and the Glass and Ceramic Workers. The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has joined the parade by negotiating with a group of Allentown, Pa., mills a \$2-per-day SUB for employees with 6 months' service.

### Pooled Fund vs. Individual Account

The Glass Workers' plan is in fact a compulsory savings plan. This is not the first time individual compulsory savings plans have been seriously advocated as a substitute for unemployment insurance. As a matter of fact, employer representatives have strongly advocated such plans as the American way of providing economic security.

The nub of the issue raised by the [pooled fund or individual account] approaches is that of pooling the risk versus savings. In the debates on the Social Security Act [before its enactment in 1935], individual worker and individual employer unemployment accounts were supported by those who drew a parallel between unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. Employer reserves and guaranteed employment

plans were permitted by the Social Security Act but, because unemployment was widespread and unpredictable, only pooled funds seemed an adequate vehicle for unemployment benefits. The pooled fund versus individual accounts is still an issue—but much less important than 20 years ago since there is now a basic layer of income security in the Federal-State unemployment insurance plans. Though still inadequate, the State plans provide a base upon which SUB can be built. Whether the supplement should be individual accounts or pooled reserve can safely be left to collective bargaining. Industries may choose different approaches, depending upon the employment experience of the industry and the desires of workers, without endangering the long-range security of workers.

The individual account [has been] offered as a way of meeting several of the objections leveled at the pooled reserve type of SUB plan. The individual account:

1. Preserves, for long-service employees who are not likely to be laid off, an economic advantage balancing the advantage of SUB received by short-service employees.
2. Permits the use of the fund for disability as well as layoff.
3. Gives the individual employee title to the employer's contribution. If, as seems likely, the [contribution] is more than enough to finance out-of-work benefits at present levels, the worker [or his family] may draw what remains when he quits, retires, or dies.
4. Requires no formal approval by State government for benefits even though paid simultaneously with unemployment compensation.

### Some Aspects of SUB Plans

Eligibility requirements are for the most part more severe under SUB than under unemployment compensation. Qualifying employment must be with a single employer and ranges from a full year in the auto industry—UAW plans to 3 years in the can company-Steelworkers plans. To be entitled to 1 week of SUB, at least 2 *full weeks* of employment are required. Unemployment insurance, at the maximum, requires 20 weeks in covered employment to qualify for benefits regardless of the number of employers, and often a week of employment or the earnings requirement

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<sup>1</sup> For background and discussion of these plans, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 875).



can be satisfied by work on a single day in that week. SUBs will not be paid unless the loss of employment was directly caused by the action of the employer. SUBs are payable only if the unemployment was not for disciplinary reasons, and was not a consequence of—

(i) any strike, slowdown, work stoppage, picketing (whether or not by employees), or concerted action, at a company plant or plants, or any dispute of any kind involving employees, whether at a company plant or plants or elsewhere, or (ii) any fault attributable to the applicant, or (iii) any war or hostile act of a foreign power (but not governmental regulation or controls connected therewith), or (iv) sabotage or insurrection, or (v) any act of God. (Ford-UAW agreement, art. V, sec. 2 (4).)

Under these conditions [except in the case of labor disputes], most State laws will pay [unemployment compensation] benefits immediately or with only a short suspension.

Although the UAW stated clearly in its pre-bargaining publicity that one of its purposes in promoting GAW was to neutralize the employer's pressure for additional disqualifications on unemployment compensation, it is quite unrealistic to assume that employers will ever agree, except in desperation, to the payment of out-of-work benefits when the cause of unemployment lies solely with the employee or when the cause of unemployment is something other than lack of work. One can argue convincingly that benefits should be paid under a public social insurance scheme when the wage loss is attributable to a social condition such as war dislocation. It is much more difficult to argue that the employer should pay under a private program for a loss for which he is in no way responsible, such as refusal of suitable work or unavailability for work as determined under State law.

Benefit formulas under the auto industry-UAW and the can company-Steelworkers plans set a normal benefit level of 60 percent and 65 percent of after-tax take-home pay. One effect of these formulas is to minimize the large differentials which now exist in the unemployment compensation payments in the several States embraced by the companies which are parties to the various plans. Companywide collective bargaining has already narrowed the interstate wage differentials of plants in the same company. SUB now narrows the interstate unemployment insurance differential

The can company-Steelworkers plans make allowance for dependents' benefits. But the auto industry-UAW plans ignore dependents' benefits and reduce the differential in unemployment insurance between single and married workers with dependents in States with dependents' benefits or variable maximum benefits. For example, in Michigan, SUB reduces by 40 percent the differential in benefit between a Ford worker earning \$1.75 an hour with no dependents and one with 4 dependents. Or again, for workers earning \$2.185 an hour the differential between the single man's benefit and married man's benefit is reduced from \$14 to \$6.

The impact of high benefit levels upon incentive to work is still largely a matter of speculation. Very few facts are at hand to shed light on this problem. Nevertheless, principles of need and equity as well as the debatable issue of work incentives all argue for maintaining a substantial differential between benefits received by young unmarried men or women without dependents and secondary earners and men and women whose earnings are the sole support of a number of dependents.

The equalization of labor cost has been a basic principle implicit in the bargaining of most of the major labor unions. The application of this principle to the issue of GAW or SUB or pensions in firms with such widely diverse circumstances as Ford and General Motors on one hand and American Motors on the other has not been easy. The SUB plan in the auto industry apparently achieves this purpose in an automatic fashion by the following measures:

1. Uniform contribution rates of 5 cents an hour.
2. Within the contract period, all companies will pay at the same rate since it will require nearly 4 years (without any benefits being paid during the period) to reach a level at which contributions cease.
3. Benefits are calculated for all companies according to the same formula. However, the duration and ultimately the amount of benefits will vary with the employment experience of the individual company.

Hence, while operating under identical SUB agreements, the employment experience of different employers will not during the 3-year contract period affect cost at all but, with passage of time, contributions will be affected in a substantial way by the employment experience of the individual company.

### Impact of SUB Plans

What are likely to be the economic and social effects of SUB? Significantly, the reception to SUB by employers and professional people has not been so pessimistic as was their reaction to collectively bargained pensions in 1949. Generally speaking, efforts to describe the probable impact of SUB on various parts of our economy, though usually divergent, have been mature and realistic and have not lent themselves to violent argument.

The question of economic impact hinges, of course, to a large extent upon how quickly SUB will spread throughout the economy and how many workers and industries will be covered eventually. Estimates indicate that a little more than 1 million workers are now covered by plans. In 3 years, perhaps one-half to three-fourths of all workers in unions currently showing an interest in SUB will be covered. These unions are UAW, the Steelworkers, the Glass and Ceramic Workers, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the National Maritime Union, possibly the Teamsters, the ILGWU, and the Machinists, with a combined membership of about 4,700,000. The [current] 5-year contract with General Electric apparently excludes the International Union of Electrical Workers from this list of potential coverage. The spread of SUB plans will not be as rapid<sup>2</sup> as that of private pension plans because the need is not so pervasive, because SUB is not so closely tied to company personnel policies as pensions, and because nonorganized employers are not as likely to introduce SUB plans. The outlook is for a relatively limited growth compared to pensions—possibly a coverage of 3 to 5 million workers in the next 3 years. The strongest deterrents to extension may well be the unwillingness of State attorneys general or legislatures to legalize integration of SUB and unemployment compensation, and the internal union conflicts between long-service and short-service employees on the issue.

*State Unemployment Compensation Programs.* Drawing conclusions [based] upon [old-age and survivors insurance] experience following the 1949-50 establishment of private pension plans, there has been an expectation that the emerging SUB plans would result in liberalizing unemployment compensation. To some extent, the increase of benefits in 30 or more States last year appears

attributable in part to the GAW demands of organized labor. But dissatisfaction with lagging unemployment compensation benefits was widespread and the desire for improvement was crystallized by President Eisenhower [who,] in January 1954, [called] for better standards of unemployment insurance. These influences notwithstanding, employers generally will have greater financial incentive to resist improved benefits under unemployment compensation than under OASI, since they pay the whole cost of both unemployment compensation and SUB. Half the cost of OASI is borne by the employee. [The added expense will cause] many employers [to] support increased unemployment benefits only in return for additional disqualifications or some other quid pro quo. SUB will not change this approach to unemployment compensation.

Labor unions will not be any more effective than in the past in revising unemployment compensation laws. The 3-to-2 defeat in the November 1955 Ohio elections of a CIO-sponsored referendum which would have increased unemployment benefits to \$50 per week, extended duration to 39 weeks, and provided for integration of SUB and unemployment compensation is an exaggerated example of the resistance which labor unions have experienced in pressing for liberalized unemployment compensation. SUB will not modify the basic bargaining approach which employer associations and labor unions have taken toward unemployment insurance, in which the employer associations have more often than not been the victors. The influence of small unorganized employers, farmers, and smalltown professional people, all of whom are [only] indirectly affected by SUB, is very strong in State legislatures. Revisions of unemployment insurance [will] most likely [represent] a compromise between their attitudes and interests and those of large-scale industry and organized labor.

*Employment.* The effect of SUB on industry's employment policies is somewhat unpredictable at this early stage. Professor [Sumner H.] Slichter has stated that the effect would be negligible because the forces of the market causing employers to expand or contract operations are much stronger

<sup>2</sup> In the automobile industry, the spread of SUB plans has been more rapid than that of pensions in 1949-50.

than the limited cost of SUB.<sup>3</sup> However, superficial evidence from the Detroit area shows an increase in overtime work in the auto industry over a year ago, presumably to limit the labor force against future curtailment of operations when SUB will be in effect.

SUB may push some marginal employers out of business. The impact will be related to the efficiency of the employer or the secular trend of the entire industry, rather than the size of the firm. New York statistics show that the medium-size firms (rather than the very small firms) when once established, have the least stable employment. Hence, SUB is likely to be less damaging to the small employer than generally believed. The provision of the auto industry-UAW agreement requiring that an employee accept the company's offer of other available work in the Detroit area does provide an opportunity to stabilize employment by facilitating the mobility of workers within the company. There would be a modest financial incentive to the employer under SUB, after the reserve has reached its maximum, in keeping his employees at work. Until then, the stable employer and the unstable employer will have the same 5-cent-an-hour liability.

*Union-Management Relations.* SUB plans may have a significant effect on one of the foundations of industrial union policy—the seniority principle. Industrial unions have sought constantly over the years to establish and widen the area of seniority. While it is true that SUB plans now give special weight to length of service, the value of SUB to senior employees is still a moot question because they already have a large measure of job security through length of service. Will not improvement in SUB plans by increased benefits or extended duration further reduce the value of seniority to these long-service employees? The decline in importance of seniority as a basis of job security because of SUB plans might well argue for a revision of seniority clauses of union agreements in order to give management a freer hand in organizing and distributing the work force. For example, would it not be possible to modify seniority restric-

tions [concerning] temporary layoff procedures so management could retain the most efficient employees rather than those with longest service?

*Personnel Policy.* The effort of personnel and training divisions of larger companies to hire and train workers in terms of job families may get a powerful stimulus from the operation of SUB. The movement to identify job families for use in selection and training stems from the need to maintain a versatile work force as well as to economize on training time and selection procedures. With a stable labor force, increased emphasis upon effective selection, training in a wide range of related skills, and attention to morale-building activities will pay off in greater economy and efficiency of operation.

*Business Conditions.* Debates on the role of purchasing power in causing or moderating business cycles have had considerable popularity in some circles since the Great Depression. It is argued that full production and full employment—in short, prosperity—can be maintained only if people have money to spend. But purchasing power is not merely money in the hands of workers. It is income of all kinds—rents, interest, profits, as well as wages and salaries. Nor is purchasing power merely having money to spend. It is a relationship between money income of all types and the price level. SUB may add a small measure of balance to the economy, but it should be obvious that the business cycle is such a complex phenomenon that it defies a simple solution such as higher unemployment insurance benefits.

To pay SUB according to the present plans, liquidation of reserves will be necessary. In a period of general business decline, the forced sale of private securities will act as a depressant on business, thus canceling to some extent the added purchasing power of SUB. If SUB reserves are invested exclusively in Government bonds, however, the ability of the Government to absorb the sale of bonds will prevent direct downward pressure.

<sup>3</sup> For Professor Slichter's views on other effects of these plans, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1955 (p. 1115).



## In-Plant Role of Unions in Labor Relations in India

VAN DUSEN KENNEDY\*

THE PLANT LEVEL is a revealing vantage point for a look at Indian labor relations. For American observers, it points up sharply differences between the American and Indian systems of unionism and labor relations. In American unions, continuous ministrations to the needs of members at their jobs is essential to healthy existence. The daily relations which absorb local union and management energies in the factory, shop, and workplace during the long intervals between contract negotiations seldom make the headlines, but they are acknowledged to play a central part in labor relations. In India, systematic functioning of unions and organized relations with managements on a daily basis in the plant or at the workplace are largely unknown at the present time.

Before examining the Indian situation, it is necessary to understand the dual image which it presents. The ideal goal or model of in-plant labor relationships [and] actuality [have] little resemblance. India's model of in-plant labor relations is part of her larger, overall model of industrial relations which is constructed primarily out of Western, especially British, concepts and practice with a strong interlarding of Gandhian philosophy.

### Model for India's Labor Relations

The Ahmedabad Textile Labor Association is almost universally regarded as the showpiece and model for Indian unionism, and its relations with textile employers [are] the nearest approximation to the industrial relations model. [It] has a membership of 75,000 to 80,000 and seeks to represent all of the approximately 130,000 employees in the 60 or so textile mills of Ahmedabad. [It] is recognized by the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, and the collective bargaining relationship between these two parties is, all things considered, the oldest, most stable, and most

genuine in India. The unique extent of the union's financial and organizational development is best indicated by the fact that it employs a full-time staff of around 200 persons [to carry] on a program of great variety.

*Grievance Procedure.* One of the unique characteristics of the Textile Labor Association is the intensive and organized approach it makes to grievance prosecution. Its policy is unequivocal: "It is the primary function of a trade union to endeavor to redress the grievances of its members."<sup>1</sup> There is no formal, written agreement between the union and the Millowners Association on grievance procedure except the provision for final settlement by a conciliation board and private arbitration. Customary practice has been for workers to take their complaints in the first instance to their shop representatives [who] are elected every 2 years in the approximate ratio of 1 for every 100 members in each occupational group. (In 1953-54, the union had 2,265 such elected shop representatives.<sup>2</sup>) The representative is supposed to take up each complaint with the head of the appropriate department and, if unsuccessful, with higher management. Apparently, a fair number of complaints are disposed of in this manner. Unsettled complaints and those not handled by representatives are formally recorded with the [union's] complaints department [which] has a staff of full-time inspectors who investigate the complaints (they are admitted to mill premises and may interview witnesses for this purpose) and attempt to settle them by direct discussion or correspondence with the mill managements. Complaints not settled in this manner may be referred to officers of the union for discussion with individual mill managements or with the Millowners Association. Those which remain unsettled are referred to the formal conciliation and arbitration machinery set up between the parties.

Other subjects and issues also bring the union and its representatives into the mills at the job level. The union maintains a separate department to assist workers in securing workmen's compensation for accidents. It also undertook recently a program of improving working condi-

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<sup>1</sup> Annual Report, 1953-54, [Ahmedabad] Textile Labor Association (p. 9).

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit. (p. 6).



tions through plant inspections. Needed improvements that were management's responsibility, and shortcomings that were the fault of workers, were discussed on the spot and an attempt was made to agree on proper remedial action. After completing [a] series of plant visits, the union officer in charge intended to repeat the program, inspecting such facilities for workers as canteens, drinking water, and washrooms.

The issue of work rationalization has also involved the union in the mills, at least indirectly. In 1952, the union entered into [a conditional] agreement with the Millowners Association providing for increases in certain basic workloads. The union also gave its endorsement to a major "training within industry" program conducted in a group of Ahmedabad mills and to a small-scale experiment in the possibilities of collective teamwork in one of the mills.

*Contributing Influences.* The example of the Ahmedabad Textile Labor Association provides a clear picture of India's model of the union's role in the plant, but it stands practically alone in the Indian labor scene. It gives rise to the plausible assertion: "If the Indian model can be achieved at Ahmedabad, it can be achieved elsewhere." The Ahmedabad phenomenon [has been attributed] to two principal factors "which cannot be reproduced elsewhere."<sup>3</sup> One factor [is] Ahmedabad's "almost unique" position as an industrial center in which the employers and a large proportion of the work force belong to the same part of India and share the same religion and mother tongue. The second factor [is] the influence of Gandhi. As leader of the historic founding strike of [the] union in 1919, as originator of and union representative on the private conciliation and arbitration machinery which have been crucial in the Ahmedabad relationship, and as adviser and friend up to his death, Gandhi's name is indelibly associated with the Textile Labor Association. Of at least equal importance was his personal influence on leading Ahmedabad textile employers and their conduct toward the union. The influence of Gandhi and his philosophy has been and

remains so profound in this situation that it may rightly be considered a unique factor.

### Obstacles to Effective In-Plant Union Role

The conditions which have kept [the Ahmedabad] model from spreading throughout Indian industry are within unions [or are a] part of the environment in which unions operate. But they all operate with like effect to create a labor movement whose main thrust and functioning are away from the job level and outside the individual plant.

Most manufacturing industry [in India] is characterized by small enterprise. Further, only some two-fifths of India's unions and union members are in manufacturing industries [in which] union functioning at the job level [is most readily accomplished].

[Moreover,] the Indian [union] movement consists of around 5,000<sup>4</sup> independent [and mostly small] unions linked at regional or national levels only by loose federations. The individual weakness implicit in this situation is intensified by the high proportion of these unions that are rival organizations existing side by side in the same industry and often in the same establishment. [Also] nearly every union has a connection with 1 of the 3 major political parties. A final factor is the character of leadership. Most of the key leaders in the Indian movement are "outsiders," i. e., they are educated, middle-class individuals who came into union work from outside rather than up through the wage earning ranks. Most of them combine political interests with their union work. Having these interests and being necessarily involved in interunion warfare and struggles for survival, these leaders do not naturally focus their attention on the internal functioning of their unions or on the daily problems of members in the workplace.

In addition to the characteristics of Indian industry and unionism which inhibit the in-plant functioning of unions, there are serious deterrents in the present character of Indian labor relations. The basic situation may be described most succinctly by saying that systematic collective bargaining is largely unknown outside of a few unusual relationships. Indian legislation imposes no obligations on employers to recognize or bargain with unions and provides no machinery for defining bargaining units or establishing exclusive

<sup>3</sup> Main Report, Royal Commission on Labor in India, 1931 (p. 337).

<sup>4</sup> The number of registered workers' unions reported in 1951 was 3,927. It can be assumed that additional unions have been formed since that time and it is known that many unions do not register. Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, During 1950-51 (Government of India, Ministry of Labor, Labor Bureau, 1954).

bargaining rights.<sup>5</sup> Few Indian employers voluntarily grant unions effective bargaining rights and few unions are strong enough to gain this status by economic action. As a result of these conditions and political fragmentation in the movement, most Indian unions are unrecognized and, even among those which are recognized and relatively established, many are in a minority status in their plants or local industries.

Where bargaining does occur, it is not the usual practice to enter into comprehensive written agreements. Of the few written agreements which are to be found, several make no mention of procedure for settling grievances or any other kinds of disputes. A few set up private conciliation and arbitration machinery for settling all types of "industrial disputes" along the Ahmedabad pattern. Of course, the standing orders which every industrial employer is required by law to post in his establishment include some provision for settlement of worker complaints. Often this is fairly detailed and specifically authorizes the union, if one exists, to represent workers in the procedure. However, the Indian experience is that, in the absence of general comprehension of grievance negotiation, effective unions, and genuine bargaining over larger issues, pro forma grievance arrangements do not come alive. Thus, in Indian practice [there is] no clear concept of grievances as issues distinct from contract issues, or of grievance procedure as a daily process of adjustment in the plant apart from negotiations over matters of general interest between the parties. Individual worker complaints are in general accorded no different treatment than are union demands for wage increases or other general changes in conditions.

*Settlement of Grievances.* A worker wishing to press a grievance will bring it to a union officer at the union office. The officer may take up the issue by correspondence or, if relations with management permit, he may call in person on the labor officer, factory manager, or managing agent's representative and seek a settlement. If management ignores correspondence from the union or efforts at settlement by negotiation fail, both of which are common, the union has two avenues of ultimate recourse on grievances as on all issues. One is carrying the dispute before a government

conciliator hoping that, if not settled there, it will be referred to arbitration before a government tribunal. Referral to arbitration is not automatic and lies within the discretion of the various State labor ministries, but arbitration is compulsory once referral is made. A very large volume of disputes, including issues of grievance character, is constantly in adjudication before these tribunals. The availability of this system of public arbitration is another factor tending to discourage the growth of grievance settlement in the plant. The other mode of recourse open to unions is direct economic action against employers. Despite the public arbitration system, there is a substantial volume of strike activity in India. A sizable proportion of these strikes may be traced to issues which in American practice would be grievances arising under union agreements.

What has been said about grievance handling in Indian labor relations is revealing also of the role of works committees. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, empowers State governments to require every employer having 100 or more workers in his establishment to constitute a works committee, in consultation with the union if one exists, composed of at least as many representatives chosen by workers as by management. Most employers have, at one time or another, complied with the law by instituting committees, but the committees have seen little accomplishment or occupied themselves with trivia. The basic reason is that most Indian employers, being opposed to or unacquainted with collective bargaining or systematic grievance negotiation, make little effort to turn works committees into effective grievance settlement agencies. A secondary reason is that Indian unions have, on the whole, been opposed to works committees. They tend to see works committees as rival organizations subject to management manipulation or, at best, as ineffective agencies.

It is pertinent to this discussion of the union's in-plant role to note the strong propensity in Indian labor relations toward multi-employer dealing and union organization. This is encouraged by the marketwide interests and the political purposes of outsider leadership. But it is also a matter of official policy [as well as] convenience to

<sup>5</sup> An exception must be noted in the case of the States of Bombay, Madhya Bharat, and Madhya Pradesh where State laws give unions in selected industries exclusive rights of representation in their plants or local markets when they achieve 15-percent membership.

the government agencies involved [which] naturally incline to an industrywide approach in labor matters. Given the large number of unions in existence and the shortage of leaders, this means a further diversion of union attention from organization and activities in individual plants to problems at the level of the local market as a whole.

*Social Barriers.* One of the fundamental barriers to an effective in-plant role for Indian unions is the social gulf between worker and management representatives. In general, this gulf is the result of caste, community and language differences, illiteracy or extremely low levels of education among workers, and a strongly entrenched class or master-and-servant feeling between those wielding and those subject to authority in industry. Since these barriers are widely reinforced by a strong managerial resistance to unionism and a lack of real understanding of collective bargaining, the chances for a free type of daily give and take between plant level representatives of employer and union are rare indeed. It is no accident that, even in the Ahmedabad Textile Labor Association, the bulk of grievance investigation and negotiation is handled not by shop representatives but by full-time inspectors paid by the union.

Under the circumstances, most Indian unions have not developed an active volunteer leadership within their ranks. In addition to the low educational levels and the social barriers which [exist,] the frequency of technical and legal problems in Indian labor relations is another difficulty. It involves such matters as the application and interpretation of numerous pieces of labor legislation, the preparation of cases for government tribunals and implementation of their decisions, and argument over a complex, multielement system of worker compensation which demand considerable educational qualifications of worker representatives. Moreover, since Indian labor laws, tribunal decisions and litigation, and even a substantial amount of interunion and union-government correspondence are in English, the rank and file must overcome a serious language handicap.

Further indication of the atmosphere inside Indian industrial establishments is found in the

paternalistic cast of managerial attitudes. This is manifested in the variety of services, ranging from housing and medical care to canteens and provision of food grains, which the enlightened employer considers it proper to furnish his workers. It is evident also in the Indian concept of the labor officer, the counterpart to the American personnel or industrial relations director. Although employed by and answerable to management, the labor officer is supposed to occupy a middle ground between workers and management and to interpret each to the other. He is thought of as performing something of a social work function and much of the academic training designed for him has this orientation.

Indian union leadership shares to a degree this paternalistic view of the industrial worker. As a result, an important component of the Indian [Ahmedabad] model of unionism is labor welfare work, [including] housing cooperatives, banking facilities, medical care, schools, rural relief, hostels for boys and girls, reading rooms, vocational training, and general morale uplift work. Such welfare activities offer some unions an acceptable alternative goal and thereby may weaken their efforts at in-plant accomplishment.

Paternalistic tendencies may help explain the reluctance of labor leaders to apply compulsory methods to their members. Union security devices, like the closed or union shop and checkoff of dues, are virtually unknown [in India] today. [The opponents of such arrangements] argue that, because of rivalries in the movement and the lack of protections against unfair employer practices, union shop and dues checkoff arrangements might well be used to entrench unions favored by government or employers and give employers additional influence over unions.<sup>6</sup> [In addition,] compelling workers to join unions and pay dues is opposed on principle. Despite these arguments, for most Indian unions, membership in good standing is a vague and elastic concept and the unions are lax in their efforts to organize and collect dues from their potential memberships. The concepts of majority status, exclusive bargaining rights, and representation elections are practically unrecognized under Indian labor law [and] minority status is no bar to making bargaining demands and getting them adjudicated.

The environmental conditions and government labor policy which have shaped the labor move-

<sup>6</sup> Unions allied with the Congress Party are also aware that the union shop could be used to solidify the hold of Communist unions where they are strong.

ment and labor relations in India to date have discouraged the development of strong, job-centered unionism and co-equal working relationships between worker and management representatives. As a result, the possibilities of union functioning in the plant under joint auspices have hardly been explored. This does not mean that Indian unions are perforce denied any role at the plant level.

There are many earnest devoted leaders of Indian unions who are doing their best to serve their members by a type of legal aid function. But it is clear that if Indian unions are to achieve a fuller, more genuine role in their plants, a fundamental transformation must occur in the conditions and principles underlying Indian unionism and industrial relations.

### Union Conventions Scheduled for April 1956

<i>April</i>	<i>Name of organization</i>	<i>Place</i>
5	Utility Workers Union of America.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
9	International Union of Operating Engineers.....	Chicago, Ill.
10	American Radio Association.....	San Francisco, Calif.
23	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.....	Detroit, Mich.
30	International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>April</i>	<i>State conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
5	Massachusetts State Industrial Union Council.....	Boston
6	Tennessee State Industrial Union Council.....	Chattanooga
6	Tennessee State Federation of Labor.....	Chattanooga
9	Missouri State Industrial Union Council.....	Kansas City
9	Louisiana State Federation of Labor.....	Shreveport
9	Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	Kansas City
16	Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.....	Philadelphia
18	Arizona State Federation of Labor.....	Phoenix



# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1955

WAGE SCALES of union building-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population continued upward during the 12 months ending July 1, 1955, as construction activity maintained record levels. Union rates rose, on the average, 10 cents an hour, or 3.5 percent, between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, according to the 49th annual survey of union scales in the building trades by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> For most of the 33 trades surveyed, hourly rates advanced 8 to 11 cents.

Upward adjustments resulting from labor-management contract negotiations affected 87 percent of the construction workers included in the study. Increases typically varied from 5 to 15 cents an hour, although the hourly advances were from 15 to 20 cents for about a fifth of the workers.

Union hourly scales on July 1, 1955, averaged \$2.90 for all building-trades workers, \$3.09 for journeymen, and \$2.16 for helpers and laborers.<sup>2</sup> Negotiated rates of \$2.80 to \$3.30 an hour prevailed for nearly three-fifths of the journeymen, and of \$2 to \$2.50 for a like proportion of the helpers and laborers.

Straight-time scheduled weekly hours for all building-trades workers studied averaged 39.4, unchanged from the previous year. Seven of every eight construction workers had a 40-hour straight-time work schedule.

Scale changes in the building industry result primarily from contract negotiation. Many of the contracts currently in effect were negotiated for a 2-year period—a few were for longer periods. Frequently, the multiyear contracts provided for deferred scale increases. Only those scales effective between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, were included in the current study. Although provisions of individual contracts may become effective

at various times throughout the year, there is a tendency for contracts in the building-trades industry to be negotiated in the spring and early summer months.

### Recent Trend of Union Wage Scales

The increase of 3.5 percent in union scales for all building-trades workers in the year ending July 1, 1955, advanced the Bureau's index of union hourly rates to 141.2 (1947-49=100). (See table 1.) Slightly below the 3.7 percent gain in the preceding 12-month period, it was the smallest annual rate of increase since the close of World War II. The increase for journeymen averaged 3.4 percent and varied from 2.3 to 4.6 percent among the individual crafts; the lower paid trades generally registered the greater gains. For helpers and laborers, the increase averaged 4.3 percent and ranged from 3.6 to 5.6 percent for the various trade classifications; marble setters' helpers and

<sup>1</sup> Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1955, and covered approximately 680,000 journeymen and 165,000 helpers and laborers in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. The forthcoming BLS Bull. 1192 will contain more detailed information.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the building construction industry in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with a half million or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study were weighted in order to compensate for the other cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

<sup>2</sup> Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1955. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1954, to July 1, 1955, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years, 1907-55*

[Average 1947-49=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours		
	All trades	Journey-men	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journey-men	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	18.2	19.0	14.5	124.1	122.6	129.6
1913: May 15.....	22.5	23.5	16.9	118.0	116.8	121.5
1918: May 15.....	28.2	29.3	22.7	116.1	115.0	119.5
1919: May 15.....	32.3	33.4	26.2	115.5	114.6	118.4
1920: May 15.....	43.6	44.7	38.1	115.0	114.1	117.6
1921: May 15.....	44.4	45.6	38.4	114.9	114.0	117.6
1922: May 15.....	41.7	42.9	35.0	114.9	114.1	117.3
1926: May 15.....	55.0	56.6	45.2	114.8	114.0	117.0
1931: May 15.....	60.6	62.4	49.4	108.4	107.4	111.1
1933: May 15.....	50.3	51.9	40.3	106.1	105.1	108.1
1939: June 1.....	62.3	63.8	53.2	99.9	99.0	102.7
1940: June 1.....	63.3	64.7	54.3	99.8	99.0	102.1
1941: June 1.....	65.6	67.0	56.9	100.2	99.5	102.4
1942: July 1.....	69.7	70.8	62.5	101.0	100.8	101.5
1943: July 1.....	70.2	71.2	63.3	100.9	101.0	100.8
1944: July 1.....	70.8	71.7	64.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1945: July 1.....	72.2	73.0	67.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1946: July 1.....	80.5	80.9	77.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
1947: July 1.....	92.1	92.3	91.1	100.0	99.9	100.1
1948: July 1.....	101.8	101.7	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949: July 1.....	106.1	106.0	106.4	100.1	100.1	100.0
1950: July 1.....	110.7	110.5	112.2	100.2	100.2	100.3
1951: July 1.....	117.8	117.4	119.9	100.1	100.1	99.9
1952: July 1.....	125.1	124.6	127.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
1953: July 1.....	131.6	130.7	136.5	100.1	100.1	100.1
1954: July 1.....	136.4	135.4	142.4	100.1	100.1	100.1
1955: July 1.....	141.2	140.0	148.5	100.1	100.1	100.1

tile layers' helpers advanced their average scales more than 5 percent.

In terms of cents-per-hour, the advance of 10 cents between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, was identical with the gain recorded in the previous year. For journeymen, the rise in both periods was 10 cents—the same as for all building-trades workers—and for helpers and laborers, it was 9 cents.

On a regional basis,<sup>3</sup> average scale advances for journeymen were generally uniform. They ranged from 9 to 10½ cents in all regions except the Mountain and New England States, where they were 6 and 12 cents, respectively. The advances represented gains of 2.2 percent in the Mountain region, 4.3 percent in New England, and from 3.0 to 3.6 percent in the other regions. Helpers and laborers recorded their greatest gain (10.8 cents, or 6.2 percent) in the Border States; advances varied between 6½ and 10½ cents, or from 3.4 to 5.8 percent, in all other regions except the Southwest, where the gain was 3 cents or 2.1 percent.

#### Scale Increases, 1954-55

The proportion of workers benefiting from rate changes varied widely among the 33 individual

trades surveyed. Over 60 percent of the workers in each trade, except 2, had their scale adjusted upward during the year. Increased rates were reported for at least 90 percent of the workers in 13 trades.

Among the individual journeymen trades studied, the average increases during the year ending July 1, 1955, varied from 7 cents for electricians and marble setters to 14 cents for machinists. Gains of 8 to 11 cents an hour were registered by 18 of the 24 journeymen trades studied. Glaziers, rodmen, and structural-iron workers advanced their average scale 12 cents an hour during the year.

Increases for the nine helper and laborer classifications were more uniform. They ranged from 8 cents for elevator constructors' helpers to 13 cents for tile layers' helpers. The average was 9 cents for 5 groups; included in these was the numerically important group of building laborers.

Hourly raises of 5 to 20 cents were applicable to about 80 percent of all unionized building-trades workers.

Rates of 85 percent of the journeymen and 93 percent of the helpers and laborers were adjusted upward between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955. Of those workers affected by scale changes, the most common increases ranged from 10 to 15 cents and from 4 to 5 percent, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Increases of—	Percent of—	
	Journey-men	Helpers and laborers
Less than 5 cents.....	2	(1)
5 to 10 cents.....	22	45
10 to 15 cents.....	45	41
15 to 20 cents.....	25	11
20 cents or more.....	6	3
Less than 2 percent.....	2	(1)
2 to 3 percent.....	13	6
3 to 4 percent.....	21	13
4 to 5 percent.....	35	39
5 to 10 percent.....	26	39
10 percent or more.....	2	3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 percent.

#### Wage Scale Variations

Union rates in effect on July 1, 1955, for journeymen construction workers ranged from \$1.65 for glaziers in Charlotte, N. C., to \$4.05

<sup>3</sup> For a list of regions surveyed, see footnote 1, table 2.

for engineers operating cranes and derricks on steel erection in New York City. Spray painters in Louisville, Ky., were the only other workers reporting a scale of at least \$4 an hour. Nearly 60 percent of the journeymen were affected by labor-management contracts providing scales of \$2.80 to \$3.30 an hour. Hourly rates of less than \$2.80 were stipulated for 17 percent, and \$3.30 or more for 25 percent. Negotiated scales of at least \$3.50 an hour prevailed for some workers in 20 of the 24 journeymen trades surveyed. A fifth of the bricklayers were reported as having scales of \$3.70 or more an hour. Small groups of workers, generally fewer than 7 percent, in 12 trades had rates of less than \$2.40 an hour; glaziers and composition roofers were the only trades in which the proportion exceeded 10 percent.

For all journeymen crafts combined, the average scale was \$3.09 an hour. Among the 24 individual trades, 18 had average rates in excess of \$3 an hour. Bricklayers were the highest paid craft with an average hourly scale of \$3.48, and glaziers, averaging \$2.77 an hour, were the lowest. Plasterers, stonemasons, and lathers were other journeymen trades which had average scales exceeding \$3.25 an hour. Paperhangers and composition roofers were the only other crafts to average less than \$2.90 an hour.

Individual scales for helpers and laborers varied from \$1 for building laborers in Jacksonville, Fla., to \$3.35 for plasterers' laborers in Brooklyn, N. Y. Hourly scales of \$2 to \$2.50 prevailed for a majority (59 percent) of the helpers and laborers. Rates of less than \$1.50 an hour were applicable to only 7 percent and of \$2.50 or more to 17 percent. Union scales averaged \$2.16 an hour for all helpers and laborers as a group and, by trade classification, from \$1.96 for composition roofers' helpers to \$2.45 for plasterers' laborers and terrazzo workers' helpers. Building laborers, the largest group numerically, averaged \$2.07 an hour.

### City and Regional Variations

Except in those instances where union jurisdiction covers broad geographic areas, scale negotiations in the building industry are generally conducted on a locality basis. Because of the industry's essentially local nature, negotiated

scales for the individual trades as well as the level of rates among cities and regions varied widely. For example, among the cities included in the survey, the spread in negotiated scales for cement finishers was from \$2.10 an hour in Charlotte, N. C., to \$3.85 in Newark, N. J. The range of rates among the 24 journeymen trades in 6 cities is illustrated in the following tabulation:

	Scale range	Difference	
		Amount	Percent
Atlanta.....	\$1.75 - \$3.25	\$1.50	86
Boston.....	2.57½ - 3.46½	.89½	35
Chicago.....	3.07 - 3.72½	.65½	21
Dallas.....	2.25 - 3.62½	1.37½	61
New York.....	3.00 - 3.90	.90	30
San Francisco-Oakland.....	2.67 - 3.65	.98	37

The difference between the lowest and highest scales for the 9 helper and laborer classifications was smaller than for journeymen in each of the above cities except New York, where the difference was 95 cents. In the other 5 areas, it ranged from 30 cents in Boston to 94½ cents in San Francisco-Oakland.

City and regional averages presented in this survey are designed to show current levels of rates. They do not measure differences in union scales of the various crafts among areas. Scales for individual crafts differ from one city to another. The city and regional averages, however, are influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. For example, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others, or are found to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of workers employed. Therefore, even if all individual craft rates in two areas are identical, the average for all crafts combined in each of the areas may differ.

Among the 52 cities surveyed, average hourly scales for all journeymen combined ranged from \$2.48 in Charlotte, N. C., to \$3.55 in Newark, N. J. In 22 cities, they averaged in excess of \$3 an hour and in 22 others from \$2.75 to \$3. Half of those in the latter group had averages exceeding \$2.90 an hour. Average scales for helpers and

laborers were highest in Newark, N. J. (\$2.78) and lowest in Charlotte, N. C. (\$1.18). Scale levels of \$2 or more prevailed for helpers and laborers in 2 of every 3 cities studied; in half of these cities, the levels were concentrated between \$2.15 and \$2.30.

When the cities were grouped by population size, average hourly scales for construction workers were highest in the million or more population group and lowest in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Journey- men	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$3. 26	\$2. 40
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3. 08	2. 15
250,000 to 500,000.....	3. 02	2. 10
100,000 to 250,000.....	2. 87	1. 95

The spread between the average rates for journeymen and for helpers and laborers in each city-size grouping closely approximated the national differential of 93 cents.

Average hourly scales for both classifications of workers showed considerable variation among the cities within each population size group. The range of average scales was wider for helpers and laborers than for journeymen in each grouping. The differences between the highest and lowest levels were greatest in the cities having populations of 250,000 to 500,000—85 cents for journeymen and \$1.43 for helpers and laborers. Scale levels among cities in different size groups overlapped for both classifications of workers. For example, among helpers and laborers, the average for Peoria, Ill. (100,000 to 250,000) was higher than the average for all but 2 of the cities in each of the 2 next larger size groups.

Regionally, average hourly scales for union building-trades workers were highest in the Middle Atlantic States (\$3.16) and lowest in the Southeast (\$2.40). The level for the Middle West region, although 2 cents below the \$2.90 national level, was exceeded only by those of the heavily populated and industrialized Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. (See table 2.)

Wage levels for journeymen ranged from \$2.71 in the Southeast to \$3.37 in the Middle Atlantic region. With the exception of painters and paperhangers, all journeymen trades in the Middle Atlantic region averaged in excess of \$3 an hour; in the Southeast region, only 3 trades—brick-

TABLE 2.—Average union scales in the building trades, by region,<sup>1</sup> July 1, 1955

Region	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$2. 90	\$3. 09	\$2. 16
New England.....	2. 71	2. 93	2. 09
Middle Atlantic.....	3. 16	3. 37	2. 38
Border States.....	2. 72	3. 01	1. 86
Southeast.....	2. 40	2. 71	1. 47
Great Lakes.....	3. 01	3. 16	2. 36
Middle West.....	2. 88	3. 03	2. 20
Southwest.....	2. 57	2. 83	1. 49
Mountain.....	2. 61	2. 83	2. 00
Pacific.....	2. 85	2. 96	2. 25

<sup>1</sup> The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

layers, stonemasons, and marble setters—had such levels.

Hourly scales for helpers and laborers averaged highest in the Middle Atlantic States (\$2.38) and lowest in the Southeast (\$1.47). The national average of \$2.16 was also exceeded by the levels for the Great Lakes, Pacific, and Middle West regions. Levels of \$2.30 or more prevailed for 7 of the 9 classifications of helpers and laborers in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. Elevator constructors' helpers was the only classification exceeding \$1.75 an hour in the Southeast and Southwest regions.

### Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly hours remained virtually unchanged during the year ending July 1, 1955. Changes that occurred had no effect on the average workweek which has remained at 39.4 hours for all building-trades workers combined for the past 3 years.

The predominant standard workweek consisted of 40 hours; this schedule prevailed for 87 percent of the journeymen and 92 percent of the helpers and laborers. About 1 of every 8 journeymen and 1 of every 12 helpers and laborers were employed under labor-management contracts stipulating a 35-hour workweek. Such work schedules were applicable to at least a fifth of the bricklayers, painters, and bricklayers' tenders. Negotiated straight-time work schedules of 30 hours a week



were reported for less than a fifth of the plasterers and a tenth of the plasterers' laborers.

### Insurance and Pension Plans

Study of the prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension plans in the building construction industry, first undertaken in July 1954, was continued in the Bureau's latest survey of the industry. These data were restricted to plans financed entirely by the employers or jointly by the workers and employers. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to obtain information on the type and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

Although negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs in the construction industry have increased in recent years, the development of such plans on a widespread basis has perhaps been less rapid than in many other industries where problems of seasonal operation and casualness of employment are not encountered. Moreover, for many years most of the construction trades unions have operated their own union benefit programs providing their members with one or more types of benefits, such as death, old-age, sickness or disability. These factors undoubtedly have governed the development of negotiated insurance and pension programs in the industry.

The proportion of workers covered by each type of plan increased slightly during the year. As in the earlier study, a substantially greater proportion of organized construction workers were included in negotiated health and insurance programs than in pension programs. Slightly over three-fifths of the workers were affected by health and insurance plans whereas less than a fifth reported coverage by pension programs.

Of the workers provided health and insurance protection, over 95 percent were covered by plans financed entirely by employer contributions. Such programs were incorporated in labor-management contracts applicable to a majority of the union members in many trades. Included among these trades were asbestos workers, boilermakers, painters, pipefitters, plumbers, rodmen, sheet-metal workers, and structural-iron workers.

Pension programs were more common for electricians than for other trades. Lathers, pipefitters, plasterers, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, and bricklayers' tenders were also among the trades in which a substantial proportion of members were covered by pension plans. Of those union members employed under terms of labor-management agreements providing pension plans, slightly over 70 percent were covered by employer-financed programs.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## A Program for Raising Substandard Levels of Living

THE Subcommittee on Low-Income Families of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report at hearings in November 1955<sup>1</sup> focused its attention on the members of the low-income group in the American population who could be assisted in their efforts to improve their earning power and level of living. Government officials, educators, economists, and other qualified witnesses testified before the subcommittee on (1) the role of the Federal Government in programs to aid

the low-income population; (2) the function and economic value of income-security measures, public assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and health programs; (3) the role of education and training programs in improving the earning capacity of the individual, and in breaking the cycle of self-perpetuation within the low-income group;

<sup>1</sup> In March 1955, the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report reconstituted the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, originally established in 1949. Witnesses at the hearings in November 1955 had access to the subcommittee's staff report, *Characteristics of the Low-Income Population and Related Federal Programs* (Joint Committee Print, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Washington, Oct. 15, 1955). See also *A Program for the Low-Income Population at Substandard Levels of Living*, the report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to the Congress of the United States, Senate Report No. 1311, 84th Cong., 2d sess., Washington, January 5, 1956.

and (4) measures designed to reduce the number of rural and industrial areas which are characterized by chronic labor surplus and underemployment.

This article summarizes the subcommittee's report which was approved by the full committee. The report will be given further consideration by the committee in connection with its analysis of the 1956 Economic Report of the President. The President's report had also indicated the desirability of giving "serious thought to ways and means of extending prosperity to the less flourishing sectors of our economy."

The recommendations of the committee were considered in the framework of the broad objectives of the Employment Act of 1946. The recommendations covered only the problems for which the committee felt the need for immediate action was most urgent. Its recommendations were directed toward preventing poverty rather than giving relief after need has arisen.

### Identifying the Low-Income Groups

American families have achieved impressive gains in their level of income over the past decade. Three of every 10 families had incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1954 (measured in constant 1948 dollars), compared with 2 out of every 10 families in 1948. Nevertheless, a significant proportion of the population has not shared in the overall advance in economic well-being. During the 1949 hearings of the subcommittee, the U. S. Bureau of the Census reported that in 1948, 33 percent of the 46.7 million families and individuals received incomes under \$2,000 and 17 percent received less than \$1,000. In 1954 (measured in 1948 dollars), 31 percent of the 51.6 million families and individuals had money income of less than \$2,000 while the proportion receiving less than \$1,000 remained the same, 17 percent. In both years, 1 family in 10 received a real money income of less than \$1,000 (in 1948 dollars). (See table.)

The committee recognized that not all of the individuals whose current economic status is low could become productive. For example, information prepared for the subcommittee's staff report by the Bureau of the Census indicated that the lowest income group in the population is composed

*Distribution of families and individuals by total money income (in 1948 dollars), United States, 1948 and 1954*

[In thousands]

Total money income (1948 dollars)	1948			1954		
	Families and individuals	Families	Individuals	Families and individuals	Families	Individuals
Number.....	46,670	38,530	8,140	51,557	41,934	9,623
Under \$1,000.....	8,110	4,020	4,090	8,867	4,269	4,598
\$1,000 to \$2,000....	7,410	5,780	1,630	7,101	5,143	1,958
\$2,000 to \$3,000....	9,190	7,950	1,240	7,564	6,128	1,436
\$3,000 to \$5,000....	13,780	12,970	810	14,953	13,698	1,255
\$5,000 and over....	8,180	8,010	170	13,072	12,696	376
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$1,000.....	17	10	50	17	10	48
\$1,000 to \$2,000....	16	15	23	14	12	20
\$2,000 to \$3,000....	20	20	15	15	15	15
\$3,000 to \$5,000....	30	34	10	29	33	13
\$5,000 and over....	17	21	2	25	30	4

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

to a larger extent than in the prewar period of "broken" families, aged persons, and others who are most likely to live on fixed incomes. Data for 1948 showed that out of a total of 2.9 million families with incomes under \$2,000 which were headed by a person not in the labor force, 1.6 million were headed by a person over 65 years of age and 0.7 million were headed by a woman between 21 and 64 years of age. These groups comprise the bulk of the families whose incomes are low because the head of the family is unable to work either due to ill health or family responsibilities. Data for 1954 indicated that this group is typically concentrated in nonfarm areas.

The committee chose, however, to focus its primary attention on other members of the low-income groups who could be aided in efforts to increase their earning power. Bureau of the Census data also indicated that region and race underlie the problem of poverty in agriculture. In 1954, nearly 1 million of 1.4 million rural farm families with money incomes under \$1,000 lived in the South. Two-thirds of these southern families were white, and one-third nonwhite. Nonwhite southern farm families comprise about one-tenth of the Nation's farm families, but one-fifth of the farm families in the lowest income groups.

Some of the characteristics of low-income groups (income of less than \$2,000 prior to taxes) in 1953 and 1954, as shown by the studies of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the

Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, were as follows: (1) Seven-tenths of the heads of urban low-income families and three-quarters of those in rural areas had not had any formal education beyond grammar school; (2) two-fifths of the rural low-income families were headed by farm operators and another fifth by retired persons; and (3) among the low-income groups, almost half of the urban families, three-fifths of the rural families, and one-fourth of the unattached urban individuals lived in the South.

### **Security, Welfare, and Health Programs**

Although substantial progress has been made in providing income security and protection against income loss through comprehensive government insurance programs, the committee felt that a continuing review should be made to determine gaps in the programs, such as limitation in coverage, adequacy of benefits, or loss of income due to ill health. The committee recommended that "Congress consider legislation to establish social-insurance programs covering the risk of temporary and total disability" and, if such programs are established, should "study the desirability and feasibility of dovetailing such programs" with existing State programs.

The committee also recommended that the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and private agencies, develop a comprehensive health program for low-income families unable to pay for adequate health care out of their own resources. Inadequate health care results in income loss and lessened productivity for the Nation. Included in the program recommendations were: Provision of additional funds for recruitment and training of professional workers in the field of health care, and reduced costs to the individual of comprehensive health protection, including possible Federal financial aid to those unable to purchase such protection.

The committee believed that greater uniformity in federally aided public-assistance programs would open the way to aid a larger proportion of needy families. It recommended that consideration be given to establishing "a single, unified system of Federal grants for general public assistance in place of the current and separate programs,"

and to basing Federal grants-in-aid on "an equalization formula which would take into account the relative financial needs of the various States and State differences in per capita income." The committee recognized the value of nonfinancial services of public welfare agencies and recommended inclusion in the federally aided programs of "provision for services designed to encourage individuals to attain self-support and self-care and to preserve and strengthen family life."

### **Increasing Educational Opportunities**

The report stated that "a substantial number of persons—adults as well as children—are not receiving enough education, or enough of a suitable kind of education, to permit them to avoid self-perpetuation in the low-income group." This situation was attributed in part to shortages of school plant and equipment and inadequate teaching staffs. The committee believed that "the role of the Federal Government, first and foremost, is to stimulate and encourage local and State efforts to improve educational opportunities. Continuation or expansion of Federal aid, of course, does not require Federal control over our educational systems."

To meet the "most urgent and pressing needs," the committee recommended (1) "Direct Federal grant-in-aid to the States, initially for construction of school plant and equipment, based on an equalization formula which takes account of the relative economic need among the States"; (2) Federal grant-in-aid assistance to the States for expansion of "guidance services and vocational counseling provided within the school systems"; and (3) for adults unable to finance additional schooling or skill training or retraining, the establishment of a national scholarship fund and the expansion of educational programs, through Federal financial assistance, in recognized and accredited colleges and universities.

### **Aid to Economically Depressed Areas**

The committee recognized that its recommendations for the alleviation of low-income problems arising from causes associated with the individual would, of course, aid in the solution of the prob-

lems of low income in depressed areas. However, it called for "other types of measures to reduce chronic unemployment and underemployment in particular geographic areas." The committee's recommendations concerning both agricultural and industrial areas reflected the belief that all depressed areas have much in common.

*Agricultural Areas.* The committee's recommendations for low-income farm families emphasized primarily expansion of existing credit programs, such as that operated by the Farmers' Home Administration, and of technical assistance in conjunction with the loans, including the developing of "an appropriate farm plan for the individual family and extending the technical guidance and leadership required to help the family carry out the plan proposed." Also recommended was consideration of extension of aid given to farmers by the Federal-State extension services, means to attract new industry into depressed areas and to develop off-farm employment, financial assistance for out-migration of individual families, and expansion of vocational counseling, job placement, and nonfarm vocational training programs.

*Industrial Areas.* The committee emphasized that the problems of depressed areas cannot be solved through Federal effort alone but that "the depressed areas and communities must themselves provide the will and sustained interest in improving their economic status." Its recommendations concerning the role of the Federal Government in aiding industrial areas included substantial expansion of existing programs of technical assistance to depressed industrial areas and to small producers within the area; extension of credit aid, "possibly in the form of loan guaranties designed to promote maximum stimulus to private investment," to local industries and groups stimulating diversified and expanding industries; participation in planning and conducting economic surveys to determine the scope of current and potential local resources; and expansion of the small business program "coordinated with a strengthened program of decentralization of defense contracts."

## Research Recommendations

The committee recommended the establishment of a group in the Federal Government, "charged with the responsibility of preparing a coordinated, comprehensive program aiding currently depressed industrial and rural areas and so designed as not to affect adversely other areas. Such a program must assist in maintaining the economic climate necessary to promote maximum economic growth of the economy as a whole." Increased research was recommended to analyze regional and technological shifts so that trouble spots could be determined early enough for practical preventive action, such as encouragement of new enterprise to counteract unemployment from a declining industry. Labor skills and economic assets should be inventoried in areas now marked by low income and chronic unemployment, so that "public and private agencies could match available resources with the needs of expanding industries" which could be attracted to depressed areas. Improved and more detailed reports on employment and unemployment were recommended for each depressed area, as well as additional area data on work stoppages, cost of living, and wage rates.

To assess the need for specific current and future programs for the individual, the committee thought it was necessary to know more precisely the size and particular characteristics of the population with low-income status. Therefore, intensive studies were recommended "to identify the population at substandard levels of living and the causes of their low-income status." Greater emphasis was proposed on job-placement of the older workers. In addition, government—Federal, State, and local—was asked to encourage industry to employ them in occupations redesigned to fit their capacity.

Also for the future, the committee recommended that appropriate Federal departments and agencies report to it in the 85th Congress, and periodically thereafter, "on the current status and size of the low-income population and the progress made in the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of its causes."



## Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.<sup>1</sup>

### Supplement No. 6—1954-55

REPRESENTATIVES of the steel-producing divisions of the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America began negotiations for new collective bargaining agreements on May 18, 1954, to replace the basic contracts scheduled to expire on June 30. On June 29, agreement was reached on a general wage increase, liberalized insurance and pension plans, and other contract changes.

Existing insurance and pension agreements were not due to expire until October 31, but the parties agreed to discuss these issues at the same time as other contract issues in order to avoid two negotiating periods within a year.<sup>2</sup> These agreements

were to be in force from November 1, 1954, for 2 and 3 years, respectively.

Under the terms of the new basic contracts which were to remain in effect for a 2-year period starting July 1, 1954, provision was made for a wage reopening a year later. Actual negotiations under the reopening provision began on June 7, 1955, but were not concluded until after the midnight, June 30 strike deadline. The resulting suspension of work, the first general stoppage since 1952, was brief; agreement on a general wage increase, supplemented by increases in increments between job classifications, was reached by mid-morning of July 1.

This supplement reports the changes negotiated in 1954 and 1955.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 194), October 1950 (p. 473), May 1951 (p. 363), February 1953 (p. 151), and October 1953 (p. 1084); or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Details putting into effect some of the decisions reached in June regarding insurance were incorporated in an agreement dated September 1, 1954.

### A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 1, 1954 (by agreement of same date).	5 cents an hour increase.....	In accordance with agreement of June 12, 1953, previous 2.5-cent-an-hour North-South differential eliminated on July 1, 1954.
July 1, 1955 (by memorandum of agreement dated June 30, 1955).	11.5 cents an hour increase, plus increase in increments between standard job class rates, resulting in added increases up to 15.5 cents for the top classification. Total increase averaged 15.2 cents an hour.	Increments between job classes were increased from 5.5 cents to 6 cents an hour, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.5 cent for jobs in class 2 to 15.5 cents for jobs in class 32 (see schedule of standard hourly rates).

*Schedule of standard hourly rates in steel-producing operations of United States Steel Corp.*

Job class <sup>1</sup>	June 12, 1953 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	Job class <sup>1</sup>	June 12, 1953 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955	Job class <sup>1</sup>	June 12, 1953 <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1955
0-1.....	\$1.520	\$1.57	\$1.685	12.....	2.125	2.175	2.345	23.....	2.730	2.78	3.005
2.....	1.575	1.625	1.745	13.....	2.180	2.23	2.405	24.....	2.785	2.835	3.065
3.....	1.630	1.68	1.805	14.....	2.235	2.285	2.465	25.....	2.840	2.89	3.125
4.....	1.685	1.735	1.865	15.....	2.290	2.34	2.525	26.....	2.895	2.945	3.185
5.....	1.740	1.79	1.925	16.....	2.345	2.395	2.585	27.....	2.950	3.00	3.245
6.....	1.795	1.845	1.985	17.....	2.400	2.45	2.645	28.....	3.005	3.055	3.305
7.....	1.850	1.90	2.045	18.....	2.455	2.505	2.705	29.....	3.060	3.11	3.365
8.....	1.905	1.955	2.105	19.....	2.510	2.56	2.765	30.....	3.115	3.165	3.425
9.....	1.960	2.01	2.165	20.....	2.565	2.615	2.825	31.....	3.170	3.22	3.485
10.....	2.015	2.065	2.225	21.....	2.620	2.67	2.885	32.....	3.225	3.275	3.545
11.....	2.070	2.12	2.285	22.....	2.675	2.725	2.945				

<sup>1</sup> For typical occupations in each job class, see basic chronology in Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 199).

<sup>2</sup> Not applicable to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division, where the rates were uniformly 5 cents lower on June 12, 1953, and 2.5 cents lower on January 1, 1954. This differential was eliminated as of July 1, 1954.

## B—Minimum Plant Rate

Effective date	Provision		Effective date	Provision	
	Northern divisions	Tennessee Coal and Iron Division		Northern divisions	Tennessee Coal and Iron Division
June 12, 1953.....	\$1. 520	\$1. 470	July 1, 1954.....	\$1. 57	\$1. 57
Jan. 1, 1954.....	1. 520	1. 495	July 1, 1955.....	1. 685	1. 685

## C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Insurance Benefits Plan</i>		
Mar. 1, 1954 .....		<i>Surgical benefits:</i> The point was reached where under the July 24, 1951, agreement, an additional 50 cents a month employee contribution was required for continuation of dependent surgical benefits under the Blue Shield plan.
Nov. 1, 1954 (by agreements dated July 1 and Sept. 1, 1954).	<p>Total cost increased to 9 cents a man-hour.<sup>1</sup> One-half of cost to be borne by company; amount of each employee's contribution to depend on insurance provided.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Changed: Company to pay cost of administering plan.</p> <p><i>Life insurance:</i> New schedule of group term insurance based on higher wage scales; minimum insurance increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and maximum from \$4,500 to \$5,500.</p> <p><i>Accident and sickness benefits:</i> Increased \$14 a week, to \$40.</p> <p>Added: Benefits to apply to disability caused by accidents on the job or by occupational disease. Employees to receive difference between workmen's compensation or occupational disease payments and the \$40 weekly accident and sickness benefit.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization:</i> Increased by 50 days to 120. Allowance for private room and board increased to \$10 a day.</p>	<p>In case of layoff, life insurance continued for 6 months if employee paid monthly premium of 60 cents per \$1,000.</p> <p>No change in \$1,250 insurance upon retirement after age 65.</p>
Sept. 1, 1954 (by understanding of June 29, 1954).		<i>Surgical benefits:</i> 50 cents a month additional employee contribution for dependent coverage discontinued, thus restoring Blue Shield benefit for dependents as a basic benefit under the plan.

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Sept. 1, 1954 (by understanding of June 29, 1954).		Pensions for employees retired before October 31, 1954, not to be reduced by the amount of increase in social security benefits after July 1, 1954.
Nov. 1, 1954 (by agreement dated July 1, 1954).	<p>Minimum monthly pension at age 65 increased to company payment of \$55 plus primary social security benefits (a total of at least \$140<sup>3</sup>) after 30 years' service, in place of a total of \$100 including primary social security benefits after 25 years' service; for each year's service less than 30, new minimum company pension reduced by \$2 monthly to \$25 for 15 years' service (or a total of at least \$110 including social security benefits). Company pension benefits as computed by the basic 1-percent formula reduced by a flat \$85 a month (the maximum payable at time of agreement under Federal Old Age and Survivor's Insurance) rather than by actual OASI benefit. A worker receiving the minimum company pension might have a total retirement income in excess of \$140 since OASI primary benefits could exceed \$85.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Minimum monthly pension for permanent incapacity increased to \$75. Amount of pension calculated under 1-percent formula no longer reduced because of absence from work in last 6 months preceding retirement on disability.</p>	<p>Revised plan not applicable to employees retired before October 31, 1954, except those retired on disability prior to age 65 and receiving workmen's compensation.</p> <p>Dropped: Deduction of workmen's compensation payments from disability pensions before age 65.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The benefits of the revised plan were applicable to participating employees actively at work on or after November 1, 1954. Benefits of the plan in effect prior to that date were continued for participating employees not actively at work on November 1, 1954, until they returned to active employment.

<sup>2</sup> Schedule of benefits and employee contributions, in addition to the National Blue Cross, 120-Day Hospitalization Plan, and National Blue Shield Surgical plan, revised as follows:

Employee's standard hourly wage rate *	Life insurance	Accident and sickness insurance (weekly benefits)	Employee's monthly cost	
			No dependents	With dependents
Less than \$1.73.....	\$3,000	\$40	\$6.25	\$7.50
\$1.73 but less than \$2.06....	3,500	40	6.50	7.75
\$2.06 but less than \$2.39....	4,000	40	6.70	7.95
\$2.39 but less than \$2.78....	4,500	40	6.95	8.20
\$2.78 but less than \$3.11....	5,000	40	7.15	8.40
\$3.11 and over.....	5,500	40	7.40	8.65

\* On basis of November 1, 1954, wage scale, excluding incentive earnings.

<sup>3</sup> At the time of agreement, some steel company employees with 30 years service might have been eligible for OASI benefits of less than \$85 and thus received total monthly retirement income of less than \$140 but this number was small. According to the company, arrangements were made whereby these employees actually received total pensions (including social security) of \$140.

<sup>4</sup> Under 1954 amendments to the law, maximum OASI benefits had increased to \$68.50 by November 1, 1954, and were to rise further to \$108.50 by July 1, 1956.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases<sup>1</sup>

## Labor Relations

*Federal Preemption and State Jurisdiction—No. 1.* The Supreme Court of the State of California upheld a State court in applying Federal law to decide a case growing out of a labor dispute affecting interstate commerce, after the National Labor Relations Board had declined to assert its primary jurisdiction in the case.<sup>2</sup>

According to the State supreme court, "The union demanded a labor agreement containing a clause which would require the company to employ, and continue in employment, only such persons as are, or immediately become, members of the . . ." union even though it did not represent the employees. The employer refused and petitioned the Board to conduct a certification election. The Board's regional director wrote to the employer that such an election would not effectuate the purposes of the act because the employer did not meet the Board's current minimum jurisdictional standards. Since the union was picketing his business and threatening his customers with economic injury in order to force him to sign the proffered agreement, the employer brought a successful suit against the union in a State court for damages and an injunction against further picketing.

The supreme court stated that the Board did not distinguish between applications to determine representation and unfair labor practice issues in deciding whether to exercise its primary jurisdiction. Therefore, denial of an election request on jurisdictional grounds was the same as a refusal to consider any unfair labor practice charges resulting from the dispute. Furthermore, the employer did not have to appeal the regional director's decision, because such an appeal would have been futile in view of the Board's prior announcement of its jurisdictional criteria.

On the basis of these determinations, the supreme court found that the Board should be

considered to have refused to act in this case after a sufficient request for relief had been presented to it. Thereupon, the court held that it had jurisdiction of the case. Unless it did, the employer would be without any forum in which to seek relief since the Board's doors were closed to him. "The reason for prohibiting state courts from acting in cases in which the board has jurisdiction is to obtain uniform application of the substantive rules as expressed by Congress, and to avoid diversities and conflicts likely to result from a variety of local procedures and attitudes toward labor controversies. . . . Furthermore, a refusal to accept jurisdiction upon the ground that the issue presented does not sufficiently affect the national welfare to justify the board's attention, in effect, is a declaration that the national labor policy will not be jeopardized if the state assumes jurisdiction."

The picketing was held by the State supreme court to be an unfair labor practice and unlawful under the National Labor Relations Act. Therefore, the State would not permit it, even though it was not necessarily unlawful under California law.<sup>3</sup> The court also held that damages resulting from past injuries because of the union's unlawful activities had been properly awarded.

Three members of the supreme court dissented because the majority's reasoning was ". . . fallacious for the following reasons: (1) The national board and the powers granted to it are an integral part of the federal law and that law is not intended to have application in a situation where the board plays no part; it is inescapable that the federal law is to be administered by the board, not by the state courts. (2) The board in refusing jurisdiction as it has power to do, has in effect determined that the federal law should not apply in this case. (3) It is neither feasible nor fair to apply the federal law. There has not been such a refusal to exercise jurisdiction by the board here as to justify the conclusion that the state court has jurisdiction."

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>2</sup> *Garmon v. Building Trades Council* (Sup. Ct., Calif., Dec. 2, 1955).

<sup>3</sup> *Park & Tilford Import Corp. v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 27 Cal. 2d 599, 165 P. 2d 891 (1946).



*Federal Preemption and State Jurisdiction—No. 2.* The Supreme Court of California also held that a State court could not exercise jurisdiction over a labor dispute affecting interstate commerce unless the NLRB had first refused to hear the case on jurisdictional grounds.<sup>4</sup>

In this case, painters' and truck drivers' local unions had demanded recognition as bargaining agents for the employees in appropriate occupational groups of that part of an employer's business affecting interstate commerce. A roofers' union already represented employees engaged in roofing activities, which did not, however, affect interstate commerce. The employer refused the two unions' requests and asked the Board to hold a certification election, which was denied on the ground that the unions did not claim to represent the unit of employees for which the employer sought the election. The two unions began picketing the employer's business in order to force him to sign an agreement. While the picketing continued, the roofers' union, at the behest of the other unions, caused its members to refuse to work, despite a no-strike clause in its closed-shop agreement with the employer.

The supreme court said the painters' and truck-drivers' unions had been unlawfully enjoined from picketing the employer and from inducing the roofers' union to create a work stoppage in order to coerce the employer to sign the contracts. The Board had not ruled out the election because the employer could not meet its present minimum jurisdictional standards. Until it did so, a State court was without power to consider the case. The supreme court said: "The general pronouncement of the National board that it will exercise its jurisdiction only in cases in which the company's business in interstate commerce exceeds a certain minimum amount is not sufficient to automatically confer jurisdiction on a state court where an employer's operations do not come up to that minimum."

However, the court ruled that the roofers' union had properly been enjoined from continuing to cause its members to strike in violation of the

no-strike provision in its contract with the employer. The contract, despite the closed-shop clause, was valid and enforceable under State law because California does not forbid closed shops, though Federal law does. Federal law was not applicable to the contract because the employer's roofing activities did not affect interstate commerce.

*Federal Preemption and State Jurisdiction—No. 3.* A Michigan circuit court asserted jurisdiction over a labor dispute affecting interstate commerce because it assumed that the NLRB would not act in the case under its present jurisdictional standards.<sup>5</sup>

In this case, an employer, engaged in a labor dispute, sued in the State court for an injunction against stranger picketing without first having sought and been denied any relief through the Board's processes. After assuming that this dispute would be within the Board's general and exclusive jurisdiction but that the Board would not exercise its power because of its present jurisdictional standards, the State court enjoined the picketing. The court interpreted those standards as notice concerning the matters which the Board would hear; otherwise, they would be superfluous.

In answering the argument that the act had preempted the labor relations field and therefore left the court without jurisdiction in this case, the court said: "Has the day arrived when it can be said that a person or enterprise is too small or insignificant to have his day in court? This court will hold so only under compulsion. Reason and principle do not lead in that direction."

*Federal Jurisdiction Over Peaceful Picketing.* In a diversity of citizenship case,<sup>6</sup> the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the Norris-LaGuardia Act<sup>7</sup> and the doctrine of Federal preemption under the National Labor Relations Act took away a Federal court's power to enjoin peaceful picketing at the request of an employer.

An Ohio interstate motor carrier had engaged individual truckowner drivers to haul material at his New York terminal. The drivers could accept or reject particular shipments, received a percentage of the gross revenue derived from the transportation, and paid their own operating expenses. If an owner-driver was absent, he was responsible

<sup>4</sup> *Benton, Inc., v. Painters Local Union No. 535* (Sup. Ct., Calif., Dec. 2, 1955).

<sup>5</sup> *School District of City of Holland v. Grand Rapids Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL* (Cir. Ct. for Ottawa Co., Mich., Nov. 20, 1955, reported in Labor Relations Reporter, January 9, 1956, 37 LRRM 2232).

<sup>6</sup> *Aetna Freight Lines, Inc. v. Clayton* (C. A. 2, Dec. 13, 1955).

<sup>7</sup> 47 Stat. 70 (1932), 29 U. S. C. 101 et seq. (1952).

for paying substitute drivers and for workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, social security taxes, and withholding taxes for them.

A New York union demanded that the carrier negotiate a collective bargaining agreement covering the owner-drivers, insisting that, as part of such an agreement, each truck carry a "city man" to help in loading, unloading, and other duties. Because compliance with the union's demands would have violated the contracts with the owner-drivers, the carrier refused to deal with the union, which thereupon began picketing the terminal as well as individual trucks while they were being loaded and unloaded in other localities.

The carrier sought and won an injunction against the union's picketing in Federal district court, which took jurisdiction because the case involved diversity of citizenship. The court of appeals said, however, that the efforts of the union "to secure more uniform observance throughout the industry of the working conditions enjoyed by its members was a labor matter; and this controversy arising directly from such effort was a 'labor dispute' within the meaning of the [Norris-LaGuardia] Act." That act removed a Federal court's power to issue injunctions in labor disputes similar to the one in this case, regardless of whether an employer-employee or an independent contractor relationship existed.<sup>8</sup> Because, in reality, this dispute concerned working conditions, the lower court had no jurisdiction over the case and therefore could not enjoin the picketing.

The appellate court also found that, even in the absence of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, a Federal court would have no jurisdiction over this case. The facts indicated that the picketing might involve various unfair labor practices under the NLRA. Since this labor dispute involved interstate commerce and the picketing was peaceful, that act provided the carrier's exclusive remedy if he were entitled to one. Furthermore, even a State court could not have enjoined this union activity<sup>9</sup> because the National Labor Relations Board had exclusive initial jurisdiction under the doctrine of Federal preemption.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, the court concluded: "Since the states in matters of peaceful stranger picketing may not invade the province of the Board, it is clear that the federal courts have no greater power."

*Picketing of Customers and "Allied" Employers.* The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, contrary to the NLRB, unanimously held that a union had not transgressed the act's secondary boycott ban by picketing a struck employer's customers and his "allied" employers.<sup>11</sup>

The struck employer was unable to fulfill his contracts to repair machines purchased from him. However, he asked his customers to send him the bills for the necessary repairs made by other shops. They did so and he paid the other repairmen directly. In protest, the union picketed both the employer's customers and the shops which made the repairs. The pickets carried signs giving specific notice of the strike and/or the fact that repairs were being made by other companies. Only one repair-shop employee refused to cross the picket lines, which extended across entrances to the repair shops and to the customers' businesses. The customers' entrances were used by employees, deliverymen, and the general public.

As for the repair shops, the court held that a secondary employer "is not within the protection of [section] 8 (b) (4) (A) when he knowingly does work which would otherwise be done by the striking employees of the primary employer and where this work is paid for by the primary employer pursuant to an arrangement devised and originated by him to enable him to meet his contractual obligations. The result must be the same whether or not the primary employer makes any direct arrangement with the employers providing the services." This decision was based on the legislative history of the act as well as the fact that the union had a "proper" interest in making its strike effective by preventing the repair work from being "farmed out" by the struck employer.

As for the picketing of the customers, the court found that their "embarrassment" would not justify proscribing the union's activity. The picketing was not directed toward the customers' employees and was not intended to induce them to cease working. Indeed, it neither induced a strike

<sup>8</sup> *Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 758 v. Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc.*, 311 U. S. 91 (1940).

<sup>9</sup> *Garner v. Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local Union No. 770 (AFL)*, 346 U. S. 485 (1953); *Weber v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc.*, 348 U. S. 468 (1955).

<sup>10</sup> Archibald Cox, *Federalism in the Law of Labor Relations*, 67 *Harvard Law Review* 1297 (1954).

<sup>11</sup> *NLRB v. Business Machine and Office Appliance Mechanics Conference Board, Local 459, International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO* (C. A. 2, Dec. 22, 1955).

nor was it probable that it would. Therefore, the Board's finding was not supported by the evidence.

In a separate concurring opinion, one judge contended that the Board had failed to find that the union's motive was to induce a strike by the employees of the struck employer's customers. Such finding he regarded as necessary before the Board could infer an intent to cause such a strike without evidence so strong that the Board could not have found that that motive did not exist. He also stated that the repair shops had forfeited their protection against secondary boycotts by knowingly accepting the business of the struck employer's customers and being paid directly by the struck employer. To have that protection, the shops would have to prove that the struck employer would not have made the repairs even if he could have.

The other concurring judge added that he could not find that a natural and probable consequence of the customer picketing would be to encourage their employees to strike or that the union intended such a result. The signs were directed to the public, the picketed buildings were large office buildings, and the employees concerned continually crossed the picket lines and did not stop working because of the picketing.

**Discontinuation of Benefits Discriminatory.** The NLRB held that an employer inherently discouraged union membership by continuing year-end bonuses and paid sick leave to unrepresented employees but discontinuing them for employees in a bargaining unit after signing a union contract which did not provide for such benefits.<sup>12</sup>

In contract negotiations, the union had withdrawn its initial proposals for year-end bonuses and paid sick leave after the employer stated that he would treat all his employees the same. After the contract was signed, the employer, relying on the failure to provide for bonuses and paid sick leave, stopped giving them to employees covered by the contract but continued to grant them to his other employees.

Citing the *Radio Officers'* case,<sup>13</sup> the Board ruled that the employer's conduct violated the act by inherently discouraging union membership.

<sup>12</sup> *Intermountain Equipment Co.*, 114 NLRB No. 214 (Dec. 16, 1965).

<sup>13</sup> *Radio Officers' Union v. NLRB*, 347 U. S. 17 (1954); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1954 (p. 432).

<sup>14</sup> *Fessler v. Reading Co.* (U. S. D. C., E. D. Pa., Mar. 16, 1955).

In view of his assurance that all employees would be treated alike with respect to bonuses and sick leave, he could reasonably have anticipated that the represented employees would regard the cancellation of their benefits as a reprisal for supporting the union. Thus, he was held to have intended the foreseeable consequences of his action "irrespective of its actual motivation."

The Board also found indications that the employer had actually intended to discriminate in employment conditions because of union membership. The fact that he acted immediately after the contract was signed, without an explanation to either the union or the employees involved, showed he acted from antiunion motives.

One Board member dissented on the ground that, even if the *Radio Officers'* case were applicable, it did not justify the majority opinion. He based his dissent on the following reasoning: first, there was evidence which tended to show that the employer did not act from antiunion motives; second, the union members were not obviously treated less favorably than the other employees, since the former received wage increases and other benefits not given the latter.

### Veterans' Reemployment

**Reenlistment Intent Decisive of Service Continuity.** A United States district court ruled<sup>14</sup> that, despite a short lapse in service, a veteran's intention of reenlisting rendered his service continuous and preserved his reemployment rights.

On March 30, 1942, the veteran had left his job for the Armed Forces, in which he served until honorably discharged on December 31, 1945. He reenlisted a week later, without having applied for job reinstatement. Again honorably discharged on November 18, 1948, he applied for statutory reemployment rights and was offered the same work as a new employee, without seniority status. He refused this offer, tried to find other employment, and, not succeeding, again reenlisted on August 30, 1949. Meantime, the veteran had instituted court action for his statutory rights; at the trial, he withdrew his claim to reinstatement but not his claim for damages.

The first issue, according to the court, was whether the veteran's service in the Armed Forces



was of such a continuous nature from induction in 1942 to discharge in 1948 as to give him statutory rights. The employer conceded the continued existence of rights where veterans are discharged solely for immediate reenlistment for the "convenience of the Government." In practice, physical separation is ordinarily avoided by withholding the discharge certificate until reenlistment is completed.

The court agreed with an earlier ruling, on motion to dismiss,<sup>15</sup> that the 6-day gap alone was not decisive in law and looked for evidence of the veteran's intention to remain in military service. On this point, the facts were that the veteran returned from Germany to Camp Patrick Henry, Norfolk, Va., on Christmas Day, 1945. He could not reenlist at this camp and was transferred to Indiantown Gap, Pa., where he wished to reenlist, but could not do so until he had first been discharged. Because of a backlog of reenlistments, he would have had to stay in Indiantown Gap for about 3 days before he could be processed. As he had not visited his family for 3 years and wished to spend New Year's Day with them, he accepted his discharge on December 31, 1945, and returned to his home in Pottsville, Pa. There, on January 2, 1946, he applied for reenlistment, was permitted to stay with his family over the weekend, and was given a railroad ticket to Philadelphia, where he was sworn in on January 7, 1946.

On these facts, the court found that the veteran's service was, in effect, continuous, noting particularly that his physical separation was caused by "the inability of the Army to handle his reenlistment expeditiously" and that his prompt application indicated an intention to remain in the service. The court therefore ruled that he had applied within 90 days after release from training and service and had statutory rights.

The court also ruled against the company's defense that the veteran's duty to mitigate damages (i. e., limit avoidable losses) required him to accept the job offered him by the employer as a new employee and that his failure to do so should reduce his damage claim. The veteran testified that he refused this position because he believed that he would waive his seniority rights by accepting it. The court, citing other decisions that a veteran was not required to risk the loss of either his statutory rights or his damage claim, ruled

that the veteran was justified in refusing a position less than that to which he was entitled under the law. "To decide otherwise would negate the purposes of the Act."

*Denial of Retroactive Seniority.* In a recent case, a Federal district court rejected<sup>16</sup> a veteran's claim for the seniority date he would have received on promotion to a higher position if he had not been in military service.

The veteran had become a photoengraver apprentice on January 1, 1943, at the same time as several nonveteran employees. At that time, a 6-year apprenticeship was required to obtain journeyman status and seniority. Because of military service, the veteran was away from work from August 14, 1943, to January 4, 1945, and was then reemployed as an apprentice. During the years 1947 and 1948, a 5-year apprenticeship was in effect. The nonveterans who had been apprenticed with the veteran were able to complete their apprenticeships without interruption, on the 5-year basis, and were granted journeyman seniority as of January 14, 1948.

For reasons not described in the court's opinion, the veteran had been induced on May 2, 1946, to enter into a second 6-year apprenticeship agreement which gave him credit for 2 years at his trade and provided that he would serve 4 years after the date of the agreement. Under this agreement, the court pointed out, he would not have completed his training and become a journeyman until May 1950. In fact, he was assigned journeyman's status by the employer on May 17, 1949, and his seniority date was established as January 4, 1949. He brought an action seeking the same seniority date—January 14, 1948—as his fellow nonveteran apprentices.

The court did not suggest that the 1946 agreement waived statutory rights. However, it rejected the veteran's claim, with the following discussion. The veteran received the benefit of the 5-year provision in effect in 1947 and 1948, in that he "attained journeymen's status in five years, less (sic) the time that he served in the Navy." The veteran "could not achieve seniority as a journeyman until he had become a journeyman. . . . If the plaintiff's argument is valid

<sup>15</sup> *Fessler v. Reading Co.* (on motion, U. S. D. C., E. D. Pa., Mar. 15, 1950); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1950 (p. 137).

<sup>16</sup> *Mann v. Crowell-Collier* (S. E. Ohio, W. Div., Civil No. 1423).



then he would be entitled to credit on journeyman status for any amount of time that he spent in the service. What then would become of the element of training and learning an art or craft?"

On behalf of the veteran, the decision of the Supreme Court in *Diehl v. Lehigh Valley RR.*,<sup>17</sup> was cited as authority. The district court said that the Supreme Court had reversed the court of appeals decision<sup>18</sup> "without opinion"<sup>19</sup> but also distinguished the cases on their facts, saying: "It appears that the *Diehl* case involved a matter of time serving for promotion rather than apprenticeship."

### Wages and Hours

*Walsh-Healey Act Industrywide Minimum Wage.* The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the Secretary of Labor's finding under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936 that a minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour prevailed in the cotton, silk, and synthetic textile branch of the textile industry.<sup>20</sup>

That act requires that Government manufacturing or supply contracts for more than \$10,000 include a provision that all persons employed under the contract be paid ". . . not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under said contract. . . ."<sup>21</sup> Accordingly, the Secretary, after a hearing, determined that an industrywide minimum wage was proper for the cotton, silk, and synthetic textile industry because only such a determination would serve the purpose of the act since competition in that field was industrywide.

The court found that the act was intended to use the leverage of the Government's purchasing power to maintain or raise labor standards.<sup>22</sup> Since these contracts must be let to the lowest responsible bidder, the Government might be forced to do business with concerns paying low wages, thereby undermining its policy of encouraging adequate labor standards. The act is designed to preclude such a result.

The complaining employers argued that the "plain meaning" of the act prohibited the Secre-

tary from fixing an industrywide minimum wage because of the use of the word "locality." However, the court agreed with the Secretary that competition here was industrywide and that a separate minimum wage for each locality would be undesirable. "This would freeze the competitive advantage of concerns that operate in low-wage communities and would in effect offer a reward for moving into such communities," thereby defeating the purpose of the act. Because of this, the court interpreted the act according to its purpose rather than its "plain meaning." Furthermore, the court found that it was anything but plain that every minimum wage determination had to be limited to a "locality" or that a "locality" could never include a large group of States.<sup>23</sup> The Secretary was therefore justified in finding that this minimum wage prevailed in the industry involved and in "similar" work.

Finally, the court considered the long-standing administrative practice under this act and the many unsuccessful attempts in Congress to procure the passage of legislation either writing this practice into the law or prohibiting it. Since Congress had not repudiated the Secretary's practice, the court was not inclined to do so.

One judge concurred but felt that the suits of most of the complaining parties should have been dismissed because they did not show that the wage determination was a "direct and immediate injury" to them. Also, he felt that the lower court<sup>24</sup> should not have allowed a number of organizations and employers to enter the suit on the side of the Secretary.

One judge dissented on the ground that the statutory language and the legislative history of the act clearly indicated that wage determinations should be based on wages prevailing in the contractor's own community. If this would produce an undesirable situation, Congress could change the law but the court should not.

<sup>17</sup> 348 U. S. 960 (1955); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1955.

<sup>18</sup> *Diehl v. Lehigh Valley RR.* (211 F. 2d 93, C. A. 3, 1954); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1954 (p. 561).

<sup>19</sup> See per curiam opinion, *Diehl v. Lehigh Valley RR.*, footnote 18.

<sup>20</sup> *Mitchell v. Covington Mills* (C. A., D. C., Dec. 1, 1955).

<sup>21</sup> 49 Stat. 2036, sec. 1 (1936), 41 U. S. C. sec. 35 (1952).

<sup>22</sup> *Endicott Johnson Corp. v. Perkins*, 317 U. S. 501, 507 (1943).

<sup>23</sup> The court did not feel bound by its earlier contrary decision since that case had been reversed on other grounds by the United States Supreme Court without reaching the merits of the case. *Lukens Steel Co. v. Perkins*, 107 F. 2d 627 (C. A., D. C., 1939), *reversed*, 310 U. S. 113 (1940).

<sup>24</sup> *Covington Mills v. Mitchell* (D. C., Dist. of Col., Apr. 4, 1955); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1955 (p. 682).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## January 5, 1956

THE Federal district court in Washington, D. C., refused to enjoin the Secretary of Labor from convening an industry committee to determine minimum wage rates for the brassiere industry in Puerto Rico under the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended in 1955. The court held, in *Jem Manufacturing Corp. v. Mitchell, etc.*, that it had no jurisdiction to grant relief before the plaintiff exhausted the administrative remedy, i. e., before the committee completed its hearings and the Secretary had issued a wage order.

On January 16, the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union negotiated its first collective agreement in the Puerto Rican garment industry with 7 brassiere manufacturers employing about 75 percent of the industry's work force. The 4-year agreement provided for a 5-cent hourly wage raise as of February 1 over the existing 55-cent minimum rate, and a further 5-cent increase over the higher Federal minimum rate of 70 cents, effective in March 1956; 1 week of paid vacation and 3 paid holidays; employer contributions to a \$500 death benefit fund; and reopening in 2 years for negotiation of a health and welfare plan.

THE Transport Workers Union negotiated a new contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad for 22,500 nonoperating employees. The pact was based substantially on recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board (see Chron. item for Dec. 12, 1955, MLR, Feb. 1956; see also p. 329 of this issue).

THE FIRST areawide agreement between the Plumbers Union and the Plumbing Contractors Association of Greater New York went into effect. It covers about 8,000 journeymen plumbers (but not pipefitters), runs until June 30, 1957, and features a novel vested "additional security benefit plan." (For discussion, see p. 330 of this issue.)

## January 6

THE PRESIDENT signed Executive Order No. 10650, enabling Selective Service inductees with critical civilian skills to complete their active military duty in from 3 to 6 months (instead of 2 or more years) and serve the balance of their obligated period in the Reserve. The order is designed to keep to a minimum disruption to the development of industrial technology and defense-related research, in consideration of the manpower needs of defense-supporting industries. On January 16, the Office of Defense Mobilization announced lists of critical occupations and activities, to serve as guides in implementing the program.

## January 9

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Railway Labor Act, governing labor-management relations on the railroads, is no bar to a railroad's seeking relief under the National Labor Relations Act from a nonrailroad union's activities which were alleged to violate that act's secondary boycott provisions. Accordingly, the High Court held that a State court had unlawfully enjoined the union's conduct, because the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction over such matters. The case was *Local Union No. 25 of International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . et al. v. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.*

## January 10

A SPECIAL REFEREE of the New York State Supreme Court, following a contempt-of-court proceeding against the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), recommended that the union, its president, and one of its organizers, Thomas Gleason, be held guilty of civil and criminal contempt of court for disobeying an order to call off the New York waterfront strike last September. (See Chron. item for Sept. 14, 1955, MLR, Nov. 1955.)

On January 30, the ILA informed the Citizens Waterfront Committee, investigating the union's complaint against the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, that it tentatively approved some sections of the code of ethics proposed by the committee last month (see Chron. item for Dec. 20, 1955, MLR, Feb. 1956), but rejected those dealing with management prerogatives, prohibition of the election or appointment of criminals to union offices, and the concept that assignment of supervisory personnel is beyond the union's concern.

THE Federal court of appeals in Denver, Colo., ruled that compulsory retirement of railroad employees is a bargainable issue, since the Railway Labor Act (as well as the National Labor Relations Act) neither provides for a fixed retirement age nor excludes the issue from among the matters subject to collective agreement. In affirming a lower court's decision, it held that, so long as a union acts within statutory provisions, it can bind all the employees it represents by agreements regarding seniority rights and retirement without giving them any prior notice about the contemplated action. The case was *McMullans et al. v. Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Co., Inc. and Local No. 488 of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, et al.*

## January 12

THE NLRB announced, in *Whippany Motor Co., Inc., Whippany, N. J., and District No. 47, International Association of Machinists . . . and Lodge No. 560, International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . .*, that henceforth it will assert jurisdiction over nonretail interstate enterprises solely on the basis of the indirect outflow test set forth in the *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative* case (see Chron. item

for Oct. 26, 1954, MLR, Dec. 1954; also MLR, Jan. 1955, p. 58). The Board set \$100,000 as the qualifying annual minimum volume of such sales, and abolished the distinction between direct and nondirect utilization of the goods and services sold (also established in the *Jonesboro* case), thus overruling that decision to the extent that it is inconsistent with this ruling.

### January 13

THE Michigan Employment Security Commission passed a resolution formally adopting last July's ruling by the State Attorney General that supplemental unemployment benefits under the Auto Workers-Ford Motor Co. agreement will not bar simultaneous receipt of State unemployment compensation (see Chron. item for July 13, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955).

On January 26, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania also ruled in favor of SUB plans of the Ford and General Motors type.

### January 16

THE Federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that a company's unilateral offer to its employees of a voluntary stock-purchase plan, geared to the participants' wages and continuity of service, is subject to collective bargaining. Enforcing an NLRB order to bargain (see Chron. item for Oct. 18, 1954, MLR, Dec. 1954), the court held that the plan offered "emoluments of value comprehended within the term 'wages' and accrued from the employment relationship," and affected conditions of employment; and that the National Labor Relations Act leaves to the Board the determination of what constitutes wages and conditions of employment. The union's request to establish the plan through negotiation, the court said, was merely a legitimate effort to secure the employees' interests since it asked nothing concerning managerial functions. The case was *Richfield Oil Corp. v. NLRB*.

DETROIT daily newspapers resumed publication following agreements which ended a 47-day work stoppage of about 4,500 workers, directly involving the Stereotypers, Mailers, and Typographers, and indirectly involving 5 other unions. (See also p. 330 of this issue.)

### January 26

A NEW YORK CITY LOCAL of the Utility Workers of America ratified a new wage-reopening settlement with the Consolidated Edison Co. providing wage increases for 23,000 workers in the metropolitan area and extending the expiration date of the existing contract from February 1957 to February 1958. (See also p. 329 of this issue.)

### January 30

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled that "activities performed either before or after the regular work shift, on or off the production line, are compensable under the [Portal-to-Portal Act amending the] Fair Labor Standards Act, if those activities are an integral and indispensable part of the principal activities for which covered workmen are employed and are not specifically excluded" by section 4 (a) (1) of the Portal-to-Portal Act. The court admitted that the language of the cited section was ambiguous but found support for its opinion in the legislative history of the law. In this instance, employees who were engaged in the manufacture of storage batteries were unavoidably exposed to poisonous chemical substances, which necessitated changing clothes at the beginning of the shift and showering at the end of the workday. The case was *Steiner et al. v. Mitchell, etc.*

On the same day, the Supreme Court decided, in *Mitchell, etc. v. King Packing Co.*, that knife sharpening done by the employees of a meatpacking firm before and after working hours was an integral and indispensable part of their "principal activity" and was compensable under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

### January 31

A 103-day strike of about 1,800 production workers of Lear, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich., ended when the United Auto Workers ratified a 3-year contract with the company. Settlement provisions included an employer-financed pension plan, and a 10-cent hourly raise for skilled workers. The company manufactures scientific instruments for airplanes.

# Developments in Industrial Relations<sup>1</sup>

RELATIVELY LITTLE collective bargaining activity occurred during January, as most negotiations resulting from 1955 contract expirations or reopenings had been concluded and most of the major bargaining for 1956 was scheduled for later in the year. A number of agreements that were concluded involved local situations in the New York metropolitan area, and the first major wage increases for 1956 were reported for the petroleum industry. Efforts to settle the Westinghouse work stoppages that had begun in October continued throughout the month. A threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad was averted, and the strike that had idled the major Detroit newspapers during December was ended.

## Settlements, Negotiations, and Strikes

**Electrical Equipment.** Work stoppages by the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) at Westinghouse plants were still in effect at the end of January. Negotiations were broken off at least once during the month but had been resumed. Early in January, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had called on the company and the IUE to submit their dispute to a 3-man factfinding board. Westinghouse had refused this proposal on the grounds that a board recommendation might place it at a disadvantage compared with its major competitor, which was working under an agreement similar, according to the company, to that rejected by the union. It proposed instead a secret ballot of strikers on the company's contract offer.

In several unsuccessful efforts to help in settling the dispute, various State governors and mayors of communities in which Westinghouse plants were located proposed that workers return to their jobs pending settlement. Throughout the month, the strikers continued to receive support from other

unions. The United Automobile Workers announced in mid-January that it had provided the IUE with over \$270,000 and would give the strikers \$50,000 a week until a settlement was concluded. Reports as to the extent of back-to-work movements were conflicting and some clashes between strikers and nonstrikers were reported.<sup>2</sup>

In contrast to the prolonged negotiations at Westinghouse, Western Electric and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers negotiated wage increases in mid-December for about 15,000 employees at the company's Hawthorne, Ill., plant. The raise, effective immediately and estimated by the union to average over 11 cents an hour in take-home pay, was agreed to under a wage reopening of a 2-year contract.

**Metalworking.** In the New England brass industry, the Scoville Manufacturing Co. and the UAW agreed to a 6-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to mid-December and another 6.7 cents a man-hour to correct inequities and extend hospital insurance benefits to pensioners and their dependents. The agreement, covering about 4,000 Connecticut workers, also provided a union shop.

**Petroleum.** A 6-percent wage and salary increase, effective February 1, for 11,000 supervisory and nonunion employees was announced by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. At the same time, the Esso Standard Oil Co. also announced similar raises. A similar offer, amounting to about 15 cents an hour, was rejected by the independent Petroleum Workers Union, which had demanded a 30-cent-an-hour increase. The union had recently been reaffirmed as collective bargaining agent for employees at the company's plant in Whiting, Ind., thus defeating the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers in its first attempt to take over bargaining rights from independents in the oil industry.

At Carter Oil Co., another independent union representing production and some research employees announced acceptance of a similar wage advance of 6 percent, with a minimum increase of 15 cents for hourly workers and \$26 a month for salaried employees.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers protested a reminder by the Texas Co. that a long-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> For earlier reports on the stoppage, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1490), January 1956 (p. 77), and February 1956 (p. 206).



standing company rule prohibited employees from investing in other petroleum companies. The union threatened to strike if any members were fired for violation of the rule and called on the United States Senate Judiciary Committee's Antitrust Subcommittee to investigate the policy (common to most major oil companies) as a transgression of employees' economic independence.

*Transportation.* Acceptance in early January by the Transport Workers Union of a new contract offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad averted a strike that had been threatening since Labor Day. The package consisted of a 13½-cent across-the-board increase, retroactive to December 1, for 22,500 nonoperating employees (4 cents was in lieu of a health and welfare plan), an additional 4-cent wage adjustment for 8,000 freight car inspectors and repairmen (amounting to an average of 1½ cents for all workers combined), and 7 paid holidays annually, retroactive to November 16. The settlement, valued by the union at 18½ cents an hour, also resolved a dispute over work classification of boilermakers.

In another settlement, a \$43-a-month increase for about 4,500 members of the Railroad Yardmasters of America was announced at the end of January. An agreement between the union and most of the Nation's railroads made the increase retroactive to October 1, 1955.

In New York City, a 2-year agreement concluded by the independent International Longshoremen's Association with the Metropolitan Marine Maintenance and Contractors Association ended a 7-day strike of 4,000 ship maintainers. It increased rates of pay by 5 cents an hour and provided that employers would contribute 8 cents a man-hour into a newly established pension fund.

*Utilities.* Wage increases for 23,000 New York metropolitan area utility workers were negotiated by the Consolidated Edison Co. and the Utility Workers of America under a wage reopening provision of their contract. Similar increases were agreed to for about 300 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The settlements, which also extended the expiration date of the contracts from February 1957 to February 1958, provided for increases of 10 cents an hour, effective January 1956, and a 3-percent increase, with a minimum of 5 cents an hour, in

January 1957. Hiring rates were increased from \$41 to \$50 a week for men and from \$37 to \$42 for women.

*Service.* A 5-day strike of New York City fuel supply drivers, members of the Teamsters, was settled on January 20 with an agreement calling for a 12½-cent wage increase and company contributions of 14 cents per man-hour to a new pension fund and 3½ cents for welfare benefits. During the stoppage, the city arranged for emergency deliveries of fuel to hospitals, schools, public utilities, military establishments, medical laboratories, and homes in which there was serious illness.

Wage increases, effective January 23, were awarded to about 25,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers employed in 150 laundries in the New York metropolitan area by the impartial chairman for the industry. The award followed negotiations under a reopening clause in the agreement that expires in December 1957. Wage increases were as follows: engineers and maintenance men, 7½ cents hourly; inside production workers, 5 cents hourly; outside non-commission workers, \$5 weekly (with the exception of some helpers who received \$4); and trailer drivers, \$6. As a result of the increases, the minimum weekly guarantees for all women employees in various branches of the linen laundry industry and in family laundries were advanced to \$36 and \$33, respectively. A joint committee was established to improve take-home pay of commissioned routemen.

*Construction.* Two agreements in the New York City construction industry established or liberalized provisions for payments to workers during periods of unemployment or disability. One agreement, between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and 3 electrical contractors' associations, raised weekly benefits from \$25 to \$40 to be paid from a fund established at the beginning of 1954 to provide supplemental payments to workers receiving unemployment insurance or benefits under New York disability or workmen's compensation laws. Such benefits are paid from the funds to which employers contribute \$4 a man-day to individual employee accounts. Any unused benefits are paid to workers upon retirement or when they leave the in-

dustry. Early in January 1956, the other agreement provided generally similar benefits to members of the Plumbers union. This contract, the first areawide uniform agreement in New York City for the Plumbers, calls for employer payments of \$2 a man-day for about 8,000 workers.

The IBEW agreement also incorporated a 20-cent hourly wage increase, effective January 1, 1956, and an additional 15-cent increase due January 1, 1957, as well as liberalized benefits for hospitalization and serious injury and increased company contributions for death and pension benefits. The Plumbers' agreement provided for a 10-cent hourly wage-rate increase early in January 1956, an additional 10 cents in July, a further 10-cent increase in January 1957, as well as 6 paid holidays and a reduction in the number of unpaid holidays from 11 to 7 annually.

*Newspapers.* The work stoppages that had idled Detroit's 3 major newspapers since December 1 ended in mid-January; settlements were reached within a period of a few days by all of the 8 unions having contracts with the papers. The Stereotypers, Mailers, Typographers, Photo-Engravers, and Teamsters all negotiated 2-year contracts providing for immediate weekly pay advances of \$3.75 and additional \$2.75-a-week increases a year later. The Teamsters' contract also provided for a 25-cent-a-week-per-worker employer contribution to a fund beginning immediately and a 25-cent increase in 1957; the use of the fund is to be settled later. The Pressmen and Paper and Plate Handlers negotiated 1-year contracts with a pay increase of \$3.75. Members of the American Newspaper Guild employed at the Free Press agreed to increases ranging from \$2.75 to \$4.75 a week. The settlements also reportedly provided for committees to investigate the Stereotypers' claims of alleged overwork, which had initiated the strike at the beginning of December. Subsequently, the stoppage had been prolonged by a jurisdictional dispute involving the Typographers and the Photo-Engravers and efforts of the Mailers to get better working conditions.

*Lumber and Furniture.* By mid-January, agreement on 4½-percent wage increases had been reached between the International Woodworkers of America and employers of the Douglas fir

region (western Oregon and Washington) for approximately 30,000 sawmill and logging employees. Late in 1955, this union had concluded an agreement for similar wage increases with Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers had also concluded agreements on wage increases with the West Coast industry.<sup>3</sup>

Over 3,000 production and maintenance workers, members of the Upholsterers International Union at 9 plants of Kroehler Manufacturing Co., received an 8-cent hourly wage increase effective January 3. The new 1-year contract also calls for a half holiday on Christmas Eve. It was agreed that the company, reportedly the world's largest furniture manufacturer, would make efforts to extend incentive pay to all hourly rated employees.

*Apparel.* A 3-year contract calling for wage increases to 18,000 blouse workers—\$3.50 a week for most time workers, and 6 percent for pieceworkers, effective March 1—was negotiated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, representing 200 employers in 4 mid-Atlantic States. Cleaners and examiners, who had been earning \$32 weekly, were to receive \$4.75 more on March 1, thus bringing them above the \$1-an-hour Fair Labor Standards Act minimum. (All employees are on a 35-hour week.) An additional increase of \$1.75 a week was provided for a year later. The employers also agreed to double their 1-percent retirement contribution but no other changes were made in welfare arrangements, under which they pay 4 percent of payrolls into vacation and health funds.

The same union negotiated its first collective bargaining agreement in Puerto Rico's garment industry when it signed a 4-year contract with 7 mainland-controlled firms reportedly employing 75 percent of the island's brassiere workers. Union representatives, together with industry and Government members of a special industry committee, also recommended that the Administrator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division raise the minimum wage rate for brassiere manufacturing in Puerto Rico by 15 cents an hour, effective March 1. Workers covered by the agreement will receive, on February 1, a 5-cent increase in the existing 55-cent mini-

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 208).

mum provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the Puerto Rican industry; when the statutory minimum is raised to 70 cents, the minimum rate under the contract will advance to 75 cents. Other terms of the contract included 1 week's paid vacation, 3 paid holidays, employer contributions to a \$500 death-benefit fund, the union shop, and settling of piece rates by shop committees. The agreement provides for a reopening in 1958 on a health and welfare plan.

The executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers voted to open contracts covering 400,000 employees in men's apparel manufacture. The union planned to seek a general wage increase and modifications in insurance provisions. Wages in the industry were last increased in 1953.

### Industrial Migration and Plant Closings

Industrial migration and plant closings in industries experiencing economic difficulties, as well as efforts to mitigate the effects of these developments, continued to be reported. Some unions also continued to try to stimulate production or sales in their industries or in the unionized segments thereof.

P. Lorillard Co. announced plans for the gradual closing of its 85-year-old Jersey City plant—the last major cigarette factory north of the Mason-Dixon line—by the end of 1956. The company stated that the buildings, besides being located far from the southern tobacco supply, could not accommodate new machinery and methods. It will shift operations to a new \$13-million factory under construction at Greensboro, N. C., its second cigarette facility in the South. The company disclosed that severance allowances will be granted and efforts will be made to find new jobs for 700 employees of the Jersey City plant.

Evidencing concern over the effects on employment of plant shutdowns on the community, International Shoe Co. of St. Louis donated its closed plants in Claremont and Newport, N. H., to the local governments to aid them in attracting new industry. Both localities reported negotiations with other shoe firms to occupy the properties, probably on a lease-purchase basis. Last summer, the company transferred its New Hampshire production to a new plant in Missouri, as

part of a program to concentrate its manufacturing facilities within a 4-State midwestern area. Earlier, it had helped to locate new jobs for the 1,400 workers displaced from the 2 plants and another at Nashua, N. H., subsequently occupied by another shoe company and a grocery concern.

As a result of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division proposal to raise national minimum wage rates for learners in the shoe industry to 80-90 cents, the United Shoe Workers requested public hearings stating that such sub-minimum rates would encourage further plant migration from New England and intensify the difficulties of experienced shoe workers in gaining employment. Under a new contract negotiated in December,<sup>4</sup> pay for learners and minimum rates for other workers in Massachusetts factories subject to the union's existing contracts were increased to \$1 an hour, effective January 1, and 5 cents more 3 months later.

To facilitate expansion by the Leviton Manufacturing Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y., the city's Board of Estimate closed one block so that the firm could erect new buildings for production of its electrical devices. This action reportedly saved the jobs of 3,000 employees of the establishment, which had considered moving to Massachusetts.

Claiming dissolution was made imperative by unfavorable conditions in the textile industry, the 77-year-old Cleveland Worsted Mills decided to liquidate. Its Cleveland mill had been closed since summer, when 1,450 employees struck for a wage advance of 7½ cents an hour and other benefits. The Textile Workers Union asserted it had dropped the pay request subsequently after the management proposed other terms, but the company denied making a counteroffer. A Ravenna, Ohio, mill with about 400 workers was also to be closed.

The Midwest dinnerware industry was also experiencing plant shutdowns and diversifying its output because overseas competition and substitution of plastics for clay products were causing a business decline. The price spread between imported and United States goods was expected to widen further since domestic dinnerware prices had risen 10 percent over a year ago, partly reflecting an industrywide wage increase that went into effect in January.<sup>5</sup> One manufacturer, Cronin China Co. of Ohio, recently liquidated its business; another, Crown Potteries of Indiana, was replaced

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 207).

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 80).



by a successor company, Crown Sanitary Pottery, Inc., to produce bathroom equipment; and 3 others were preparing to diversify their product lines to offset the decline in business.

Efforts to attract new concerns and combat industrial migration were meeting with moderate success in Maine. Citizens of Pittsfield were constructing a \$250,000 streamlined factory to replace a closed American Woolen Co. mill, by means of a loan from its successor, Textron-American, Inc. The plant had already been committed to lease by the Edwards Electric Co. of Connecticut. In South Paris, a town of diversified industry, the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of Massachusetts opened a tannery to replace one that had been closed; in Sanford, an increase in the number of small diversified enterprises had already restored almost half of the 3,000 jobs terminated by the closing of the Goodall-Sanford textile operations in 1954.

The President's Economic Report, transmitted to Congress on January 24, recommended an area assistance program for aiding communities "experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment" because of dwindling markets for their products or because of the migration of key plants to other areas. The proposed program would include technical assistance, as well as loans for constructing, purchasing, or altering plant facilities.

### Waterfront and Maritime Events

An early resumption on the New York waterfront of more intense interunion rivalry for representation of the dockers was indicated when the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen (AFL-CIO) began distributing leaflets outlining a program to eradicate alleged malpractices of the unaffiliated ILA. The brotherhood stressed that it would obtain improved economic conditions and democratic union procedures, including a guaranteed 8-hour day, paid holidays, seniority in hiring and job security, a safety program, improved fringe benefits, more equitable administration of welfare benefits, secret votes, a standardized system of records, and protection from mistreatment from any source.

By the end of September when the ILA's present contract expires, the IBL plans to secure signed pledges from the 30 percent of the New York

longshoremen required before a new National Labor Relations Board election can be requested. A \$100,000 campaign fund, appropriated by various units of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, was to be made available to the brotherhood. In rebuttal to the IBL's publicity, the ILA maintained that it had been fighting for identical economic goals, although it admitted that "some locals have been lax" in safeguarding membership rights. To support its claims, it cited recent reform measures for the locals, including issuance of an order for secret ballots and hiring of an auditor to study its system of financial reports.

During the month a special referee of the New York State Supreme Court ended a series of hearings on charges that the unaffiliated ILA had violated an injunction during the 8-day dock strike in September 1955.

In a report of the Merchant Marine Committee of the United States House of Representatives, the Nation's maritime industry was appraised as "sick." The report attributed the industry's difficulties partly to poor labor-management relations and high labor costs but emphasized that these were not the sole reasons. On the basis of extensive hearings and investigations last year, the committee recommended a Government-sponsored conference of leading shipping executives and union officials to consider establishment of an umpire system and common termination dates for all collective bargaining agreements. The committee's report, to be followed by further hearings later in the congressional session, did not recommend legislation but urged Government, management, and labor to correct certain deficiencies. Among other proposals, it called for a closer liaison among companies on all three coasts and a unified approach by the unions in negotiating labor contracts. It stated that lack of cooperation among companies, especially on the West Coast, had weakened their bargaining position. It also suggested that the Maritime Administration establish a labor office, launch a comprehensive study of present wage levels (for use in setting reasonable Government operating-differential subsidies), and collect and periodically publish wage data for the shipping industry. In the committee's opinion, base rates of pay were not excessive but overtime and penalty rates were questioned.



## Other Developments

In a development similar to that occurring in Ohio prior to that State's referendum<sup>6</sup> regarding unemployment compensation, a group of businessmen formed the Michigan Information Committee to oppose the supplemental unemployment compensation plan in the State legislature and the courts. In line with company policy, Ford Motor Co. executives, who were asked to contribute to the organization, were informed that they should not support the committee. In order for the Ford SUB plan to go into operation, approval must be obtained from States where Ford has at least two-thirds of its employees; in this connection, Michigan is the pivotal State. Earlier in January the Michigan Employment Security Commission had approved the State Attorney General's ruling permitting integration of such benefits with State unemployment compensation.

Meanwhile, five employer organizations in Illinois united in an Information Committee on Unemployment Benefits, and business associations in other States also indicated that injunctive action might be taken if State and supplemental unemployment payments were simultaneously made solely under administrative rulings.

The New York City Board of Estimate approved in principle a resolution by Mayor Robert F. Wagner for voluntary checkoff of union and other organization dues. Formal adoption of the plan, which involves an estimated 140,000 city employees, was contingent upon compliance with certain conditions specified earlier by the city's corporation counsel: Applicability to all unions without discrimination; written consent and revocation by the union and by each employee; and payment of administrative costs by the unions. Certain employee groups had been insisting that the checkoff be accorded only to those organizations established as sole bargaining agents, while others were contending that it should be separate from collective bargaining considerations. The plan has been in effect for several years for 40,000 workers on the municipal transit lines.

In an effort to stimulate shoe sales, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union offered to contribute \$100,000 annually to an industry-sponsored footwear promotion program, but the National Shoe Institute, comprising the country's four largest

trade associations of shoe manufacturers and retailers, declined the offer. One reason for its rejection was the Institute's view that such promotions are the "responsibility of the members of the industry." The union, while recognizing management's right to certain exclusive jurisdictions, stated it would continue to press for joint efforts in spheres of mutual interest to help create a more prosperous industry.

Following action a few months earlier in the men's shirt industry,<sup>7</sup> the Amalgamated Clothing Workers introduced its label in the men's pajama industry on a nationwide scale as part of its drive to promote products of manufacturers with whom it has contracts. The union has spent \$2.5 million to date in this campaign in the men's and boys' clothing, outerwear, pants, and neckwear industries.

During January, the International Association of Machinists chartered its 2,000th active local lodge consisting of about 1,000 employees of a midwest manufacturing company in Galesburg, Ill. The Machinists reported that they have collective bargaining agreements with more than 14,000 employers.

In line with AFL-CIO President George Meany's suggestion that unions use their welfare and retirement reserves to finance housing projects, a meeting of union and management trustees of welfare and pension funds in the construction trades discussed a proposal of Robert Moses, New York City Construction Coordinator, for investment of their funds in mortgages on five middle-income cooperative housing projects in the New York metropolitan area that would house about 9,000 families.<sup>8</sup>

The National Labor Relations Board announced in mid-January that it would henceforth assert jurisdiction over nonretail interstate enterprises solely on the basis of the indirect outflow test set forth in the *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative* case, wherever sales total \$100,000 annually without regard to the manner in which the purchasers make use of the goods or services. The new policy was announced in a case involving two unions (the Teamsters and Machinists) and Whippany Motor Co., Inc., Whippany, N. J.

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 81).

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1288).

<sup>8</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 212).

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

*Know Your Social Security.* By Arthur Larson. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. 220 pp. \$2.95.

*Pensions: Problems and Trends.* Edited by Dan M. McGill. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (for University of Pennsylvania), 1955. 211 pp. \$4.50.

*Accident and Sickness Insurance.* Edited by David McCahan. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1954. 334 pp., charts. \$4.50.

*Federal Remedies for Employee Injuries.* By Warren L. Hanna. Albany, Calif., Hanna Legal Publications, 1955. 290 pp.

In writing *Know Your Social Security*, Arthur Larson, the Under Secretary of Labor, has performed a valuable public service. Although social security legislation affects almost the entire population, the ignorance and misinformation concerning its provisions are astounding. In part, this is due to the fact that the subject is highly technical and the nomenclature is legalistic, even in booklets prepared by a Government agency for distribution to the general public.

Mr. Larson sought to meet the pressing need for an adequate, readable explanation of the law. He not only has explained its main features and included many examples, but he has restated the intricate provisions in understandable language and in readable style, in spite of the fact that the law has become very involved after its many amendments. He writes about what the student has long known—that the old-age pension feature protects the older worker and his wife from income loss due to retirement in their old age. The life-insurance feature protects against income loss in case the worker dies leaving young children who are dependent upon him. It is pointed out that social insurance is based on the same principle as private insurance, but has variations to accom-

plish its social purpose. As in private insurance, one makes contributions (taxes) and receives in turn certain insured rights. The differences from private insurance grow out of the facts that the Federal Government administers the plan; that some people receive proportionately larger benefits than others; and that the conditions of payment of benefits are limited.

The author begins his book with a simple, but adequate, explanation of the background and theory behind social insurance and explains how it has developed. While the early chapters are informative and interesting, the heart of the book is the section on benefits. Here are explained such technical terms as primary insurance amount, drop-out provisions, new formula conversion tables, disability freeze, dependents' benefits, and a host of others. Also treated are the facts that an employer must know and the provisions for the self-employed. There is an excellent description of that portion of our social-security program most concerned with old-age and survivors insurance. A similar treatment of our unemployment-insurance legislation, entirely omitted in this volume, would have given the book additional value.

*Pensions: Problems and Trends*, edited by Dan M. McGill, is the latest volume in a series presenting lectures sponsored by the Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education. In these lectures, some of the leading participants in the life-insurance business outline the virtues of the private pension movement. Mr. McGill's introductory chapters summarize the salient facts concerning pension plans in effect today. His view is that the public scheme should be limited to the lowest benefit levels consistent with the program's objectives. This would give a wider scope to the private pension plans which already provide some protection to over 20 percent of the working force. The same emphasis is contained in the final chapters of the volume, in which foreign plans are compared with those developed in this country. The error of permitting public plans to be of such scope as to limit the opportunity for private initiative is strongly emphasized.

The lecture on *The Forces Underlying the Private Pension Movement* appears to have been designed as a vehicle for expressing the author's philosophical views about government in general and statism in particular.

The lecture on The Impact of Tax Policy on Private Pensions emphasizes the objectives of tax policy to encourage the adoption of funding plans and to prevent tax avoidance.

Other lectures cover The Economic Impact of Private Pension Plans, The Impact on Capital Formation and Investment, Trends and Implications of Mortality Under Private Retirement Plans, and Actuarial Solvency. Additional chapters deal with characteristics of the insured, preparation for retirement, and a comparison of foreign and American plans.

This is not a book for experts. The material is somewhat unorganized and not of uniform quality. This reviewer does not consider it an "enrichment of insurance literature through the publication of research findings that make significant contribution to insurance knowledge," one of the objectives of the Foundation.

*Accident and Sickness Insurance*, edited by David McCahan, is the fifth volume in the lecture series of the Huebner Foundation. It is designed to provide background for an understanding of the political, economic, and social implications involved in solving problems resulting from disability. There is much repetition and duplication in the book, as much of it is devoted to listing the practices and problems of insurance companies. The vital question, in this reviewer's judgment, as to whether we can rely primarily or exclusively upon the private insurance industry for adequate and comprehensive coverage for disability, is largely neglected.

Most of the lectures are concerned with technical matters involved in insurance contracts designed to provide protection against disability. They describe the usual provisions of personal contracts and group contracts to replace income loss. Two are devoted to the problems of meeting hospital and surgical costs. Others deal with group accident and sickness insurance, underwriting and reinsurance, rates and reserves, and State regulation of accident and sickness insurance. A general introductory chapter by Edison L. Bowers discusses the insurability of the disability hazard and reasons for the increase in disability coverage. He concludes that in spite of rapid progress there are still wide gaps and that "the figures look much better in respect to 'how many' persons are covered than they do in rela-

tion to 'how much' protection they have." As coverage expands, we become more and more aware of this error. "We tend to 'count noses' and forget adequacy."

It is disappointing that the more critical questions in the disability insurance field are largely ignored. It would have been quite appropriate to refer to the people who are not protected by private insurance—their number, their income, and particularly the methods by which such protection might be extended to include these groups.

*Federal Remedies for Employee Injuries*, by Warren L. Hanna, explains more than 20 Federal laws relating to employee injuries. Mr. Hanna is a lawyer, and he writes for lawyers and experts in this field. His volume can serve as a reference for handling cases of employees insured while working for the Federal Government or while employed in jobs in interstate or foreign commerce. The several chapters explain the working of the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation and the Federal Employees' Compensation Acts.

—WILLIAM HABER  
University of Michigan

*Psychology of Industrial Behavior*. By Henry Clay Smith. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 477 pp., bibliography, charts. \$6.

The author designed this book as a text for courses in industrial, business, and personnel psychology. It is his hope that it will be useful to others who share a common interest in understanding the human problems of modern business. He will not be disappointed, for he has produced a volume covering a wide variety of the relevant material in a thorough but highly readable manner.

The book first presents a discussion of substantive content and research results, then methodology, and, finally, conclusions. The first eight chapters are devoted to answering questions about why men work, what frustrates and makes them anxious, or satisfies and facilitates their job adjustment; the next four chapters deal with conditions of effective teamwork, leadership, company organization, and union-management relations. How the psychologist works in measur-

ing satisfaction and productivity, predicting with interviews and tests, and evaluating training is then spelled out in four chapters, plus a chapter on how the same scientific methods can be used in measuring consumer behavior thrown in for good measure. The writer concludes by summarizing the 17 major problems discussed in the various chapters and proposes remedies for their solution by the employee, industrial leader, and industrial psychologist.

The problem-centered orientation which provides the volume with its organizational unity is brought into sharp focus in the first chapter, on Psychology and Goals of Industry. Here, we are told that "the psychologist in business uses scientific facts and methods to help solve the human problems of an industrial civilization for the benefit of man." And then, whether the industrial psychologist is a full-time company employee, consultant, or university teacher, "his broad purpose is to contribute to the goals of industry." In fact, we learn by the time we have finished the first chapter that "industrial psychology, the science of human activities in an industrial civilization, seeks to contribute to the goals of business and industry. Traditionally, these goals have been to increase production, profits, and wages. Although the United States has made revolutionary advances in the attainment of these goals, there are major human obstacles to continued progress. These obstacles arise partly from the way these economic goals are balanced and partly from the failure of these goals to account adequately for the psychological needs of working men." While Professor Smith ends up stressing the integration of human needs and company goals, his definition of the aim of industrial psychology and the role of the psychologist working in industrial settings will not be acceptable to many psychologists.

The social psychological basis of behavior in industrial settings is emphasized relatively heavily in the book. The chapters on group dynamics, supervision, organization, and job satisfaction give evidence of the breadth of the author's interest in what others treat as "industrial social psychology." He has not hesitated to reach out and incorporate ideas and research from social psychologists, sociologists, economists, applied anthropologists, and students of labor or business dealing with human relations in the work setting.

Professor Smith's style of writing makes for interesting reading. An example or two from his excellent section on the evaluation of training programs may demonstrate what has been called on the book jacket "an unusually lively style." The War Manpower Commission's report on the effectiveness of its training within industry—called "J"—programs, he says, "provides good evidence that managements were enthusiastic about the courses; it does not provide good evidence to support the enthusiasm . . . Dissatisfaction may be an indicator of poor training, but satisfaction is not a reliable index of successful training." After pointing out that current effort devoted to evaluation of training is extremely small—certainly less than 1 percent of that spent on training itself—and that evaluation will sharpen training goals, content, and methods, he concludes: "Training can be likened to an elephant, evaluation, to peanuts. The elephant will benefit from more and better peanuts."

—FLOYD C. MANN  
University of Michigan

*Time for Living.* By George Soule. New York, Viking Press, 1955. 184 pp. \$3.

In this book, the author raises the question as to whether or not Americans are moving toward a wholly new concept of existence in their highly technical society. He traces, in layman's terms, the growth of technology in the United States and the accompanying rise in manufacturing productivity, which he calls "the exploding curve." The results of these gains in productive efficiency have been an increasingly large amount of goods for each citizen and, at the same time, a gradual lessening of the amount of time the worker must spend at paid work. As productivity in manufacturing industries continues to rise, the author states, a time will come, assuming an equitable distribution of goods, when people will prefer more leisure, or "unpaid time," rather than more of the various items produced. This, in fact, is beginning to happen today, he says, with the result that a further factor—time—is added to the traditional economic trinity of land, labor, and capital. As new technology solves more and more of our production problems, time becomes increasingly important because it will become increasingly available to all persons in this society. It is pointed out that time, in former years and



in other societies, was the sole possession of a ruling, aristocratic, or plutocratic class. Then the ordinary person, of necessity, used all or most of his time to maintain a bare standard of living. Now, with technology making time available to an ever broadening segment of our citizenry, we may see a new concept of living, a concept which embraces more than mere dedication to an improving technology.

Mr. Soule expects that the growing amount of unpaid time, which he foresees, will not cause any major outbursts of delinquency or other antisocial acts, assuming a sufficient level of education and mature understanding on the part of men. Instead, he sees an acceleration of a trend already started, namely, far more people are learning about and then appreciating the arts and the relaxing experience of "do it yourself." In addition, he believes that the time thus won by mankind can be used in careful thought about and greater understanding of the highly complex society in which we live.

In summary, this book presents well, and in plain language, the concepts basic to an understanding of productivity. More importantly, it discusses in a philosophical framework the impacts on our society implicit in our rising productivity. It is a most useful contribution.

—K. G. VAN AUKEN, JR.  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Beyond Nationalization: The Labor Problems of British Coal.* By George B. Baldwin. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1955. xxii, 324 pp., bibliography, charts, maps, illus. \$6.

This is a scholarly study of the very human problems of the British coal industry under government control. The author is an assistant professor of industrial relations at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and executive assistant to the director at the Center for International Studies there.

The book has many interesting comparisons between British and American labor-management relations and is of especial interest to students of the two labor movements. It seems to this reviewer that it also is an excellent testimony to the soundness of the United Mine Workers'

policy of opposing any form of government control of the American coal industry. The high-sounding claims of the British Socialists that they would be able to make a unique contribution toward a solution of Britain's coal industry problems have yet to be proved.

One is left with the impression that it is not yet too late for the British National Union of Mine Workers to extricate itself from its plight by adopting policies of militant economic action with less dependence on the government and politics.

—JUSTIN MCCARTHY  
United Mine Workers Journal

*History and Theories of Working-Class Movements: A Select Bibliography.* Compiled by Charles A. Gulick, Roy A. Ockert, Raymond J. Wallace. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Business and Economic Research and Institute of Industrial Relations, [1955]. 364 pp. \$4.50, University of California Press, Berkeley.

The bibliography is "limited to articles, notes, and occasional documents in journals and magazines that range from scholarly to popular to propagandistic." All entries are in English.

In compiling the bibliography, the authors adopted the broad definition of the labor movement, believing that "working-class movements comprise all the organized activities of workers to maintain and improve the position of their class or of themselves as individuals." As this is a "select bibliography," emphasis is placed first on the British movement, and secondarily on "other foreign movements." The number of entries for material concerning the United States was limited "in order to avoid extensive duplication of other bibliographies." This can hardly serve a practical purpose, but the remaining references should be of inestimable value to those generally interested in international and foreign labor. But should the student wish to cover any phase comprehensively he will have to launch out on his own.

The original intent of the authors was to "cover one hundred and fifty years of labor history: 1800-1950." They did, however, collect entries from most sources to 1953 and for a few to 1954.

—DAVID J. SAPOSS  
Harvard University

## Cooperative Movement

*Automation and Retail Trading: 1, Danger Signal to Cooperative Societies; 2, How Societies Can Meet the Challenge.* By A. Ledger. (In *Cooperative Review*, Manchester, England, September 1955, pp. 208-209; October 1955, pp. 222-223. 3d. each.)

*Federal Credit Unions: Origin and Development.* By Erdis W. Smith. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, November 1955, pp. 3-9, 27. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*1954 Report of Operations of Federal Credit Unions—20th Anniversary.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, 1955. 32 pp., charts.

*Agricultural Cooperation in Western Europe, Section C: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.* By John H. Heckman and Anna E. Wheeler. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1955. 82 pp., bibliographies, illus. (General Report 4, Section C.)

*Brugsforeningerne, 1954: 27. Beretning fra F.D.B.'s Statistikudvalg.* [Copenhagen?], Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger, [1955?]. 62 pp., charts, illus.

Statistical report on operations of consumers' cooperative societies in Denmark in 1954. The report is accompanied by a separate pamphlet giving an English summary.

*The Cooperative Movement in the Holy Land.* By H. Viteles. Jerusalem, Hebrew University, Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences, 1955. 51 pp. (Reprinted from *Scripta Hierosolymitana*, Vol. III, Studies in Social Sciences.)

Reviews the history and describes the present characteristics of the cooperative movement in Israel and its predecessor, Palestine.

*Cooperatives in Israel, 1954.* (In *Monthly Review of Labor and National Insurance*, Ministry of Labor, [Tel Aviv], December 1955, pp. 1-29.)

Report on operations of the cooperative societies in 1954. Printed in Hebrew with a 4-page summary in English.

## Employment and Unemployment

*National Employment Services: United States.* By U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. 165 pp., forms, illus. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Handbook on structure, policies, methods, and procedures of Federal-State employment service system.

*Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, [Canada], 1954, as Reported by Employers Having 15 or More Employees in Leading Industrial Groups.* Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1955. 67 pp., charts.

*Études sur le Chômage: Lokeren.* By Georges de Greef, Johan Røpcke, Jean-Louis Hustin. Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Centre d'Étude des Problèmes de l'Emploi, 1955. xi, 116 pp., maps, survey form. 130 Belgian frs.

A study of unemployment and its causes, as well as of its effects on the individual and his standard of living, in the Belgian city of Lokeren (Flanders).

## Industrial Relations

*Industrial Relations Policies and Practices in Manufacturing Firms.* By Thelma A. Kunde and Leonall C. Andersen. (In *Personnel, American Management Association*, New York, January 1956, pp. 301-310, charts. \$1.75 (\$1.25 to AMA members).)

"Initial results" of a University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center study "to develop yardsticks whereby the effectiveness of manpower management programs can be measured."

*Proceedings of the Conference on Constructive Industrial Relations, Notre Dame, Ind., February 25, 1955.* Edited by Mark J. Fitzgerald and John J. Broderick. Notre Dame, University of Notre Dame, Department of Economics and the College of Law (in cooperation with American Arbitration Association), 1955. 86 pp. \$1.25.

*Second Annual Conference on Current Problems in Labor Relations and Arbitration, April 12-13, 1955, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.* Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, [1955?]. 63 pp.

Presents digests of speakers' remarks at the conference.

*The Sociology of Industrial Relations: An Introduction to Industrial Sociology.* By John B. Knox. New York, Random House, Inc., 1955. 348 pp., bibliographies, diagrams. \$6.75.

Covers labor-management relations within the plant and also "those relationships in community and society which grow out of the labor-management relationship." Two chapters deal, respectively, with Labor Organizations and the Industrial Community and Labor Organizations in the Industrial Society.

*Collective Bargaining in the Nonferrous Metals Industry.* By Vernon H. Jensen. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1955. 69 pp. (West Coast Collective Bargaining Systems, [Monograph 4].) 50 cents.

## Labor Organization

*International Trade Union Activity: A Vehicle for Greater World Security.* By Solomon Barkin. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, December 1955, pp. 825-834, \$4.20. \$1.)

*Nonfactory Unionism and Labor Relations.* By Van Dusen Kennedy. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1955. 45 pp. (West Coast Collective Bargaining Systems, [Monograph 5].) 50 cents.

Using the West Coast as the area of study, the author analyzes nonfactory unionism—its environment, characteristics, and collective bargaining relationships—chiefly in terms of its differences from the better understood and documented factory types of unionism and labor relations.

*The Mine Workers' District 50: The Story of the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Unions of Massachusetts and Their Growth Into a National Union.* By James Nelson. New York, Exposition Press, 1955. 158 pp., chart. \$3.50.

*The Free Trade Unions of Japan—Democracy's Bulwark.* By Y. Haraguchi. (In *International Transport Workers' Journal*, London, December 1955, pp. 234-237, illus.)

## Manpower

*Interindustry Economic Studies.* By Vera Riley and Robert Loring Allen. Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins University Press (for Johns Hopkins University, Operations Research Office), 1955. 280 pp. (Bibliographic Reference Series, 4.)

A 20-page section lists manpower studies.

*Military Manpower Legislation and Related Economic Aspects, 1955.* By Carter L. Burgess. Columbia, University of South Carolina, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1956. 32 pp., chart. (Essays in Economics, 2.)

One section of the pamphlet is devoted to the implications of industry's personnel policies as they affect reservists.

*Science and Engineering in American Industry: Preliminary Report on a Survey of Research and Development Costs and Personnel in 1953-1954.* By U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1955. 41 pp., charts, survey forms. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

See article based on this report in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 274).

*Teacher Supply and Demand in Degree-Granting Institutions, 1954-55.* Washington, National Education Association, Research Division, 1955. 37 pp. (Research Bull., Vol. XXXIII, No. 4.) 50 cents.

*Teachers for Tomorrow.* New York, Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1955. 72 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. (Bull. 2.)

## Older Workers and the Aged

*Earning Opportunities for Older Workers.* Edited by Wilma Donahue. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1955. 277 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

Based largely on proceedings of Sixth Annual Conference on Aging at University of Michigan, 1953, this book examines the conditions which affect the hiring or continued employment of older workers, and methods by which public and private agencies may help to create employment opportunities for displaced older workers. The final chapter discusses the subtle but important difference between "making a life" and "making a living" under changing conditions and social attitudes.

*Making the Years Count.* Albany, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, 1955. 162 pp., illus. (Legislative Doc., 1955, No. 32.)

Annual report of the committee with findings and recommendations for State and community action in respect to older people, including older workers. The report contains papers by various authorities on developments and progress in New York and other States. Included is a detailed study of Occupational Patterns of Older Workers, 1940 and 1950, by Carl Raushenbush and Abraham J. Berman of the New York State Department of Labor (reprinted in the department's publication B-82.)

*Selected References on Aging—An Annotated Bibliography, 1955.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Committee on Aging, 1955. 61 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Influence of Age on Saving and Spending Patterns.* By Dorothy S. Brady. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 5 pp. (Reprint 2180; from November 1955 *Monthly Labor Review*.) Free.

*Second Report of National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women, [Great Britain].* London, 1955. 28 pp. (Cmd. 9628.) 1s. 9d., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Occupational Wage Survey, Dallas, Texas, October 1955.* By Bernard J. Fahres. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 25 pp. (Bull. 1188-1.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Other areas covered in this latest series of occupational wage surveys on which reports are scheduled: Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Lawrence (Mass.), Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark—

Jersey City, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), Providence (R. I.), St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland.

*Earnings of Hotel Employees, Summer 1955.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 5 pp. Free.

Results of this survey were also reported in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1956 (p. 48).

*Earnings in Power Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Industries, May-July 1955.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 13 pp. Free.

Results of this survey were also reported in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1956 (p. 51).

*Wage Guarantees of Road Service Employees of American Railroads.* By Morris A. Horowitz. (In American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., December 1955, pp. 853-866. \$1.50.)

*The Theory of Occupational Wage Differentials.* By M. W. Reder. (In American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., December 1955, pp. 833-852. \$1.50.)

*Wage Differentials Affecting Young Workers.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, December 1955, pp. 521-534. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Analyzes certain conditions contributing to the depression of young workers' wages, examines the extent and character of wage differentials now applied to work of young persons in a number of countries, and discusses attempts to obtain a redefinition of the wage-earning status of young workers.

*The Social Foundations of Wage Policy: A Study of Contemporary British Wage and Salary Structure.* By Barbara Wootton. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1955. 200 pp. 15s.

## Work Injuries and Injury Prevention

*Accident Facts, 1955 Edition.* Chicago, National Safety Council, Statistics and Research Division, 1955. 96 pp., charts, maps. 75 cents.

Data on work, motor-vehicle, transportation, farm, and other accidents in 1954 and earlier years.

*Accidents from Hoisting and Haulage at Metal and Non-metallic Mines.* Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1955. 110 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Miners' Circular 53; Metal and Nonmetallic-Mine Accident-Prevention Course, Section 3.) Rev. ed. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Disabling Work Injuries, Forest Products Industries, California, 1954.* San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1956. 10 pp.

*Disabling Work Injuries at Underground Mines in California, [1952-54].* San Francisco, California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1955. 64 pp., charts.

*1956 Directory of Occupational Safety Posters.* Chicago, National Safety Council, 1955. 72 pp. 50 cents.

## Miscellaneous

*Business Information—How to Find and Use it.* By Marian C. Manley. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. xvi, 265 pp. \$5.

In Part I, the author discusses sources and application of business information. Part II is a bibliography which includes many references to material on labor subjects. Part III is a comprehensive index.

*The Economics of Consumer Debt.* New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1955. 84 pp., charts. (Studies in Business Economics, 50.) \$1.50.

*Farm Prices and Farm Income.* By Martin Packman. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1955. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1955, No. 18.) \$1.

*Wages, Prices, Profits.* By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1955. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1955, No. 17.) \$1.

*Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1955.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1955. xv, 455 pp. (In English, French, Spanish.) 15th ed. \$5. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Wirtschaftskunde der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, 1955. 561 pp., charts, maps.

For the first time, the West German Statistical Office has tied together the data collected by it into a popular account of the economic structure and development of the Federal Republic since the war. Includes detailed information on population, labor force, employment and unemployment, productivity, wages and salaries, incomes, and social security.

*Women and Youth in Soviet-Occupied Estonia.* By Erika Viirsalu. London, Boreas Publishing Co., Ltd.; Stockholm, Estonian Information Center, 1955. 70 pp., bibliography. (East and West, Facts from Behind the Iron Curtain, 7.) 4s. 6d.

Gives information on occupations and working conditions of women, general living conditions, income of collective-farm peasants, workers' holidays, education of children and youth, and other subjects.

*A History of Industrial Life Assurance, [Great Britain].* By Dermot Morrah. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1955. 243 pp. 15s.



*The Origins of the British Labor Party.* By J. H. Stewart Reid. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955. 258 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

The author's purpose was primarily "to try to account for the appearance of the British Labor Party by describing the problems that confronted organized labor in England at the end of the nineteenth century, the unsuccessful attempts to solve them by both Liberal and Conservative

regimes, and the reaction of British labor to the failure." The major part of the book relates to the British Labor Party's record, during its formative years, in "attaining its short-term practical goals."

*Reported Employment and Wages in Kenya, 1954.* [Nairobi?], East African Statistical Department, 1955. 25 pp.

### Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for April 1956

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 60 days prior to the date of a conference.

April	Conference and sponsor	Place
3-4	Conference on Manpower Measurement and Evaluation. Sponsor: Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota.	Minneapolis, Minn.
4-6	Seminar on Establishment and Appraisal of the Management Personnel Development Program. Sponsor: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
5-7	Annual convention. Sponsor: Louisiana Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.	Lafayette, La.
6	Conference on Using the Grievance Procedure to Develop Morale. Sponsor: University of Wisconsin.	Madison, Wis.
9-10	Annual conference. Sponsor: Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.	Toronto, Ont.
13-14	Conference on Grievances and Arbitration. Sponsor: West Virginia University.	Morgantown, W. Va.
19	Conference on Counseling—Practical Techniques. Sponsor: University of Wisconsin.	Madison, Wis.
19-20	2d annual institute. Sponsor: Iowa Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.	Iowa City, Iowa
20-21	Annual convention. Sponsor: Virginia Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment Security.	Richmond, Va.
21-24	7th Educational Conference. Sponsor: United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America.	Washington, D. C.
21-27	1956 Industrial Health Conference. Sponsors: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, and American Associations of Industrial Dentists, Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Medical, and Industrial Nurses.	Philadelphia, Pa.
22-25	Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference. Sponsors: Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council and the Division of Apprentice Training, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.	Swampscott, Mass.
23-25	Workshops on Dynamics of Industrial Relations; Formulation and Planning of Personnel Policy; Personnel Administration in the Unorganized Plant; New Responsibilities of Training in Operating Management; and Job Stabilization and Preparation for Bargaining on the Guaranteed Annual Wage. Sponsor: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
23-25	Workshops on Executive Selection, and Preparation for Collective Bargaining and Negotiating the Union Contract. Sponsor: American Management Association.	Toronto, Ont.
30-May 2	Workshop on Top Management Policy and Incentives. Sponsor: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the June 1955 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

(In thousands)

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>											
	1955			1956								
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550
Civilian labor force.....	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,684	63,321
Unemployment.....	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176	3,353
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,405	1,123	1,252	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,180	1,453	998	958	964	1,138
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	691	604	541	471	390	528	699	453	433	538	795	893
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	238	203	152	130	172	189	116	135	161	355	356	377
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	281	223	195	238	242	195	280	337	470	664	615	824
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	270	275	228	213	216	265	306	311	409	447	447	450
Employment.....	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938
Nonagricultural.....	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,452	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,576	47,798	41,807	43,084	46,036	44,910	43,955	43,830	45,831	43,721	43,248	44,741
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,280	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241	2,265
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	8,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914
Agricultural.....	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,872	5,625	5,537	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,269	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,079	1,372	1,441	976	1,004
Worked 1-14 hours.....	509	447	356	297	306	328	330	334	263	257	249	292
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	278	183	173	124	129	250	244	132	153	186	194	269
Males												
Total labor force.....	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,890	47,226	46,922
Civilian labor force.....	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731
Unemployment.....	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431
Employment.....	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795	41,301
Nonagricultural.....	38,095	38,437	38,878	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,680
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,572	33,114	29,623	32,415	32,918	32,654	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946	31,481
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,630	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766	3,036
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,411	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,165	1,079	1,190
Agricultural.....	4,892	5,000	5,582	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023	4,621
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,893	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	3,338	3,378
Worked 15-34 hours.....	893	897	799	765	681	704	726	845	810	862	620	757
Worked 1-14 hours.....	420	337	251	205	195	228	228	222	185	201	212	269
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	264	176	159	110	118	244	309	115	135	172	196	256
Females												
Total labor force.....	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,537	21,615	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614	19,628
Civilian labor force.....	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,617
Unemployment.....	933	854	977	877	948	850	926	865	869	893	952	952
Employment.....	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,943	19,555	19,264	18,623	18,666
Nonagricultural.....	19,161	19,845	19,810	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,004	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,206	12,510	13,302	13,263
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,903	3,149	6,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,308	1,311	1,259	1,293
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	720
Agricultural.....	743	884	1,339	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,842	927	699	464
Worked 35 hours or more.....	263	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714	837	683	260	269	181
Worked 15-34 hours.....	377	451	557	782	661	643	779	734	563	679	356	247
Worked 1-14 hours.....	89	110	105	92	115	100	102	112	78	55	37	22
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	14	6	15	14	11	46	34	17	18	14	8	14

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

Industry	1955												Annual average		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954
Total employees.....	49,541	51,299	50,629	50,471	50,322	49,858	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,398	48,285
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>779</b>
Metal.....	97.6	99.2	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.0	98.6	97.1	95.5	94.8	94.3	94.1	94.1	96.5	98.1
Iron.....	33.7	35.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	30.5	30.2	30.3	30.3	33.7	35.2
Copper.....	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	29.6	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.4
Lead and zinc.....	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.2	16.2
Anthracite.....			35.3	34.6	33.9	35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	38.3	39.8	42.6		41.1
Bituminous coal.....	213.0	211.6	210.8	209.4	208.8	207.6	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.9	210.6	200.1	226.7
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....		303.5	301.5	299.4	305.1	309.4	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	295.6	293.2	293.6	300.7	298.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	99.0	103.8	106.7	108.0	109.9	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	99.8	100.1	105.5	104.7
<b>Contract construction.....</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,527</b>
Nonbuilding construction.....	441	517	565	584	578	567	548	513	454	411	389	398	408	508	538
Highway and street.....	187.2	235.7	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	161.9	147.4	152.6	222.8	217.4	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	253.3	280.8	298.8	304.0	298.2	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	249.0	241.2	241.2	274.8	288.2	288.2
Building construction.....	1,966	2,063	2,120	2,164	2,170	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	2,006	2,021	
General contractors.....		757.9	808.4	829.2	851.4	868.2	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	723.9	694.6	733.3	791.0	848.8
Special-trade contractors.....	1,208.4	1,254.1	1,291.0	1,312.3	1,301.6	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,085.6	1,066.1	1,217.0	1,217.0	1,172.7
Plumbing and heating.....	276.0	285.2	295.3	300.0	297.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.5	266.3	264.7	270.6	281.8	281.8	283.4
Painting and decorating.....	138.1	151.8	157.3	161.1	164.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	129.2	121.7	121.6	145.7	141.4	141.4
Electrical work.....	148.1	151.4	152.9	152.3	150.4	150.1	148.5	145.6	143.8	143.6	144.6	148.5	148.3	156.5	156.5
Other special-trade contractors.....	646.2	665.7	685.5	698.9	689.8	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	554.6	565.4	641.2	591.5	591.5
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>17,009</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>16,999</b>	<b>16,915</b>	<b>16,807</b>	<b>16,475</b>	<b>16,577</b>	<b>16,334</b>	<b>16,255</b>	<b>16,201</b>	<b>16,090</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>16,552</b>	<b>15,989</b>
Durable goods.....	9,802	9,884	9,867	9,762	9,645	9,578	9,511	9,424	9,201	9,018	8,823	8,620	8,412	9,538	9,120
Nondurable goods.....	6,996	7,125	7,182	7,237	7,270	7,229	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	7,014	6,870
Ordnance and accessories.....	124.5	123.4	126.4	127.0	130.5	131.5	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	137.2	139.9	132.1	160.8
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	<b>1,446.4</b>	<b>1,509.7</b>	<b>1,572.8</b>	<b>1,636.7</b>	<b>1,693.9</b>	<b>1,705.2</b>	<b>1,603.0</b>	<b>1,530.4</b>	<b>1,469.8</b>	<b>1,440.4</b>	<b>1,418.5</b>	<b>1,406.7</b>	<b>1,430.2</b>	<b>1,535.3</b>	<b>1,530.2</b>
Meat products.....	341.0	359.5	335.7	334.6	330.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	316.0	317.8	318.1	324.9	327.6	321.8	321.8
Dairy products.....	113.1	115.2	119.0	125.5	131.2	132.9	130.6	128.6	117.8	112.4	112.4	111.0	120.5	118.5	118.5
Canning and preserving.....	188.8	233.8	238.2	238.6	261.0	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	154.4	164.0	228.5	224.2	224.2
Grain-mill products.....	116.4	117.1	120.0	119.1	122.5	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	117.8	117.7	118.2	119.2	121.3	121.3
Bakery products.....	290.3	290.9	290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	279.7	280.0	278.6	285.8	283.7	283.7
Sugar.....	42.7	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.5	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.8	32.4	33.9	33.9
Confectionery and related products.....	86.0	80.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	77.7	78.1	81.5	79.8	80.9	80.9
Beverages.....	200.2	203.3	209.4	213.6	222.6	224.3	212.9	207.2	200.3	194.1	189.6	191.8	205.8	208.7	208.7
Miscellaneous food products.....	131.2	134.4	136.4	137.8	140.8	141.0	139.8	136.5	134.7	132.8	131.8	130.4	135.7	137.2	137.2
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>102.4</b>
Cigarettes.....	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.4	33.0	32.1	32.1
Cigars.....	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	36.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.4	38.5	38.3	39.9	39.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	24.8	28.5	41.2	41.9	34.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	18.1	24.1	22.2	22.7	22.7
<b>Textile-mill products.....</b>	<b>1,079.3</b>	<b>1,090.7</b>	<b>1,084.2</b>	<b>1,081.2</b>	<b>1,078.7</b>	<b>1,045.6</b>	<b>1,066.9</b>	<b>1,087.7</b>	<b>1,075.1</b>	<b>1,078.3</b>	<b>1,078.2</b>	<b>1,068.8</b>	<b>1,074.8</b>	<b>1,069.4</b>	<b>1,069.4</b>
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	130.4	129.8	129.7	130.6	131.3	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	131.4	131.1	130.0	130.4	127.6	127.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	473.1	474.3	472.0	467.4	472.1	472.1
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	32.4	32.3	32.0	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.6	30.2
Knitting mills.....	228.0	231.8	231.0	228.1	226.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	218.1	216.9	212.9	221.9	218.0	218.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.5	90.2	88.9	88.7	88.4	86.1	88.4	87.7	88.3	89.6	90.3	89.9	88.9	87.9	87.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	51.6	51.1	50.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	49.3	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.8	50.3	50.3	51.4	51.4
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	67.1	67.5	67.0	66.2	64.5	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	64.7	64.4	63.8	65.3	62.6	62.6
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products.....</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>1,268.4</b>	<b>1,268.5</b>	<b>1,255.3</b>	<b>1,246.3</b>	<b>1,230.1</b>	<b>1,152.1</b>	<b>1,188.2</b>	<b>1,168.3</b>	<b>1,185.9</b>	<b>1,240.3</b>	<b>1,230.5</b>	<b>1,196.3</b>	<b>1,219.8</b>	<b>1,172.5</b>
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	123.5	123.5	122.9	123.9	122.5	110.4	110.6	116.5	116.6	122.4	121.9	120.1	120.3	121.3	121.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	329.0	330.7	329.3	327.8	324.1	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	314.3	309.2	300.1	318.1	295.5	295.5
Women's outerwear.....	381.3	376.0	366.2	366.5	365.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	385.2	385.0	376.4	364.5	355.3	355.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....	122.5	124.3	124.0	120.7	116.8	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.3	115.6	112.9	118.2	112.1	112.1
Millinery.....	21.1	19.0	21.8	22.4	21.7	18.5	15.5	16.0	19.7	27.0	27.0	23.7	21.2	20.9	20.9
Children's outerwear.....	71.8	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	73.0	74.1	71.1	71.5	70.1	70.1
Fur goods.....	11.7	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	66.4	67.2	67.1	66.2	64.9	56.8	63.6	61.0	61.2	62.1	61.7	59.8	63.2	60.8	60.8
Other fabricated textile products.....	141.1	143.4	140.2	135.7	130.9	128.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	129.4	127.8	124.9	132.3	125.4	125.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]																	
Industry	1955				1955												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954			
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	706.7	735.0	765.5	785.2	795.5	799.8	788.1	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.6	705.8	697.3	753.1	705.8			
Logging camps and contractors.....		95.8	111.4	117.9	122.5	123.6	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.0	103.2	89.6			
Sawmills and planing mills.....		390.8	401.9	410.7	416.7	421.5	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	400.8	378.7			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		134.8	138.6	143.4	144.3	144.0	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	137.7	126.0			
Wooden containers.....		53.3	53.5	53.5	52.9	51.4	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.1	55.8			
Miscellaneous wood products.....		60.3	60.1	59.7	59.1	58.7	58.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	58.3	55.6			
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	376.1	377.8	379.8	379.5	376.1	369.2	353.2	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	362.8	345.2			
Household furniture.....		267.6	269.0	268.1	265.2	259.8	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	252.5	250.8	247.2	256.7	243.7			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		44.4	44.3	44.6	44.1	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	42.7	40.8			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		37.0	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.8	36.0	33.8			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		28.8	29.1	29.0	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	27.4	26.9			
<b>Paper and allied products</b>	557.2	563.2	564.5	563.1	560.2	558.7	546.8	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	548.1	530.6			
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		276.6	275.4	273.8	273.4	274.0	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	269.8	261.9			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		156.9	158.2	158.7	156.9	153.4	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.8	144.3	150.6	145.1			
Other paper and allied products.....		129.7	130.9	130.6	129.9	129.3	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	123.7	127.7	123.6			
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	823.9	830.2	833.3	828.0	820.7	810.5	807.7	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	812.0	800.1			
Newspapers.....		300.9	302.6	301.4	300.5	297.5	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	292.3	291.8	297.2	292.3			
Periodicals.....		65.0	65.4	64.2	62.8	61.4	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	62.5	62.6			
Books.....		48.8	49.1	49.3	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	47.6	47.5	48.4	48.8			
Commercial printing.....		221.4	219.4	217.6	215.3	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	213.7	206.0			
Lithography.....		62.1	62.9	62.4	61.5	60.3	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.4	60.0			
Greeting cards.....		19.7	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	18.9	18.8			
Bookbinding and related industries.....		45.6	45.6	45.6	45.0	43.7	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	43.7	42.9			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.2	66.7			
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	827.7	829.3	827.9	825.7	821.7	811.5	808.9	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	812.6	791.0			
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		112.1	111.4	110.2	109.5	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.6	105.0	107.7	101.2			
Industrial organic chemicals.....		315.8	314.5	312.4	314.2	313.9	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	309.2	299.1			
Drugs and medicines.....		92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	92.7	92.5	92.0			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.8	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4	50.8	50.5			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		71.3	71.7	71.8	72.2	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	71.5	70.4			
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7			
Fertilizers.....		34.6	34.3	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	38.2	35.9	36.9	36.8			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		45.4	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	40.8	41.4	42.5	41.5	42.4			
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		98.5	97.9	98.3	97.5	96.5	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	94.9	91.0			
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	245.4	249.1	250.8	251.8	254.3	256.2	256.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	251.4	253.0			
Petroleum refining.....		200.0	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	201.6	201.3	203.6			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		49.1	50.5	51.4	52.2	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	50.1	49.8			
<b>Rubber products</b>	290.8	292.7	290.1	285.1	281.7	274.6	273.9	276.3	273.4	268.5	269.3	267.3	265.9	276.6	250.2			
Tires and inner tubes.....		122.7	121.5	119.9	119.3	117.9	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.0	117.7	106.0			
Rubber footwear.....		31.1	30.8	29.8	28.9	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.4	28.0	26.0			
Other rubber products.....		138.9	137.8	135.4	133.5	129.8	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.4	125.6	130.9	118.2			
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	354.9	357.6	374.1	385.1	387.4	392.5	382.6	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	382.4	370.1			
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		43.8	43.9	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.5	43.4			
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.2	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.0	16.2	16.3	16.0	18.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.0			
Footwear (except rubber).....		250.6	236.2	246.5	249.6	254.2	250.0	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	248.3	243.4			
Luggage.....		18.5	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	18.2	16.2			
Handbags and small leather goods.....		32.7	33.5	34.0	33.5	33.2	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	32.5	30.2			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		19.8	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	18.3	16.2			
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	553.7	559.7	564.8	567.0	566.8	560.9	547.8	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	546.6	514.2			
Flat glass.....		33.9	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.6	29.3			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		94.0	95.1	96.0	96.8	93.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	92.5	89.7			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		19.1	19.0	17.9	17.7	17.2	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.4	16.1			
Cement, hydraulic.....		44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	43.6	41.7			
Structural clay products.....		82.6	83.7	84.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	80.7	76.1			
Pottery and related products.....		55.9	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.9	51.9			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		111.9	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	112.0	103.6			
Cut-stone and stone products.....		20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	19.7			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		97.4	97.8	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	88.6	93.7	86.0			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]															
Industry	1956		1955												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Primary metal industries	1,366.2	1,366.1	1,357.8	1,342.9	1,341.1	1,318.8	1,302.7	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,224.9	1,202.8	1,209.5	1,185.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	659.1	656.9	653.9	661.9	657.4	632.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	594.1	581.5	581.5	635.7	581.0	
Iron and steel foundries	259.8	256.0	252.9	248.8	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	220.1	221.5	216.2	216.2	240.1	213.0	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	68.9	68.7	68.5	68.2	64.5	56.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.2	65.0	65.8	65.8	62.9	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	115.6	115.8	112.4	110.8	107.9	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	109.2	108.3	107.1	111.1	111.1	102.1	
Nonferrous foundries	90.7	90.1	88.2	86.5	83.3	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	85.5	85.5	77.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	158.8	157.1	153.9	151.8	148.7	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	148.6	148.6	136.0	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,113.4	1,123.3	1,128.5	1,119.1	1,110.0	1,092.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,051.5	1,043.0	1,089.6	1,045.2	
Tin cans and other tinware	54.7	56.9	61.4	63.1	64.6	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.4	58.6	55.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	155.2	154.8	151.2	147.6	145.1	143.1	140.4	130.6	130.3	130.2	128.0	125.4	132.9	124.7	124.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	135.9	137.1	139.1	139.1	134.3	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	132.9	124.7	124.7	
Fabricated structural metal products	287.0	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	278.2	274.8	274.8	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	227.5	228.3	221.6	217.4	213.9	212.8	220.6	222.3	222.3	220.7	218.6	213.4	219.7	212.0	212.0	
Lighting fixtures	49.7	50.5	49.1	47.6	46.2	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.6	46.2	47.9	43.9	43.9	
Fabricated wire products	68.8	67.4	66.3	63.9	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	64.5	58.4	58.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	144.5	144.8	142.9	141.3	137.6	137.2	137.7	136.8	135.3	132.8	132.8	132.2	138.3	129.5	129.5	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,066.1	1,055.7	1,029.6	1,011.8	1,063.8	1,072.2	1,073.5	1,063.6	1,060.5	1,058.0	1,044.7	1,023.4	1,006.0	1,077.0	1,051.1	
Engines and turbines	82.4	80.7	85.1	80.1	80.2	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	75.1	79.9	76.0	76.0	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	166.4	163.1	160.2	130.4	156.8	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	158.8	148.7	148.7	
Construction and mining machinery	139.9	138.2	136.7	134.9	133.3	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	130.0	123.7	123.7	
Metalworking machinery	272.1	269.0	269.8	262.5	259.7	258.0	258.9	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.8	258.3	270.8	270.8	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	167.3	164.5	163.6	162.8	160.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	173.2	180.0	178.5	178.5	
General industrial machinery	244.0	242.4	240.4	240.4	234.3	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	224.7	224.2	224.2	233.3	232.9	232.9	
Office and store machines and devices	111.3	109.6	108.1	106.9	105.1	105.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	105.0	105.0	104.2	106.6	104.7	104.7	
Service-industry and household machines	180.8	175.6	174.9	167.4	169.1	178.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	180.2	173.4	168.5	176.9	178.6	178.6	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	271.5	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	244.5	241.0	238.5	253.2	240.4	240.4	
Electrical machinery	1,159.1	1,175.5	1,169.8	1,163.3	1,163.3	1,126.4	1,108.2	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,096.3	1,096.3	1,093.2	1,129.7	1,088.6	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	362.1	357.3	350.6	375.9	365.0	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	367.8	365.9	364.8	369.3	367.8	367.8	
Electrical appliances	73.7	73.7	74.3	70.6	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	67.8	64.6	64.6	
Insulated wire and cable	28.6	28.0	27.7	26.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.3	25.3	25.5	26.3	24.1	24.1	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	83.5	82.5	79.5	78.3	75.1	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	78.7	70.8	70.8	
Electric lamps	23.1	22.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.4	
Communication equipment	554.3	554.0	553.7	539.6	518.1	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.1	495.0	514.8	490.1	490.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products	50.2	51.4	51.1	48.9	48.7	47.3	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	47.4	45.8	45.8	
Transportation equipment	1,939.1	1,959.2	1,928.1	1,819.1	1,791.2	1,815.3	1,854.9	1,876.5	1,880.6	1,883.7	1,868.5	1,844.5	1,815.7	1,861.5	1,744.9	
Automobiles	991.6	976.1	874.7	851.1	883.8	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	883.6	921.2	780.6	780.6	
Aircraft and parts	773.9	763.8	754.3	749.3	741.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	732.0	713.2	703.2	730.9	668.1	668.1	
Aircraft	497.8	492.9	488.3	485.5	482.1	481.5	478.3	478.8	478.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	482.2	473.4	473.4	
Aircraft engines and parts	151.5	148.3	144.5	143.2	140.5	140.7	142.1	143.1	146.6	145.8	145.6	145.6	145.6	158.9	158.9	
Aircraft propellers and parts	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.7	15.9	15.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	113.5	116.5	109.4	116.9	116.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing	120.6	116.6	118.6	120.1	122.1	125.0	130.1	128.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	122.5	129.3	129.3	
Shipbuilding and repairing	96.6	94.1	97.0	98.9	100.4	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	99.4	108.4	108.4	
Boatbuilding and repairing	24.0	22.5	21.6	21.2	21.7	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	23.1	30.9	30.9	
Railroad equipment	63.5	60.7	60.6	60.0	57.6	56.7	55.5	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	57.3	57.4	57.4	
Other transportation equipment	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.3	9.6	9.3	9.3	
Instruments and related products	323.1	323.7	322.0	320.5	318.3	315.5	314.8	315.1	305.0	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	314.4	315.7	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	51.3	50.7	51.9	51.2	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.6	51.7	51.7	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	89.8	89.2	87.8	86.9	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	86.5	82.0	82.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.7	13.7	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	40.3	40.1	40.1	
Ophthalmic goods	26.0	25.6	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	24.3	24.0	24.0	
Photographic apparatus	67.1	66.6	66.3	67.1	67.8	68.0	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.8	67.0	67.0	
Watches and clocks	35.2	35.7	35.3	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.8	34.2	37.3	37.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	474.2	484.1	495.0	496.7	488.4	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	471.4	463.3	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	54.0	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.3	53.7	53.7	
Musical instruments and parts	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.9	16.8	16.8	
Toys and sporting goods	87.9	95.7	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	78.9	70.6	86.9	82.8	82.8	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	29.6	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.5	29.5	29.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.2	67.4	68.8	67.6	66.5	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.5	63.6	63.6	
Fabricated plastic products	82.4	82.4	81.7	79.2	76.1	73.5	76.8	76.2	75.3	75.1	73.1	71.8	77.0	71.7	71.7	
Other manufacturing industries	145.3	146.0	146.5	144.7	141.6	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	141.9	145.7	145.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1956		1955												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954	
Transportation and public utilities	4,095	4,164	4,143	4,127	4,152	4,137	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	4,057	4,008	
Transportation	2,735	2,800	2,783	2,786	2,793	2,769	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,722	2,688	
Interstate railroads	1,228.5	1,228.4	1,236.2	1,242.0	1,245.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	1,195.2	1,158.6	1,156.8	1,152.3	1,152.9	1,152.9	1,205.1	1,215.4	
Class I railroads	1,070.5	1,077.0	1,087.2	1,092.1	1,096.1	1,090.8	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,008.7	1,000.4	1,007.1	1,057.1	1,064.6	
Local railroads and bus lines	114.4	114.6	115.2	116.2	113.2	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	120.5	121.1	121.7	117.3	126.9	126.9	
Trucking and warehousing	814.3	808.6	800.4	791.4	772.8	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	743.9	732.3	724.3	767.8	719.7	719.7	
Other transportation and services	642.8	634.2	634.2	643.2	637.2	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	626.3	618.8	617.7	631.7	626.3	626.3	
Bus lines, except local	43.9	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.3	44.0	44.1	45.8	45.8	
Air transportation (common carrier)	119.1	118.8	117.8	117.2	116.7	116.2	114.7	112.7	111.0	108.4	107.2	106.1	113.8	105.2	105.2	
Communication	779	781	777	788	770	773	770	758	716	709	741	737	735	752	741	
Telephone	737.8	734.6	714.0	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	668.9	669.7	696.1	693.4	706.8	698.8	698.8	
Telegraph	42.2	41.5	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	40.8	40.6	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.2	
Other public utilities	581	583	583	583	589	595	594	588	580	577	577	575	575	583	579	
Gas and electric utilities	560.8	560.1	560.7	566.2	571.7	570.8	564.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	553.3	553.1	560.6	556.3	556.3	
Electric light and power utilities	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	248.3	247.6	247.2	250.4	249.0	249.0	
Gas utilities	142.6	142.0	142.1	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	138.6	138.2	138.5	141.3	139.1	139.1	
Electric light and gas utilities combined	168.5	168.3	168.7	170.0	171.7	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.5	167.4	168.9	168.2	168.2	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.7	22.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	10,845	11,747	11,126	10,909	10,824	10,638	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,408	10,309	10,419	10,728	10,498	
Wholesale trade	2,924	2,959	2,942	2,909	2,879	2,863	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,856	2,796	
Retail trade	7,921	8,788	8,184	8,000	7,945	7,775	7,775	7,717	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,503	7,602	7,872	7,702	
General merchandise stores	1,406.8	1,963.9	1,570.0	1,443.6	1,394.7	1,315.0	1,313.4	1,348.7	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,304.8	1,269.2	1,326.6	1,413.6	1,395.8	
Food and liquor stores	1,555.2	1,584.9	1,554.5	1,527.2	1,515.7	1,499.0	1,505.7	1,502.7	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,471.4	1,467.4	1,462.3	1,504.7	1,446.2	
Automotive and accessories dealers	786.3	799.3	789.9	784.9	785.3	788.3	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	755.4	749.4	749.3	774.5	764.6	
Apparel and accessories stores	592.8	732.9	636.3	604.2	592.0	540.8	532.8	506.1	503.5	512.3	578.3	535.3	579.0	596.9	592.4	
Other retail trade	3,579.3	3,707.3	3,643.3	3,639.7	3,657.4	3,631.4	3,618.4	3,592.8	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,485.2	3,461.8	3,485.1	3,582.3	3,502.8	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,216	2,220	2,213	2,216	2,223	2,241	2,237	2,206	2,172	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,124	2,191	2,114	
Banks and trust companies	562.4	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	538.2	535.7	531.8	549.3	529.3	529.3	
Security dealers and exchanges	79.9	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	74.2	72.4	77.5	67.3	67.3	
Insurance carriers and agents	802.5	799.9	798.2	798.0	802.7	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	781.5	778.3	776.2	790.7	770.6	770.6	
Other finance agencies and real estate	774.7	773.2	782.1	790.0	796.8	798.7	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	744.1	743.3	773.5	746.4	746.4	
Service and miscellaneous	5,600	5,658	5,690	5,730	5,791	5,818	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,694	5,629	
Hotels and lodging places	459.1	460.5	472.1	500.1	575.4	575.4	513.9	488.3	479.7	462.9	461.5	456.3	492.7	498.0	498.0	
Personal services:																
Laundries	331.5	332.6	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	325.4	324.0	326.2	332.1	331.4	331.4	
Cleaning and dyeing plants	152.5	155.5	157.4	154.9	151.1	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	154.1	150.3	152.7	155.2	160.7	160.7	
Motion pictures	226.4	231.7	236.2	240.6	239.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	236.5	228.9	224.4	224.4	233.8	231.5	231.5	
Government	6,998	7,340	7,074	7,054	6,911	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,835	6,923	6,751	
Federal	2,134	2,461	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,190	2,188	
State and local <sup>4</sup>	4,864	4,879	4,906	4,882	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,696	4,734	4,563	

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

<sup>2</sup> Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

SEE footnote 1, p. 342.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.



TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1955												Annual average		
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal:															
Iron		84.8	85.8	85.6	85.8	78.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	82.3	83.9
Copper		29.3	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	29.2	30.5
Lead and zinc		25.6	25.4	25.1	24.9	15.9	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	22.9	23.3
Lead and zinc		12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.7
Anthracite			31.8	31.1	30.6	32.2	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	36.2	38.5		36.7
Bituminous coal		193.8	193.9	192.2	191.7	189.7	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	191.7	207.8
<b>Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:</b>															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		122.3	121.1	122.1	126.0	130.5	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	124.7	130.0
<b>Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:</b>		89.1	91.8	93.1	94.3	93.4	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	88.0	85.2	90.3	89.6
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	13,240	13,460	13,498	13,446	13,373	13,262	12,951	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	13,061	12,588
Durable goods <sup>1</sup>	7,763	7,853	7,839	7,729	7,623	7,553	7,499	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,547	7,184
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup>	5,477	5,607	5,659	5,717	5,750	5,709	5,452	5,456	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,515	5,404
Ordnance and accessories	81.9	83.2	84.1	83.9	86.5	87.8	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	96.0	89.0	115.5
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>	1,066.7	1,068.0	1,130.3	1,191.2	1,245.3	1,249.9	1,150.4	1,089.0	1,034.5	1,011.0	991.1	985.3	1,007.0	1,096.2	1,100.4
Meat products		268.9	268.7	264.8	268.8	268.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	246.3	248.1	249.6	250.0	257.3	251.9
Dairy products		73.1	75.0	77.8	83.0	88.1	89.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	79.8	78.9
Canning and preserving		157.3	201.3	259.9	325.1	327.1	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.2	134.9	197.0	194.4
Grain-mill products		83.2	83.8	86.9	85.7	88.9	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.3	85.9	88.7
Bakery products		174.7	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	168.9	168.9	168.0	172.0	173.9
Sugar		37.3	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	24.5	25.9	25.4
Confectionery and related products		71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	56.3	60.3	63.6	62.7	66.8	65.5	66.6
Beverages		111.9	115.8	119.8	122.2	127.2	128.6	121.5	118.0	113.7	108.6	106.1	106.8	116.6	120.0
Miscellaneous food products		90.1	92.8	95.0	97.1	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	95.2	97.7
<b>Tobacco manufactures:</b>	90.2	96.3	100.8	113.2	113.5	105.3	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	92.7	93.9
Cigarettes		30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	30.0	29.1
Cigars		37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	37.7	36.5	37.9
Tobacco and snuff		6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying		22.4	26.0	38.6	39.3	31.7	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.3	10.3	12.5	21.5	19.9	20.2
<b>Textile-mill products:</b>	987.3	998.1	997.5	991.4	988.5	985.9	953.5	974.4	965.4	962.6	965.4	964.5	976.6	982.1	975.7
Scouring and combing plants		5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9
Yarn and thread mills		121.0	120.5	120.3	120.9	121.6	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	120.9	118.0
Broad-woven fabric mills		443.6	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.1	446.1	444.3	439.7	443.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		28.6	28.4	28.0	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.6	26.3
Knitting mills		207.4	210.9	210.3	207.5	205.7	193.6	201.7	198.5	196.1	197.0	198.8	192.3	201.3	197.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles		79.5	79.0	77.7	77.5	77.1	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	77.8	77.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		43.7	43.3	43.1	42.7	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		11.4	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		57.0	57.3	57.0	56.6	54.9	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	55.5	53.2
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products:</b>	1,108.0	1,135.5	1,135.1	1,123.1	1,114.6	1,101.0	1,025.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,036.8	1,110.2	1,100.7	1,068.9	1,089.3	1,046.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats		111.6	111.4	111.1	111.7	110.6	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	108.0	108.3	108.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		303.3	305.0	303.6	302.3	299.4	284.0	292.2	280.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	275.7	293.1	272.5
Women's outerwear		339.5	333.7	324.4	324.7	324.9	297.0	302.4	296.2	314.0	343.2	343.1	334.5	323.2	315.7
Women's, children's undergarments		110.0	111.8	111.4	108.1	104.4	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	100.3	105.6	99.4
Millinery		18.7	16.7	19.2	19.9	19.4	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.7	18.6
Children's outerwear		64.5	64.8	65.1	65.2	65.5	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	64.6	63.8
Fur goods		8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	8.0	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		59.0	60.3	60.5	59.6	58.5	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.5	54.1
Other fabricated textile products		120.0	121.9	118.9	114.4	109.7	105.9	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.6	111.3	105.1
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture):</b>	638.0	664.5	666.1	715.7	736.0	730.9	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	685.1	639.3
Logging camps and contractors		88.6	104.7	111.2	115.5	116.8	117.2	116.8	93.7	78.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.5	83.3
Sawmills and planing mills		360.5	372.4	381.4	387.2	392.6	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	371.8	350.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		112.6	116.3	120.5	121.8	122.1	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	116.1	105.5
Wooden containers		49.2	49.4	49.4	48.9	47.3	48.1	49.8	46.2	48.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.0	51.5
Miscellaneous wood products		53.6	53.3	53.2	52.6	52.1	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	51.7	48.9
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>	318.8	321.4	323.1	322.7	319.8	312.6	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	306.6	290.5
Household furniture		234.4	235.6	234.6	231.9	226.6	215.4	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.9	217.0	214.1	223.3	211.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		36.0	35.9	36.1	35.8	35.2	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	34.5	32.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		28.6	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	27.7	25.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		22.4	22.6	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	21.1	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

		[In thousands]														Annual average	
Industry	1956	1955												1955	1954		
		Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.			Jan.	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Paper and allied products.....	457.2	463.5	465.3	463.9	461.7	458.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	450.9	439.3		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		231.3	231.6	229.4	228.8	229.4	226.8	225.8	223.4	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	226.2	221.4		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		129.0	130.1	130.6	129.2	128.5	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	118.1	123.5	119.5		
Other paper and allied products.....		103.2	103.6	103.9	103.7	102.7	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	99.3	98.3	97.6	101.2	98.5		
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	529.3	536.6	538.9	535.1	530.4	520.3	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	522.7	514.0		
Newspapers.....		151.3	151.3	150.4	150.0	146.7	146.7	148.8	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	148.0	145.3		
Periodicals.....		26.7	27.3	27.0	26.6	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	26.1	25.8		
Books.....		30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.7	28.5	29.3	29.4		
Commercial printing.....		179.8	178.6	176.7	175.0	172.8	172.8	172.6	170.6	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	173.4	168.7		
Lithography.....		47.2	47.8	47.5	46.8	45.6	44.5	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	45.7	46.0		
Greeting cards.....		14.2	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.9	13.9		
Bookbinding and related industries.....		36.5	36.7	36.9	36.3	35.1	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	35.0	33.8		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		50.9	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.3	51.2		
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	556.1	558.4	557.1	557.1	552.8	543.1	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	547.7	531.7		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		79.3	78.8	77.9	77.4	76.2	76.2	77.7	76.6	73.5	72.7	72.1	74.3	76.0	71.8		
Industrial organic chemicals.....		219.9	218.2	217.5	218.4	218.4	218.9	216.8	214.7	213.8	211.9	206.2	207.0	215.4	203.8		
Drugs and medicines.....		55.5	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.6	57.4	56.9	56.1	57.0		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		30.7	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.6	31.0		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		45.5	45.4	45.7	46.0	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.4	44.4	44.1	43.7	44.1	45.3	44.3		
Gum and wood chemicals.....		6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5		
Fertilizers.....		25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	28.0	28.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		32.2	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	28.7	30.3		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		62.6	62.9	63.5	62.7	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	60.9	58.8		
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	167.2	170.0	170.5	171.7	174.1	176.4	177.2	176.1	174.8	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	172.8	177.1		
Petroleum refining.....		130.2	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.9	132.5	131.6	131.8	132.3	137.5		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		36.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	40.5	39.8		
<b>Rubber products</b>	232.2	234.1	231.2	226.4	223.1	216.8	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	218.6	194.7		
Tires and inner tubes.....		95.6	94.2	92.3	91.9	91.0	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	90.4	79.7		
Rubber footwear.....		25.8	25.5	24.4	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.7	20.7		
Other rubber products.....		112.7	111.5	109.7	107.7	104.3	102.4	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	105.5	94.3		
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	342.9	346.0	332.2	344.0	345.0	351.3	341.7	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	336.3	341.6	320.6		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		39.6	39.6	39.2	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		18.3	14.6	14.5	14.2	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	15.0	14.2		
Footwear (except rubber).....		225.0	210.7	221.6	224.4	229.3	225.0	223.1	218.1	221.6	227.3	227.8	224.9	223.4	219.0		
Luggage.....		15.9	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	15.6	13.8		
Handbags and small leather goods.....		29.0	29.7	30.4	30.0	29.5	26.6	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.9	27.1		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		17.2	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	15.8	13.9		
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	464.3	470.5	476.5	478.3	478.5	472.2	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	459.5	431.0		
Flat glass.....		30.5	30.2	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.1		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		79.5	80.8	81.6	82.7	79.7	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	78.6	76.6		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		16.4	16.4	15.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	15.0	13.9		
Cement, hydraulic.....		37.2	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.6	34.9	34.9		
Structural clay products.....		73.6	73.0	75.8	76.1	75.8	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	72.1	67.6		
Pottery and related products.....		49.7	48.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.8	45.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		91.5	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	88.8	83.6	83.1	91.8	84.6		
Out-stone and stone products.....		18.2	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.7	17.3		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		73.9	74.6	74.1	73.4	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.8	67.3	65.9	64.6	70.7	64.2		
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1,159.8	1,161.6	1,150.9	1,135.2	1,134.3	1,112.2	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,096.4	990.6		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		568.4	563.9	559.3	567.5	564.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	520.3	508.0	497.8	545.0	462.7		
Iron and steel foundries.....		229.3	225.1	222.2	218.9	214.2	210.3	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	210.8	183.0		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		55.5	55.3	55.2	54.7	51.2	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	53.2	51.4		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.1		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		92.3	93.1	89.7	88.4	85.3	87.7	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.0	86.5	85.7	88.8	81.1		
Nonferrous foundries.....		76.5	75.7	73.8	72.1	68.6	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	68.0	66.6	71.2	62.7		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		129.5	127.8	125.0	122.8	119.1	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	119.9	108.7		
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	895.0	906.1	912.0	903.9	894.4	877.1	862.9	883.9	876.7	868.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	876.9	837.5		
Tin cans and other tinware.....		47.4	49.4	53.9	55.6	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	51.2	51.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		127.7	127.6	124.1	121.0	118.5	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	122.7	116.6		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		106.9	108.2	110.5	110.5	105.4	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	104.5	97.2		
Fabricated structural metal products.....		216.1	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	208.9	208.5		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		191.0	192.0	185.8	181.3	178.4	177.2	184.9	187.8	187.2	186.1	180.7	178.4	184.3	178.3		
Lifting fixtures.....		40.7	41.2	40.1	38.4	37.0	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.7	37.2	38.7	34.9		
Fabricated wire products.....		57.7	59.2	55.2	53.0	51.9	51.8	53.6	53.8	54.2	53.8	52.5	52.3	53.8	48.2		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		118.6	118.9	117.3	115.3	111.9	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	112.8	104.7		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955	1955												Annual average	
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,243.0	1,237.1	1,212.6	1,194.3	1,149.3	1,154.8	1,150.5	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,125.0	1,109.3	1,167.5	1,147.8
Engines and turbines	60.8	59.3	61.9	57.2	57.2	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.5	54.8	54.2	57.5	53.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	124.3	121.3	118.6	90.3	114.3	122.0	123.2	123.0	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.1	117.7	105.8	105.8
Construction and mining machinery	102.7	100.9	100.0	98.5	96.7	94.6	94.6	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.5	85.6	84.3	89.4	89.4
Metalworking machinery	209.9	206.0	198.3	200.8	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	197.8	208.5	208.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	134.0	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	127.9	127.8	127.8
General industrial machinery	166.3	164.9	162.6	162.3	156.2	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	150.4	157.3	158.3	158.3
Office and store machines and devices	85.4	84.4	83.3	82.6	80.9	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.3	82.8	82.8	82.8
Service-industry and household machines	138.4	133.3	131.5	124.7	126.1	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	134.4	134.5	134.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	215.3	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.8	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	185.9	198.1	187.1	187.1
<b>Electrical machinery</b>	854.2	873.6	869.8	884.7	854.7	818.2	802.0	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	828.3	794.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	258.9	253.7	268.8	264.0	252.6	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.0	256.4	255.0	259.8	257.1	257.1
Electrical appliances	60.7	60.3	61.2	57.4	54.8	52.8	52.8	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	54.6	52.2	52.2
Insulated wire and cable	22.8	22.4	22.1	21.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.0	19.4	19.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	68.9	67.9	64.9	63.6	60.5	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.5	63.7	62.2	64.2	56.6	56.6
Electric lamps	20.3	20.1	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1
Communication equipment	404.0	406.0	405.9	389.1	371.3	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	358.1	358.3	371.1	353.1	353.1
Miscellaneous electrical products	38.0	39.2	38.6	36.6	36.7	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	35.4	34.1	34.1
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	1,496.3	1,513.5	1,483.7	1,378.0	1,356.5	1,379.2	1,419.9	1,447.1	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,426.4	1,399.8	1,431.1	1,334.9
Automobiles	326.8	311.2	310.7	289.4	271.6	270.5	282.3	288.6	289.1	277.2	275.0	272.5	271.2	268.4	268.4
Aircraft and parts	527.5	518.7	512.1	510.1	501.3	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	523.1	513.9	544.3	544.3
Aircraft	340.5	336.1	332.5	332.1	327.3	326.2	323.4	326.0	329.8	328.2	329.6	325.8	330.0	333.8	333.8
Aircraft engines and parts	97.3	94.6	92.1	91.4	88.8	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	99.8	94.5	108.8	108.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.3	11.8	11.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	80.0	78.6	78.4	77.6	76.5	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.5	80.1	90.5	90.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	102.9	98.6	100.5	102.6	104.9	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.6	103.7	105.4	112.8	112.8
Shipbuilding and repairing	82.0	79.1	81.9	84.4	86.2	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	83.1	84.3	85.3	94.1	94.1
Boatbuilding and repairing	20.9	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.7	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	20.1	18.3	18.3
Railroad equipment	47.9	46.0	45.5	43.5	42.8	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	42.8	42.3	42.3
Other transportation equipment	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	7.8	7.6	7.6
<b>Instruments and related products</b>	226.2	227.2	225.1	224.6	222.7	219.8	218.6	219.9	211.3	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	219.9	223.3
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	30.4	29.7	31.2	30.6	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.3	31.0	31.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	64.0	63.3	62.5	61.8	61.4	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	59.6	59.8	61.5	57.8	57.8
Optical instruments and lenses	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.9	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	19.3	19.0	19.0
Photographic apparatus	44.2	43.7	43.3	43.8	44.6	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	44.1	45.7	45.7
Watches and clocks	28.9	29.3	29.0	28.6	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	31.1	31.1
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b>	384.3	393.9	405.4	407.3	400.4	388.3	371.7	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	360.0	384.5	379.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	42.3	43.6	43.6
Musical instruments and parts	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.4
Toys and sporting goods	73.2	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.1	57.1	72.9	69.2	69.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	22.2	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.8	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.5	20.9	21.9	22.2	22.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	54.6	55.5	56.8	56.2	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.6	55.0	54.4	53.2	53.2
Fabricated plastics products	67.4	67.3	66.7	64.4	61.5	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	62.7	58.2	58.2
Other manufacturing industries	116.9	118.4	119.5	117.8	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	115.0	118.4	118.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.  
<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 342

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1955: May.....	104.1	150.1
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	June.....	105.8	152.1
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	July.....	104.7	151.0
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	August.....	107.2	154.6
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	September.....	108.1	158.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: Average.....	105.6	152.9	October.....	108.7	161.2
1945: Average.....	104.6	87.8				November.....	109.1	153.9
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1955: January.....	101.2	141.5	December.....	108.8	153.8
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	February.....	102.3	144.4	1956: January.....	107.0	-----
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	March.....	103.3	146.6			
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	April.....	103.6	146.7			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. SEE footnote 1, p. 342.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1955	1954
Total Federal civilian employment <sup>1</sup> .....	2,461	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,150	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,190	2,188
Executive <sup>2</sup> .....	2,435.2	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,113.2	2,431.1	2,163.8	2,161.6
Department of Defense.....	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,014.6	1,011.9	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department.....	815.7	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	808.4	532.1	529.2
Other agencies.....	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	603.8	605.1
Legislative.....	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.9
Judicial.....	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	235.0	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	230.0	227.5
Executive <sup>2</sup> .....	214.7	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	209.5	206.7
Department of Defense.....	90.0	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	89.4	87.1
Post Office Department.....	14.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	9.1	9.3
Other agencies.....	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	109.8	111.0	110.4
Legislative.....	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	19.8	20.1
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup> .....	2,917	2,945	2,922	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,025	3,326
Army.....	1,083.6	1,093.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,334.0	1,326.1	1,165.3	1,402.0
Air Force.....	937.2	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	955.4	946.0
Navy.....	666.6	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	698.5	685.5	698.8	725.1
Marine Corps.....	199.9	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard.....	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.6	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).<sup>4</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1, p. 342.



TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

State	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Alabama <sup>1</sup>	708.4	699.4	697.8	695.9	669.4	684.9	685.9	681.4	674.7	678.2	668.1	664.6	680.9	665.5	679.9
Arizona	230.0	225.3	223.2	219.8	213.5	213.0	218.6	215.9	216.4	215.2	211.3	210.1	216.5	204.5	202.4
Arkansas	324.8	320.4	320.0	318.1	313.7	312.8	314.5	314.4	313.7	311.7	305.7	304.2	317.5	307.9	316.1
California	4,174.6	4,121.2	4,118.1	4,145.4	4,105.3	4,028.3	4,020.2	3,969.5	3,944.6	3,895.5	3,836.0	3,837.6	3,978.3	3,855.2	3,876.9
Colorado <sup>1</sup>	438.5	435.4	437.7	438.5	436.6	436.1	435.0	425.8	420.1	413.5	407.3	406.8	418.9	407.0	412.2
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	904.9	885.2	878.1	872.1	863.7	857.4	859.1	857.1	853.2	850.0	843.4	843.6	871.0	855.9	879.3
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup>	504.4	497.0	495.7	496.7	493.3	493.7	492.7	492.7	490.8	488.9	486.0	485.5	500.4	490.9	508.9
Florida <sup>1</sup>	999.3	958.1	929.1	908.2	896.6	888.5	905.4	920.9	949.2	950.5	947.2	939.1	937.8	868.9	835.7
Georgia <sup>1</sup>	965.4	951.6	946.2	939.3	938.7	924.1	927.4	915.3	908.1	915.0	904.2	898.2	917.1	891.3	906.2
Idaho	137.6	138.4	140.1	143.3	139.4	137.8	135.9	131.7	128.6	126.0	125.5	126.3	134.9	132.3	134.7
Illinois	3,446.1	3,405.0	3,391.8	3,348.8	3,330.0	3,314.2	3,337.3	3,305.5	3,282.6	3,252.7	3,231.7	3,240.3	3,343.7	3,280.3	3,411.4
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	1,437.5	1,427.6	1,418.8	1,413.1	1,402.2	1,387.2	1,397.9	1,378.2	1,371.2	1,351.0	1,329.5	1,322.9	1,354.6	1,320.3	1,427.2
Iowa <sup>1</sup>	649.6	645.6	642.8	642.9	638.4	635.8	641.3	634.0	630.8	620.9	612.9	614.1	635.1	624.5	633.0
Kansas	553.4	540.8	548.8	547.9	546.6	547.6	548.3	546.6	547.8	541.1	532.0	535.3	553.6	542.3	546.4
Louisiana	719.7	709.4	702.3	699.6	693.9	690.5	688.7	677.7	677.6	681.3	676.7	678.1	709.0	693.2	696.4
Maine	271.2	270.3	274.3	275.2	280.3	280.1	277.6	264.8	259.1	258.2	259.5	260.2	268.3	266.6	274.7
Maryland	842.8	838.0	832.5	830.5	820.4	815.2	814.1	803.3	798.1	789.0	774.2	775.3	800.1	789.6	806.5
Massachusetts	1,853.1	1,826.7	1,816.7	1,815.3	1,798.6	1,782.4	1,790.3	1,773.8	1,767.2	1,754.3	1,739.4	1,744.3	1,805.8	1,773.3	1,827.8
Michigan	2,487.7	2,452.4	2,398.4	2,362.4	2,338.0	2,368.3	2,397.0	2,396.7	2,386.1	2,353.4	2,331.1	2,325.6	2,374.0	2,288.1	2,455.1
Minnesota	876.5	878.4	886.8	889.2	880.0	870.9	861.0	848.8	827.9	814.2	814.3	822.0	855.8	845.8	865.9
Mississippi <sup>1</sup>	364.9	360.6	359.3	357.4	353.2	351.1	354.0	351.1	348.9	348.3	342.5	341.0	353.9	339.1	341.5
Missouri <sup>1</sup>	1,318.4	1,287.7	1,296.2	1,302.3	1,290.1	1,286.6	1,287.5	1,275.4	1,273.6	1,261.7	1,239.4	1,236.8	1,273.1	1,253.6	1,292.0
Montana	154.7	156.6	160.4	162.7	164.0	162.4	160.6	154.1	148.3	144.2	143.2	143.6	150.6	152.8	154.2
Nebraska	362.4	362.2	364.2	363.0	360.0	358.9	358.3	354.4	348.5	342.2	337.6	339.0	354.0	348.3	348.2
Nevada	85.1	86.4	87.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	87.2	83.9	80.5	79.7	77.5	76.1	78.1	75.7	71.1
New Hampshire	181.4	179.6	180.9	182.4	185.4	185.1	182.0	176.5	174.6	173.5	173.1	173.3	176.3	174.7	175.8
New Jersey <sup>1</sup>	1,887.8	1,876.5	1,882.1	1,873.6	1,867.0	1,847.8	1,839.9	1,823.3	1,804.9	1,795.9	1,777.1	1,777.6	1,833.0	1,815.0	1,849.5
New Mexico	185.9	184.2	183.6	183.5	180.9	180.4	182.4	180.3	178.0	175.4	172.7	171.6	177.8	174.1	178.1
New York	6,071.2	5,990.5	5,967.1	5,951.6	5,890.4	5,834.4	5,851.1	5,802.0	5,789.8	5,784.0	5,743.8	5,749.7	5,970.7	5,886.3	5,973.2
North Carolina <sup>1</sup>	1,067.4	1,061.3	1,062.9	1,057.5	1,041.5	1,021.8	1,031.6	1,025.3	1,021.8	1,023.4	1,013.9	1,013.4	1,042.2	1,001.8	1,012.0
North Dakota <sup>1</sup>	113.5	115.0	117.2	118.4	117.3	116.4	115.8	110.3	110.3	105.9	105.2	106.4	112.7	114.5	112.7
Ohio	3,159.2	3,101.4	3,101.2	3,087.7	3,051.7	3,037.1	3,040.6	3,007.0	2,979.8	2,941.7	2,909.2	2,910.7	2,999.8	2,956.0	3,108.3
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>	571.1	565.3	563.9	563.5	561.9	562.5	563.5	557.2	553.9	545.5	537.2	534.8	552.0	537.9	539.0
Oregon	474.0	472.3	485.8	497.1	496.9	487.1	477.7	462.1	450.6	443.0	438.9	438.3	461.6	453.5	465.8
Pennsylvania	3,782.5	3,734.3	3,746.7	3,729.8	3,679.7	3,667.2	3,681.7	3,643.4	3,616.0	3,575.4	3,546.5	3,556.0	3,681.3	3,637.1	3,865.4
Rhode Island	307.2	303.2	302.5	301.6	297.8	290.6	294.0	292.3	294.8	294.7	292.7	292.8	302.0	298.8	302.4
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>	532.9	525.8	525.6	525.4	521.7	513.8	517.0	514.8	515.6	508.7	507.0	507.0	519.0	509.8	532.5
South Dakota	122.1	123.0	125.1	124.6	125.6	126.5	125.3	122.3	122.3	121.3	118.4	117.3	122.4	121.9	121.0
Tennessee	858.6	846.2	846.0	836.7	836.7	830.6	831.8	823.4	815.5	819.8	813.4	816.7	843.0	818.3	831.8
Texas	2,330.6	2,289.5	2,274.9	2,274.1	2,271.4	2,258.5	2,263.8	2,238.7	2,230.4	2,212.1	2,195.4	2,191.1	2,253.9	2,189.6	2,227.9
Utah	231.1	229.9	231.7	234.2	222.5	221.6	221.8	220.0	215.6	210.8	206.8	207.2	218.1	210.7	216.5
Vermont	105.3	104.0	104.5	104.3	104.4	103.4	102.1	100.0	98.6	97.7	97.6	97.3	101.0	101.2	103.8
Virginia <sup>1</sup>	957.9	946.8	942.9	935.5	922.5	916.8	916.8	907.0	904.1	893.4	883.3	883.2	908.9	882.7	900.2
Washington <sup>1</sup>	759.2	754.3	776.2	772.3	772.3	770.2	759.8	745.3	733.0	719.3	709.5	708.2	745.1	728.5	736.0
West Virginia	497.8	489.2	486.7	484.2	480.6	472.1	472.4	465.6	461.2	454.9	450.8	447.2	465.8	464.7	506.0
Wisconsin	1,121.8	1,110.3	1,108.7	1,107.2	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,094.3	1,077.1	1,064.7	1,049.2	1,038.8	1,037.5	1,065.3	1,057.3	1,093.8
Wyoming	81.5	83.1	85.8	88.0	90.1	89.9	87.6	83.0	79.1	78.0	77.1	78.4	84.1	85.6	87.5

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

State	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Alabama <sup>1</sup>	240.4	241.2	240.8	240.6	224.0	235.6	236.0	233.4	232.8	232.0	228.1	224.4	226.6	226.3	234.9
Arizona	32.7	32.5	32.5	31.8	31.3	31.4	31.9	30.9	30.5	29.7	28.6	27.7	28.4	26.5	27.9
Arkansas	85.7	86.2	86.6	86.0	85.4	85.0	85.7	85.9	84.5	83.1	81.4	80.9	82.1	80.8	83.3
California	1,113.7	1,130.8	1,145.5	1,159.5	1,157.3	1,090.1	1,089.9	1,077.8	1,075.6	1,053.6	1,037.1	1,025.4	1,039.1	1,045.4	1,060.5
Colorado <sup>1</sup>	69.1	70.6	71.7	70.4	68.7	67.1	67.2	65.9	64.6	64.1	63.5	62.9	65.8	65.0	68.0
Connecticut <sup>1</sup>	433.8	428.7	423.0	418.1	411.9	409.1	413.2	412.8	413.8	417.2	414.3	411.1	414.5	421.2	458.0
Delaware	60.8	60.0	59.0	62.0	63.2	60.5	59.1	56.3	56.3	54.5	54.2	53.8	54.1	57.0	62.1
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup>	18.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.4	17.4
Florida <sup>1</sup>	144.9	141.3	132.6	128.9	128.6	126.9	133.1	135.4	138.2	139.5	140.9	139.0	138.3	128.1	122.4
Georgia <sup>1</sup>	340.1	340.2	339.0	337.3	338.5	329.8	330.0	327.0	325.8	325.2	321.3	316.4	315.9	309.6	318.1
Idaho	25.4	27.0	27.4	28.5	27.2	26.9	24.8	22.9	21.4	20.5	21.2	21.8	23.2	23.7	23.7
Illinois	1,294.7	1,296.0	1,291.9	1,261.4	1,262.3	1,243.4	1,254.3	1,236.3	1,232.7	1,225.6	1,215.6	1,207.8	1,213.9	1,212.5	1,324.4
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	635.5	637.6	630.5	627.5	626.0	613.6	626.0	618.4	614.4	607.0	596.8	586.4	584.3	582.0	673.3
Iowa <sup>1</sup>	170.8	170.8	165.3	165.5	168.6	164.9	166.9	164.2	164.4	164.2	162.1	161.3	162.0	161.3	172.5
Kansas	123.6	122.7	121.7	121.5	122.3	124.5	125.7	127.7	130.8	131.3	131.2	133.0	133.0	133.0	157.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State<sup>1</sup>—Continued

State	1955												1954	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1954	1953
Kentucky <sup>2</sup>	173.6	171.0	170.5	165.5	168.9	160.6	164.1	161.4	160.9	159.5	159.6	161.8	161.7	151.3	159.5
Louisiana	151.1	154.2	148.3	149.2	149.6	149.4	147.9	145.8	144.2	144.2	143.5	143.7	152.9	151.4	160.9
Maine	106.7	108.0	109.8	110.1	112.8	112.7	110.8	101.4	100.5	102.3	104.1	103.1	103.3	105.5	114.3
Maryland	260.1	263.5	263.4	264.2	266.1	260.9	259.3	254.4	252.6	249.3	245.0	243.6	244.2	290.9	268.9
Massachusetts	707.5	705.8	697.8	693.1	683.8	669.4	675.8	668.1	674.0	677.0	672.5	668.2	673.7	680.3	743.6
Michigan	1,178.2	1,168.4	1,122.5	1,090.2	1,090.0	1,126.0	1,148.0	1,155.4	1,152.4	1,139.7	1,125.9	1,111.5	1,098.3	1,052.0	1,219.4
Minnesota	209.5	210.9	212.0	219.1	213.0	210.5	204.2	200.7	200.0	198.8	196.5	197.8	201.9	208.6	225.1
Mississippi <sup>2</sup>	103.9	105.1	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.8	103.5	103.6	102.6	100.7	99.5	98.1	95.7	98.6
Missouri <sup>2</sup>	391.4	377.6	385.0	388.9	388.5	382.1	385.0	383.8	383.5	383.3	379.3	375.9	373.0	382.6	416.3
Montana	18.9	20.0	21.0	20.7	21.0	20.1	19.8	18.4	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.6	18.7	18.1	18.3
Nebraska	59.5	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.6	58.7	58.7	57.7	56.5	56.1	55.9	56.2	57.7	58.2	61.0
Nevada	8.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.4
New Hampshire	83.9	83.4	82.3	82.1	82.6	81.1	81.5	79.5	80.1	81.5	81.6	80.9	79.6	79.0	82.4
New Jersey	813.0	815.3	821.4	815.7	809.8	791.2	796.9	789.0	784.3	792.3	785.7	780.5	786.1	793.1	845.9
New Mexico	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.8	18.1	17.8	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.8	16.4	16.4
New York	1,921.7	1,932.6	1,934.9	1,927.1	1,893.5	1,829.9	1,850.8	1,829.8	1,846.2	1,884.0	1,874.1	1,864.2	1,899.7	1,910.9	2,037.3
North Carolina <sup>2</sup>	466.8	471.3	476.9	475.0	464.6	445.2	450.0	446.2	446.3	448.5	446.5	448.8	449.8	436.8	448.7
North Dakota <sup>2</sup>	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.4
Ohio	1,375.0	1,364.6	1,367.9	1,362.4	1,342.0	1,333.5	1,342.2	1,330.5	1,320.1	1,310.1	1,294.5	1,282.1	1,281.6	1,287.2	1,423.7
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup>	91.6	91.7	91.6	90.6	90.4	89.6	88.9	87.6	86.1	85.4	83.2	82.4	82.8	83.0	85.0
Oregon	135.4	141.4	151.2	159.2	162.1	156.0	152.2	139.8	132.0	130.1	128.9	128.2	135.4	135.7	143.5
Pennsylvania	1,478.8	1,475.9	1,495.6	1,490.5	1,470.1	1,457.9	1,466.3	1,449.5	1,438.1	1,433.2	1,423.0	1,414.3	1,429.3	1,454.3	1,620.1
Rhode Island	137.2	137.1	137.3	136.0	132.7	127.6	131.0	129.6	132.0	133.8	134.0	132.9	134.1	130.0	145.1
South Carolina <sup>2</sup>	230.7	230.5	231.3	231.5	231.4	225.7	226.2	225.4	226.2	227.2	225.0	223.7	223.9	218.6	225.7
South Dakota	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.6	12.0
Tennessee	288.0	288.6	288.7	286.7	287.7	283.0	281.4	279.5	277.3	276.1	274.3	274.4	274.7	273.7	291.1
Texas	447.2	447.4	441.5	441.7	442.6	435.7	439.7	431.8	425.3	423.4	421.6	424.1	426.0	424.8	437.8
Utah	33.9	34.6	36.5	37.2	32.4	34.3	32.1	31.5	30.8	30.4	29.9	29.8	31.4	31.2	32.4
Vermont	38.6	38.4	37.9	37.3	37.1	36.1	35.9	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.3	34.7	35.5	36.8	40.4
Virginia <sup>2</sup>	252.9	255.1	256.4	254.5	250.6	246.7	246.9	245.2	245.7	245.3	244.6	244.3	246.5	243.2	256.4
Washington <sup>2</sup>	197.7	207.6	214.1	216.9	214.1	210.7	205.5	198.5	192.5	188.1	186.2	184.3	190.8	189.9	195.8
West Virginia	136.4	138.1	136.7	135.9	135.5	130.7	131.8	129.9	128.0	127.1	126.5	123.4	124.7	125.7	136.0
Wisconsin	461.5	458.1	452.5	454.2	464.9	460.2	451.9	443.6	439.2	434.4	427.3	421.2	421.3	432.9	472.5
Wyoming	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

### Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.  
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.  
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.  
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.  
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.  
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.  
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.  
 Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.  
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.  
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.  
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.  
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.  
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.  
 Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.  
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.  
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.  
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.  
 New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.  
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 8th Avenue, New York 18.  
 North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.  
 Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.  
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.  
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mf.); Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmf.).  
 Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.  
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.  
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.  
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.  
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.  
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.  
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955												1954	1953
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.
Continental United States.....	1,123.1	863.4	784.1	858.5	961.5	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	1,982.3	1,666.2	1,508.9
New England.....	78.8	63.2	64.6	74.2	86.1	98.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	118.7
Maine.....	9.2	7.9	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	13.5
New Hampshire.....	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	9.3
Vermont.....	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	2.7
Massachusetts.....	38.8	29.4	29.1	31.4	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	60.3
Rhode Island.....	9.4	7.0	7.7	8.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	17.2	13.6	17.3
Connecticut.....	13.9	12.6	15.0	19.7	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	15.6
Middle Atlantic.....	267.1	266.1	265.3	273.4	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	430.1
New York.....	174.7	129.6	117.4	117.3	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	209.9
New Jersey.....	66.2	51.8	48.2	47.8	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	65.8
Pennsylvania.....	126.1	104.7	90.7	108.4	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	154.4
East North Central.....	174.2	134.9	145.1	191.6	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	329.8	318.1
Ohio.....	39.2	30.7	26.2	28.0	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	96.2	87.2	72.2
Indiana.....	20.1	15.9	17.6	17.9	18.5	19.5	17.5	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	40.7
Illinois.....	54.9	44.6	45.1	52.4	60.4	74.0	83.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	86.2
Michigan.....	40.5	30.6	43.4	79.6	67.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	83.3
Wisconsin.....	19.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	35.7
West North Central.....	74.7	51.6	40.8	40.6	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	81.9
Minnesota.....	22.1	12.6	7.9	8.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.5	40.7	40.2	40.2	29.6	19.8
Iowa.....	7.4	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	10.1
Missouri.....	21.5	22.8	21.4	20.9	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	32.9
North Dakota.....	3.5	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	2.4
South Dakota.....	2.3	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.4
Nebraska.....	5.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	4.3
Kansas.....	9.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	14.1	10.5	11.0
South Atlantic.....	160.5	81.9	82.3	94.2	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	148.2
Delaware.....	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	3.0
Maryland.....	11.7	8.2	8.0	8.8	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	23.1	27.0	23.1	16.5
District of Columbia.....	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4
Virginia.....	9.0	7.0	6.2	7.3	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	14.3
West Virginia.....	10.3	8.5	8.3	9.6	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	20.5
North Carolina.....	24.9	18.4	16.4	19.3	21.6	30.4	32.5	28.4	39.3	40.8	43.4	44.4	36.2	36.6
South Carolina.....	9.9	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	15.9
Georgia.....	17.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	25.2
Florida.....	12.5	13.1	17.7	22.1	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	11.8
East South Central.....	72.9	63.2	58.8	64.6	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	103.2
Kentucky.....	21.2	19.2	18.5	21.0	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	30.9
Tennessee.....	28.8	25.3	23.3	25.0	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	45.4	49.8	43.3	36.9
Alabama.....	13.4	11.8	10.9	12.0	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	21.3
Mississippi.....	9.5	6.9	6.1	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	14.1
West South Central.....	52.4	40.7	36.0	37.5	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.8
Arkansas.....	11.0	8.3	6.3	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	13.1
Louisiana.....	11.1	8.5	8.3	9.4	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	13.9
Oklahoma.....	10.2	7.6	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	12.4
Texas.....	20.0	16.3	14.8	15.0	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	25.4
Mountain.....	31.3	19.3	11.7	10.9	18.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	33.9
Montana.....	5.1	2.4	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	3.2
Idaho.....	6.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	7.9
Wyoming.....	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.1
Colorado.....	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	5.0
New Mexico.....	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	4.4
Arizona.....	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.6
Utah.....	4.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	5.2
Nevada.....	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.5
Pacific.....	171.4	122.5	79.5	71.5	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	209.9
Washington.....	44.8	32.6	18.6	15.5	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	49.4
Oregon.....	24.2	17.4	8.6	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	36.2
California.....	102.5	72.5	52.3	49.5	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	124.3

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

## B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]														
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	
Total accession														
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4	
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4	
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4	
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4	
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9	
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.4	3.7	
Total separation														
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3	
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4	
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1	
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3	
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.3	
Quit														
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8	
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5	
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4	
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3	
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1	
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	
Discharge														
1948.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
1955.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	
Layoff														
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3	
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1	
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3	
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	
Miscellaneous, including military														
1948.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	
1955.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	

<sup>1</sup> Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.



TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Durable goods.....	2.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.1	.1	.1
<b>Ordinance and accessories.....</b>	1.9	2.1	3.9	2.7	.9	1.0	.1	.2	2.7	1.3	.2	.2
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	2.5	3.5	3.6	4.2	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	2.3	2.4	.1	.1
Meat products.....	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	.7	.9	.2	.3	2.7	2.2	.1	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.6	1.0	1.3	.3	.3	1.7	1.9	.2	.1
Bakery products.....	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.4	1.9	.2	.3	.7	1.6	.1	.2
Beverages.....	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.4	2.9	.2	.2
Malt liquors.....	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.4	2.9	.2	.2
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.7	.2	.2	.5	.1	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Cigars.....	.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.3	.3	.3	.9	.1	.1	(1)
Tobacco and snuff.....	.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	.7	.8	.1	(1)	.5	.3	.3	.2
<b>Textile-mill products.....</b>	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.8	1.2	1.8	.2	.2	1.3	1.6	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.5	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.3	1.7	.2	.3	1.0	.8	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.7	.2	.3	.6	.4	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	3.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	3.6	3.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	1.9	3.3	4.1	3.1	1.5	1.7	.2	.3	2.3	1.0	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	.1	.2	.3	.5	(1)	(1)
Seamless hosiery.....	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.5	.1	.2
Knit underwear.....	2.2	3.0	5.3	3.7	1.5	1.7	.3	.2	3.5	1.7	(1)	(1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	.7	.9	.2	.3	.7	.4	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	.9	1.1	.3	.4	1.5	1.1	.2	.2
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products.....</b>	2.1	3.8	2.9	3.5	1.9	2.5	.1	.3	.8	.7	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.7	4.5	1.9	3.5	1.3	1.7	.1	.2	.4	1.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.6	.1	.2	.9	.4	.1	.1
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....</b>	3.3	3.7	6.0	5.7	1.3	2.4	.2	.3	4.3	2.9	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	(2)	8.1	(2)	12.1	(2)	6.0	(2)	.5	(2)	5.4	(2)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	2.0	2.8	4.9	4.7	1.1	1.8	.2	.3	3.4	2.5	.1	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.4	2.3	3.5	4.0	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	2.0	2.2	.2	.2
<b>Furniture and fixtures.....</b>	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	1.3	2.1	.4	.4	1.7	1.1	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	2.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	1.5	2.2	.4	.5	1.8	.9	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.7	1.0	1.9	.2	.3	1.3	1.4	.3	.2
<b>Paper and allied products.....</b>	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	.9	1.2	.2	.3	1.0	.8	.2	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	.5	.7	.1	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	1.3	2.0	.3	.6	1.7	.7	.1	.1
<b>Chemicals and allied products.....</b>	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	.7	.7	.2	.1	.4	.5	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	.9	.7	.2	.2	(1)	.4	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.7	1.1	1.2	.9	.4	.4	.1	(1)	.7	.3	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.3	1.3	.9	.9	.6	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	.6	.7	.2	.1	.7	.1	.1	.1
<b>Products of petroleum and coal.....</b>	.7	.7	1.2	1.4	.3	.4	.1	.1	.6	.8	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.6	.8	.9	.3	.2	(1)	(1)	.3	.4	.2	.2
<b>Rubber products.....</b>	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.2	.9	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	(2)	1.5	(2)	1.3	(2)	.7	(2)	.1	(2)	.3	(2)	.2
Rubber footwear.....	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
Other rubber products.....	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.7	.2	.3	.9	.8	.2	.2
<b>Leather and leather products.....</b>	1.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.8	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.1	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	1.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	.7	.9	.2	.3	2.2	1.9	.3	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.0	.2	.2	.8	.7	.1	.1
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	.7	1.1	.1	.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	.5	.8	.1	.2	1.7	1.5	.1	.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	(2)	1.4	(2)	1.7	(2)	.8	(2)	.3	(2)	.4	(2)	.2
Structural clay products.....	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.3	.3
Pottery and related products.....	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.2	.9	1.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
<b>Primary metal industries.....</b>	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.0	.8	1.1	.3	.3	.4	.5	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	.6	.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.2	4.4	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.7	.5	.6	.5	.4	.1	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.5	4.4	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.6	.5	.5	.2	.6	.1	.1
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.5	4.7	2.7	3.6	1.7	2.3	.5	.7	.4	.3	.1	.4
Steel foundries.....	3.2	4.4	3.0	2.6	1.3	1.6	.5	.5	.9	.3	.2	.2
<b>Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....</b>	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	.9	.9	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	.9	.9	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
<b>Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....</b>	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.5	.5	.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	3.0	4.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.8	.7	.7	1.2	.7	.3	.3
<b>Other primary metal industries.....</b>	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.8	.8	1.0	.3	.3	.8	.3	.2	.2
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.8	.8	1.0	.3	.3	.8	.3	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	.3	.5	.7	.5	.1	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.6	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.1	.2	.3	1.3	.5	(1)	.1
Handtools.....	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.3	.9	1.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.2	.1
Hardware.....	(2)	4.8	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.7	(2)	.6	(2)	.4	(2)	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	1.7	2.3	4.4	4.1	1.2	1.4	.3	.4	2.6	2.0	.3	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.4	2.0	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	.5	.5	3.3	.5	.1	.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	1.8	2.6	3.9	5.2	1.1	1.5	.2	.4	2.2	3.0	.4	.3
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	.9	1.3	.2	.4	1.8	1.8	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.6	5.0	4.0	5.1	1.6	1.5	.4	.4	1.8	2.8	.2	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.2	.9	1.1	.3	.3	.8	.5	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.2	3.1	1.6	2.0	.9	1.2	.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(2)	3.5	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.2	(2)	.3	(2)	.4	(2)	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.8	.9	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.6	.7	.9	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	.3	.3	.5	.7	.2	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.9	2.8	1.4	2.2	.8	1.1	.2	.3	.2	.6	.1	.2
General industrial machinery.....	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.5	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.4	.8	.1	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	.8	1.1	.1	.2	1.2	.5	.3	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.1	5.3	3.6	2.7	.9	1.2	.3	.2	2.3	.8	.2	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	.8	.1	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1
Communication equipment.....	(2)	3.8	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.9	(2)	.3	(2)	.9	(2)	.2
Radior, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.2	1.8	2.0	.4	.4	2.5	1.5	.1	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.6	(2)	1.3	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.7	1.6	2.0	.4	.4	1.4	1.2	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.5	1.0	1.3	.2	.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.4
Automobiles.....	3.0	4.3	2.9	3.3	.9	1.3	.3	.4	1.4	1.0	.3	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.2	.1	.2	.3	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.4	4.1	1.5	1.5	.9	.9	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(2)	3.8	(2)	1.2	(2)	.9	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.2	.9	1.5	.2	.3	3.0	2.2	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(2)	12.8	(2)	14.3	(2)	2.2	(2)	.4	(2)	11.6	(2)	.1
Railroad equipment.....	3.3	5.9	6.6	4.5	.5	.5	.2	.1	5.4	3.1	.5	.7
Locomotives and parts.....	(2)	5.5	(2)	1.8	(2)	.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	.4	(2)	1.0
Railroad and street cars.....	4.1	6.1	8.1	5.9	.5	.6	.2	.2	7.2	4.6	.3	.6
Other transportation equipment.....	1.1	2.3	13.9	5.3	.8	3.1	.2	.5	12.8	1.5	.1	.3
Instruments and related products.....	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.6	(2)	.9	(2)	.2	(2)	.4	(2)	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(2)	1.1	(2)	1.2	(2)	.6	(2)	.1	(2)	.4	(2)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	(2)	4.1	(2)	3.6	(2)	1.8	(2)	.3	(2)	1.3	(2)	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.4	(2)	.8	(2)	.3	(2)	.2	(2)	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2.5	3.6	5.2	5.5	1.6	2.1	.3	.4	3.1	2.8	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.5	.2	.2
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining.....	1.9	3.5	2.2	3.4	1.0	1.9	.2	.4	.8	.9	.2	.3
Iron mining.....	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.9	.3	.3	(2)	.1	1.6	2.3	.2	.2
Copper mining.....	2.4	4.5	1.7	3.4	.9	2.7	.3	.4	.2	(2)	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Anthracite mining.....	(2)	2.2	(2)	5.6	(2)	.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.7	(2)	.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.3	1.4	.8	.9	.4	.5	(2)	(2)	.3	.2	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(2)	1.8	(2)	1.4	(2)	1.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	(2)	.1
Telegraph.....	(2)	1.6	(2)	1.6	(2)	1.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	(2)	.2

1 Less than 0.05.

2 Not available.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 356. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.03	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.33	42.6	\$2.05	\$76.73	40.6	\$1.89	\$75.60	30.0	\$2.52	\$80.85	32.6	\$2.48
1955: Average.....	92.20	42.1	2.19	92.23	40.1	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	84.22	41.9	2.01				96.00	37.5	2.56
1954: December.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48
1955: January.....	90.31	42.8	2.11	86.19	39.0	2.21	95.72	44.5	2.09	83.30	42.5	1.96	76.88	31.9	2.41	92.01	37.1	2.48
February.....	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.5	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50
March.....	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49
April.....	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50
May.....	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.62	98.87	37.4	2.51
June.....	92.42	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52
July.....	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50
August.....	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	85.22	41.2	2.02	85.70	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September.....	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October.....	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.53	35.7	2.62	99.85	37.4	2.67
November.....	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66
December.....	97.58	42.8	2.28	98.74	40.8	2.42	98.56	44.0	2.24	88.62	42.4	2.09				105.85	39.5	2.68
Mining—Continued																		
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)									Contract construction								
	Nonmetallic mining and quarrying									Nonbuilding construction								
	Total: Contract construction									Total: Nonbuilding construction								
										Highway and street								
1954: Average.....	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$86.88	40.6	\$2.14	\$97.36	39.9	\$2.44
1955: Average.....	94.19	40.6	2.32	90.99	44.5	1.82	95.94	36.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21	99.11	39.4	2.49
1954: December.....	90.08	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.28	36.4	2.59	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47
1955: January.....	95.49	41.7	2.29	75.05	42.4	1.77	91.69	35.4	2.59	85.01	36.8	2.31	76.70	36.7	2.09	90.16	36.8	2.45
February.....	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.0	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47
March.....	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48
April.....	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49
May.....	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.90	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49
June.....	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.80	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47
July.....	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48
August.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.02	37.7	2.60	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September.....	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.53	45.9	1.87	100.87	38.5	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October.....	96.35	41.0	2.35	84.36	45.6	1.85	98.36	37.4	2.63	99.39	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51
November.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	94.08	35.5	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	89.21	39.3	2.27	99.70	38.0	2.52
December.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.52	44.0	1.83	96.26	36.8	2.67	94.47	39.2	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	99.45	39.0	2.55
Building construction																		
	Total: Building construction									Special-trade contractors								
	General contractors									Plumbing and heating								
	Total: Special-trade contractors									Painting and decorating								
										Electrical work								
1954: Average.....	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	36.2	\$2.47	\$98.01	36.3	\$2.70	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62	\$112.71	38.6	\$2.92
1955: Average.....	96.39	36.1	2.67	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.46	36.4	2.76	106.68	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.52	39.1	2.98
1954: December.....	95.40	36.0	2.65	90.53	35.9	2.53	98.28	36.0	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92
1955: January.....	93.02	35.1	2.65	88.55	35.0	2.53	96.10	35.2	2.73	105.64	38.0	2.78	86.72	32.6	2.66	113.00	38.7	2.92
February.....	91.96	34.7	2.68	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.08	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92
March.....	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	103.40	37.6	2.73	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93
April.....	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.5	2.93
May.....	96.82	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95
June.....	96.80	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95
July.....	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98
August.....	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98
September.....	100.61	37.4	2.69	93.61	37.0	2.53	104.90	37.6	2.79	106.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.75	120.90	39.9	3.03
October.....	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.48	36.6	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.0	2.78	121.30	39.9	3.04
November.....	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	98.28	35.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.75	117.43	38.5	3.05
December.....	98.83	36.2	2.73	92.36	35.8	2.58	102.93	36.5	2.82	110.09	38.9	2.83	96.81	34.7	2.79	122.31	40.1	3.05
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
	Other special-trade contractors									Manufacturing								
	Total: Manufacturing									Durable goods <sup>1</sup>								
										Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup>								
										Total: Ordnance and accessories								
1954: Average.....	\$93.19	35.3	\$2.64	\$71.80	29.7	\$1.81	\$77.18	40.2	\$1.92	\$94.74	39.0	\$1.60	\$79.60	40.2	\$1.68	\$88.47	41.0	\$1.67
1955: Average.....	96.21	35.5	2.71	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	88.06	39.8	1.71	83.44	40.7	2.05	72.10	41.2	1.75
1954: December.....	91.77	34.5	2.68	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.47	39.8	1.67	82.41	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.73
1955: January.....	88.78	33.7	2.65	72.97	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.92	87.02	40.0	1.68	81.20	40.3	2.03	70.70	40.8	1.72
February.....	89.24	33.3	2.68	74.74	40.4	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	86.35	39.5	1.68	82.22	40.5	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
March.....	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.56	41.4	1.97	86.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
April.....	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.58	41.2	1.98	85.91	39.9	1.69	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.12	40.3	1.74
May.....	97.55	36.4	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.6	1.99	87.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03	71.81	41.1	1.74
June.....	98.36	36.7	2.68	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	87.83	39.9	1.70	83.44	40.9	2.04	71.38	41.5	1.72
July.....	100.64	37.0	2.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.39	39.7	1.71	82.62	40.3	2.05	72.07	41.9	1.72
August.....	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	87.33	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September.....	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.46	41.4	2.04	89.07	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.06	72.98	41.7	1.75
October.....	97.54	35.6	2.74	75.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.04	89.32	40.0	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.06	73.53	41.6	1.80
November.....	92.89	33.9	2.74	79.52	41.2	1.93	86.11	41.8	2.06	70.12	40.3	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	74.70	41.5	1.80
December.....	97.78	35.3	2.77	79.71	41.3	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	70.30	40.4	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	76.08	41.8	1.80

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products <sup>2</sup>			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>3</sup>			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.86	41.1	\$1.87	79.71	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.5	\$1.61	\$71.73	45.4	\$1.58	\$71.67	42.6	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.48	43.4	1.67	74.29	45.3	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75
1954: December.....	81.75	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.90	42.9	1.70
1955: January.....	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.85	43.3	1.63	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.65	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.08	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.57	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.3	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.75
August.....	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	82.29	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October.....	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.07	42.9	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November.....	94.34	44.5	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.00	71.83	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.7	1.66	74.46	41.6	1.79
December.....	94.11	44.6	2.11	99.65	45.5	2.19	85.45	42.3	2.02	72.68	42.5	1.71	73.98	44.3	1.67	75.78	42.1	1.80
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Canning and preserving <sup>4</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>5</sup>			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$54.57	38.7	1.41	\$46.82	30.4	\$1.54	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$79.74	44.8	\$1.78	\$71.87	45.2	\$1.59
1955: Average.....	56.65	38.8	1.46	50.71	32.3	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	82.88	44.8	1.85	74.09	44.9	1.65
1954: December.....	55.39	38.2	1.45	48.28	32.7	1.66	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.48	43.3	1.72	80.55	44.6	1.81	71.72	44.0	1.63
1955: January.....	54.67	37.7	1.45	44.95	29.0	1.55	58.13	40.1	1.45	75.26	43.5	1.73	82.06	45.1	1.82	78.79	43.7	1.62
February.....	56.15	38.2	1.47	48.47	32.1	1.51	58.90	39.8	1.48	74.74	43.2	1.73	79.74	44.3	1.80	71.34	43.5	1.64
March.....	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.39	32.7	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64
April.....	57.68	37.7	1.53	54.94	33.5	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	43.1	1.66
May.....	56.08	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	43.4	1.62
June.....	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August.....	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.53	44.3	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September.....	58.55	39.0	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.61	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.65
October.....	59.05	39.9	1.46	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	78.77	44.5	1.77	86.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November.....	53.66	36.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69
December.....	57.83	38.3	1.51	61.42	34.9	1.76	58.89	39.0	1.51	77.22	42.9	1.80	84.36	44.4	1.90	73.95	43.5	1.70
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products <sup>6</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>7</sup>			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$69.22	41.2	\$1.68	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.54	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.69	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.08	43.5	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	83.92	42.6	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74
1954: December.....	69.12	40.9	1.69	70.62	41.3	1.71	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.78	42.6	1.65	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.14	46.1	1.63
1955: January.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	74.45	42.3	1.76	78.69	39.6	1.86	81.09	44.8	1.81
February.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	70.41	40.7	1.73	62.33	39.7	1.57	73.51	41.3	1.78	77.14	40.6	1.90	72.71	39.3	1.85
March.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86
April.....	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84
May.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.0	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90
June.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	85.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September.....	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.78	99.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November.....	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.80	63.68	39.8	1.60	80.16	50.1	1.60	89.69	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66
December.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.77	47.1	1.63	83.64	41.2	2.03	76.61	45.6	1.68
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Confectionery and related products <sup>8</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>9</sup>			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$55.81	39.3	\$1.42	\$53.70	39.2	\$1.37	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.80	40.0	\$2.32	\$74.88	38.6	\$1.94
1955: Average.....	58.11	39.8	1.46	55.84	39.6	1.41	82.22	40.5	2.03	63.42	42.0	1.51	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.56	38.7	2.03
1954: December.....	56.26	39.0	1.41	54.26	39.9	1.36	78.21	39.5	1.98	60.75	40.5	1.50	93.53	39.8	2.35	72.04	36.5	1.98
1955: January.....	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.65	39.6	1.38	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.24	40.3	1.47	91.96	39.3	2.34	75.75	37.5	2.02



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>1</sup>			Corns, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$66.36	42.0	\$1.58	\$83.69	42.7	\$1.96	\$65.64	45.9	\$1.43	\$49.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$63.27	39.3	\$1.61	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15
1955: Average.....	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.98	66.14	45.3	1.46	51.86	38.7	1.34	67.30	40.3	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
1954: December.....	66.08	41.6	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16
1955: January.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.09	41.8	1.94	65.56	44.6	1.47	50.14	37.7	1.33	66.33	40.2	1.65	41.88	36.1	1.16
February.....	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.95	65.53	45.4	1.45	48.36	37.0	1.34	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.81	37.6	1.37	65.78	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.00	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May.....	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	68.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June.....	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July.....	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	43.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August.....	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	50.57	39.2	1.29	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
September.....	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.50	40.4	1.25	65.13	39.0	1.67	45.20	38.5	1.20
October.....	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.25	41.0	1.25	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November.....	70.06	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	51.46	38.4	1.34	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21
December.....	69.97	41.4	1.69	84.45	41.6	2.03	66.60	44.7	1.49	53.96	39.1	1.38	71.72	41.7	1.72	45.84	38.2	1.20
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills <sup>1</sup>			Yarn mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$52.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$39.43	37.2	\$1.06	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.63	36.5	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	54.17	37.1	1.46	41.98	36.6	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.86	41.2	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27
1954: December.....	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.59	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	49.00	39.2	1.25	48.63	38.9	1.25
1955: January.....	53.28	37.0	1.44	39.70	37.1	1.07	54.25	39.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	48.01	38.9	1.26	48.38	38.7	1.25
February.....	50.54	35.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March.....	53.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April.....	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May.....	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June.....	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July.....	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.19	40.6	1.29	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.19	40.6	1.29	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
October.....	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	1.97	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30
November.....	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.75	35.0	1.05	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31
December.....	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.90	37.3	1.15	58.50	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31
Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>1</sup>			United States			North			South			Woolen and worsted		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$47.50	37.4	\$1.27	\$50.60	38.4	\$1.32	\$40.28	38.2	\$1.29	\$55.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.88	38.0	\$1.26	\$61.05	39.9	\$1.53
1955: Average.....	51.61	39.7	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52
1954: December.....	50.82	39.7	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	52.52	40.4	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.51
1955: January.....	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.51
February.....	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.50
March.....	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April.....	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.00	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.9	1.51
May.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51
June.....	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October.....	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
November.....	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53
December.....	52.66	40.2	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.33	42.7	1.53
Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares									Full-fashioned hosiery								
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>1</sup>			United States			North			South			Seamless hosiery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$48.60	37.1	\$1.31	\$55.50	37.5	\$1.48	\$55.65	37.1	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12
1955: Average.....	56.14	40.1	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	55.04	37.7	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.69	36.8	1.14
1954: December.....	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.36	39.7	1.47	43.09	37.8	1.16
1955: January.....	54.92	39.8	1.38	49.37	37.4	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	55.20	37.3	1.46	56.79	38.0	1.46	42.11	36.3	1.16
February.....	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.81	38.2	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.45	56.92	38.2	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	42.57	36.7	1.16
March.....	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.46	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.40	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.15
April.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	39.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	33.5	1.15
May.....	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.45	40.02	34.8	1.15
June.....	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.25	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.12	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.55	37.0	1.15
July.....	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	53.14	36.4	1.46	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14
August.....	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.93	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	53.13	37.3	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September.....	56.47	40.6	1.41	51.21	38.3	1.33	54.10	36.8	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	36.7	1.16
October.....	57.06	39.9	1.43															

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																									
	Textile-mill products—Continued																									
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear						Knit underwear						Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>1</sup>			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)				
	North			South																						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings								
1954: Average.....	\$13.07	36.5	\$1.18	\$40.40	36.4	\$1.11	\$51.85	37.3	\$1.39	\$44.53	36.5	\$1.22	\$41.61	40.5	\$1.51	\$41.35	40.9	\$1.50								
1955: Average.....	46.22	38.2	1.21	42.21	36.7	1.15	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.34	39.3	1.23	64.99	42.2	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53								
1954: December.....	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.53								
1955: January.....	43.32	36.1	1.20	41.75	36.3	1.15	51.10	36.5	1.40	45.87	37.6	1.22	64.30	42.3	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.53								
February.....	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50								
March.....	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50								
April.....	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.51								
May.....	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.2	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.53								
June.....	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.52								
July.....	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49								
August.....	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51								
September.....	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53								
October.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	68.10	43.1	1.58	67.67	43.1	1.57								
November.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60								
December.....	49.20	40.0	1.23	44.96	38.1	1.18	54.05	37.8	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.73	43.5	1.58	68.89	43.6	1.58								
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>1</sup>																										
1954: Average.....	\$39.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$36.95	38.7	\$1.73	\$54.66	36.2	\$1.51	\$92.56	40.1	\$1.56	\$39.66	40.0	\$1.74	\$39.80	37.3	\$1.63								
1955: Average.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.05	40.6	1.75	58.19	37.3	1.56	65.98	41.6	1.61	75.18	42.0	1.79	63.91	38.5	1.66								
1954: December.....	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.9	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64								
1955: January.....	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.30	40.4	1.74	56.54	37.2	1.52	65.10	41.2	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.32	38.0	1.64								
February.....	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66								
March.....	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	42.1	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65								
April.....	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	37.9	1.65								
May.....	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.68								
June.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65								
July.....	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	62.70	38.0	1.65								
August.....	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.00	42.0	1.80	65.39	39.1	1.67								
September.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.98	38.9	1.67								
October.....	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.57	68.04	42.0	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64								
November.....	76.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.76	58.72	36.7	1.60	69.54	42.4	1.64	79.61	43.5	1.83	64.80	38.8	1.67								
December.....	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.05	42.4	1.77	62.63	38.9	1.61	69.86	42.6	1.64	77.35	42.5	1.82	63.86	38.7	1.65								
Textile-mill products—Continued																										
Paddings and upholstery filling						Processed waste and recovered fibers						Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics						Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1954: Average.....	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$51.41	41.8	\$1.23	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$53.02	38.7	\$1.37	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35	\$56.05	34.6	\$1.62								
1955: Average.....	72.76	42.8	1.70	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.24	46.0	1.94	55.58	39.7	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	55.70	35.4	1.64								
1954: December.....	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	58.32	36.0	1.62								
1955: January.....	72.76	42.8	1.70	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.71	45.4	1.91	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.60	36.0	1.35	57.87	35.5	1.63								
February.....	77.33	44.7	1.73	52.45	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.55	36.7	1.35	59.66	36.6	1.63								
March.....	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63								
April.....	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.90	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62								
May.....	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.83	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65								
June.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.90	42.7	1.25	88.02	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66								
July.....	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62								
August.....	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65								
September.....	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66								
October.....	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	39.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65								
November.....	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65								
December.....	75.85	44.1	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	96.02	47.3	2.03	58.22	41.0	1.42	50.46	37.1	1.36	62.21	37.7	1.68								
Apparel and other finished textile products																										
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>1</sup>						Shirts, collars, and nightwear						Separate trousers						Work shirts			Women's outerwear <sup>1</sup>			Women's dresses		
1954: Average.....	\$40.81	35.8	\$1.14	\$41.04	36.0	\$1.14	\$43.32	36.1	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.98	\$52.05	34.7	\$1.50	\$52.20	34.8	\$1.50								
1955: Average.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	33.45	35.0	.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50								
1954: December.....	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	43.56	36.6	1.19	33.12	34.5	.95	53.55	35.7	1.50	53.70	35.8	1.50								
1955: January.....	40.68	36.0	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.19	36.6	1.18	33.28	35.4	.94	53.40	35.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49								
February.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	45.10	37.9	1.19	33.56	35.7	.94	54.21	35.9	1.51	53.04	35.6	1.49								
March.....	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.18	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	.96	53.72	36.3	1.48	54.39	36.5	1.49								
April.....	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	.95	50.62	35.4	1.43	54.81	36.3	1.51								
May.....	41.86	36.6	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.66	36.5	.95	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52								
June.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	36.8	.95	51.48	35.8	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46								
July.....	40.52	36.3	1.11	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	.94	52.00	34.9	1.49	50.26	34.9	1.46								
August.....	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50								
September.....	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54								
October.....	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55								
November.....	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.38	37.7	1.16	38.51	39.3	.98	52.20	35.1	1.49	52.70	34.9	1.51								
December.....	42.86	37.6	1.14	43.01	37.4	1.15	45.08	38.2	1.18	36.76	37.9	.97	53.76	35.6	1.51	53.70	35.1	1.51								

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
		Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and night-wear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$30.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$63.31	32.3	\$1.96	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$48.24	36.0	\$1.34	\$58.16	35.9	\$1.62	
1955: Average	40.63	36.6	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	49.28	36.5	1.35	57.51	36.4	1.58	
1954: December	40.70	37.0	1.10	66.25	33.8	1.96	43.92	36.3	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.78	36.4	1.34	53.50	35.2	1.52	
1955: January	39.38	35.8	1.10	67.42	34.4	1.96	43.56	36.0	1.21	40.68	36.0	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	56.21	36.5	1.54	
February	39.03	36.3	1.10	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.17	36.5	1.21	41.70	36.9	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	54.71	36.7	1.63	
March	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57	
April	40.48	36.8	1.10	62.69	29.6	1.78	43.20	35.7	1.20	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.95	35.3	1.80	
May	41.66	37.2	1.12	62.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.1	1.20	40.81	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50	
June	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.67	
July	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.66	
August	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61	
September	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.41	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59	
October	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.00	38.5	1.60	
November	41.70	36.9	1.13	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.38	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	61.01	32.7	1.66	
December	41.63	37.5	1.11	66.15	34.1	1.94	46.13	37.2	1.24	43.04	37.1	1.16	50.73	37.3	1.36	55.46	35.1	1.58	
		Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains, draperies, and other house-finishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
1954: Average	\$45.14	36.7	\$1.23	\$43.68	36.1	\$1.21	\$47.99	37.2	\$1.29	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16	\$50.79	37.9	\$1.34	\$52.38	38.8	\$1.35	
1955: Average	45.38	37.2	1.22	45.51	37.0	1.23	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	54.07	38.9	1.39	53.86	39.6	1.36	
1954: December	43.92	36.3	1.21	45.13	37.3	1.21	50.18	38.6	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.39	52.67	39.6	1.33	
1955: January	45.26	37.1	1.22	43.32	35.8	1.21	49.13	37.5	1.31	43.97	36.5	1.18	51.65	37.7	1.37	50.37	38.6	1.31	
February	46.00	37.4	1.23	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.91	38.1	1.31	45.22	38.0	1.19	51.38	37.5	1.37	53.33	39.5	1.35	
March	45.62	37.1	1.21	44.53	36.8	1.21	49.66	38.2	1.30	44.49	37.7	1.18	52.47	38.3	1.37	53.60	39.7	1.35	
April	41.65	35.6	1.17	43.20	35.7	1.21	50.14	37.7	1.33	44.29	36.6	1.21	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.60	40.0	1.34	
May	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	43.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	
June	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37	
July	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	53.06	39.6	1.34	
August	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.37	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39	
September	45.38	36.8	1.24	47.12	36.0	1.19	52.34	38.5	1.34	47.31	38.0	1.22	55.33	39.1	1.41	51.59	38.9	1.34	
October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	36.1	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38	
November	46.62	37.6	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.32	39.8	1.39	48.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.40	54.23	39.3	1.38	
December	45.88	37.3	1.23	49.02	38.6	1.27	52.50	38.6	1.36	46.95	38.8	1.21	55.04	39.6	1.39	55.46	39.9	1.39	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																			
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general											
								United States			South			West					
1954: Average	\$96.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$56.83	41.0	\$1.63	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.07	\$85.06	39.2	\$2.17	
1955: Average	69.12	40.9	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.65	39.4	2.25	
1954: December	66.91	40.8	1.64	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	67.06	40.9	1.64	45.47	43.3	1.05	83.81	38.8	2.16	
1955: January	66.34	40.7	1.63	74.03	39.8	1.86	66.78	40.7	1.64	67.18	40.7	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	85.63	39.1	2.19	
February	66.50	40.8	1.63	71.24	38.3	1.86	67.57	41.2	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	45.26	43.1	1.05	86.29	39.4	2.19	
March	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19	
April	67.06	40.4	1.66	73.25	36.8	1.90	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22	
May	68.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	68.54	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.51	43.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.23	
June	71.90	41.8	1.72	75.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.53	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28	
July	69.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28	
August	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27	
September	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28	
October	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.80	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.66	39.5	2.28	
November	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	35.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26	
December	68.06	41.0	1.66	70.46	36.7	1.92	69.06	41.6	1.66	69.47	41.6	1.67	47.63	43.7	1.09	87.75	39.0	2.25	
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork		Plywood		Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigs			Miscellaneous wood products				
1954: Average	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.81	41.9	\$1.60	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$50.00	40.0	\$1.26	\$19.48	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.96	40.7	\$1.35	
1955: Average	73.63	42.6	1.77	72.56	42.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	52.45	41.0	1.28	35.25	41.6	1.28	57.69	41.5	1.39	
1954: December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.50	42.4	1.71	78.68	44.2	1.78	50.53	40.1	1.26	36.00	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.4	1.39	
1955: January	72.73	41.8	1.74	70.04	41.2	1.70	80.96	43.8	1.82	52.29	39.7	1.26	40.40	40.0	1.23	57.18	41.1	1.38	
February	72.28	41.3	1.75	70.45	41.2	1.71	79.90	43.9	1.82	49.97	40.3	1.24	50.84	41.0	1.24	57.41	41.6	1.38	
March	72.98	41.7	1.75	71.48	41.8	1.71	79.28	43.8	1.81	52.04	41.3	1.26	39.70	41.9	1.26	58.10	42.1	1.38	
April	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.21	41.4	1.72	77.76	43.2	1.80	52.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.37	
May	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.58	41.4	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38	
June	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	43.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40	
July	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.3	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.75	39.5	1.31	55.46	40.8	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40	
August	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	43.3	1.82	52.79	41.2	1.32	57.10	42.0	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40	
September	74.58	41.9	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.60	41.7	1.41	
October	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40	
November	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.04	42.8	1.80	53.28	41.3	1.29	53.92	41.8	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40	
December	74.11	41.4	1.79	72.86	41.4	1.76	80.00	44.2	1.81	54.40	42.5	1.28	55.30	43.2	1.28	58.38	41.7	1.40	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$62.96	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$64.26	39.2	\$1.64	\$96.86	39.8	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.80
1955: Average.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	63.91	41.5	1.54	58.24	42.2	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70	71.17	40.9	1.74	75.78	42.1	1.80
1954: December.....	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	66.70	39.7	1.68	74.27	42.2	1.76
1955: January.....	63.90	40.5	1.58	60.85	40.3	1.51	56.17	41.3	1.36	62.43	38.3	1.63	69.72	40.3	1.73	73.46	41.5	1.77
February.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.82	42.1	1.77
March.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April.....	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May.....	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June.....	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July.....	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79
August.....	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.1	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	78.01	43.1	1.81
September.....	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.03	43.9	1.77	77.96	42.6	1.83
October.....	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November.....	68.88	42.0	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85
December.....	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	60.62	43.3	1.40	74.87	42.3	1.77	72.67	40.6	1.79	80.91	43.5	1.86
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products																	
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$59.18	39.7	\$1.49	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91	\$75.01	39.9	\$1.88	\$64.43	41.3	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.8	\$1.84
1955: Average.....	65.10	42.0	1.55	81.38	42.4	1.99	80.96	40.9	1.98	65.51	41.2	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94
1954: December.....	60.90	40.6	1.50	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	68.16	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1955: January.....	60.05	40.3	1.49	80.90	41.7	1.94	75.79	40.1	1.80	65.19	41.0	1.59	75.72	42.3	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
February.....	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.34	43.8	1.88
March.....	61.20	40.8	1.50	81.83	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.8	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April.....	60.40	40.0	1.51	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.66	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.8	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May.....	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June.....	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July.....	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
August.....	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September.....	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.00	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October.....	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98
November.....	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	40.8	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.66	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.90	44.9	1.98
December.....	74.70	45.0	1.66	89.18	43.5	2.05	81.99	41.2	1.99	65.28	40.8	1.60	81.97	43.6	1.88	89.95	45.2	1.99
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>4</sup>			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$38.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.72	41.4	\$1.66	\$73.02	39.9	\$1.83	\$66.67	40.9	\$1.63	\$87.17	38.4	\$2.27	\$92.98	35.9	\$2.59
1955: Average.....	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.97	41.4	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67
1954: December.....	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	68.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.65
1955: January.....	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	74.96	40.3	1.86	67.73	40.8	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.52	35.2	2.60
February.....	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	89.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62
March.....	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	90.79	38.5	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April.....	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	89.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May.....	72.06	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
June.....	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
August.....	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	41.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	98.49	35.9	2.66
September.....	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October.....	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
November.....	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70
December.....	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.80	42.5	1.76	77.71	40.9	1.90	72.38	41.6	1.74	94.49	39.7	2.38	101.08	37.3	2.71
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithography			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$48.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.24	39.3	\$1.94	\$35.72	39.5	\$2.17	\$47.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$33.06	37.9	\$1.40	\$67.82	39.2	\$1.73
1955: Average.....	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.60	40.1	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	96.08	38.3	2.48	93.92	39.3	2.71
1954: December.....	87.12	39.6	2.20	75.41	39.6	1.98	88.34	40.2	2.21	87.16	39.6	2.16	84.34	38.0	2.13	90.87	39.7	2.28
1955: January.....	88.76	39.1	2.27	77.42	39.1	1.98	87.52	39.6	2.21	86.58	39.6	2.22	86.39	38.1	2.18	90.70	39.4	2.28
February.....	90.68	39.6	2.29	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	85.91	37.8	2.18	87.79	38.3	2.17
March.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	88.38	39.9	2.24	88.14	38.0	2.18	89.70	39.6	2.17
April.....	89.54	39.1	2.29	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.6	2.24	87.19	39.1	2.23	87.75	38.5	2.19	89.56	39.3	2.17
May.....	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.7	2.22	87.59	39.9	2.27	87.38	38.9	2.19	89.56	39.3	2.17
June.....	91.96	39.3	2.34	78.60	38.3	2.00	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	85.63	38.1	2.16	90.70	39.6	2.17
July.....	93.50	42.0	2.23	78.41	39.4	1.99	89.42	40.1	2.24	94.42	41.2	2.28	84.60	37.4	2.14	89.56	39.3	2.17
August.....	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	84.81	37.8	2.15	89.70	39.6	2.17
September.....	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	86.74	38.6	2.17	90.62	39.9	2.17
October.....	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	86.74	38.6	2.17	90.40	40.0	2.17
November.....	91.87	39.6	2.32	82.01	40.4	2.03	91.03	40.1	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	87.48	39.1	2.17	90.80	40.0	2.17
December.....	94.24	40.1	2.35	82.62	40.5	2.04	94.35	41.2	2.29	92.92	40.4	2.30	89.86	38.8	2.15	93.49	40.6	2.18



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals <sup>1</sup>			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>2</sup>			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.69	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$96.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$83.81	40.1	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.6	\$2.05	\$83.80	41.9	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	106.18	39.7	2.75	82.39	41.4	1.96	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
1954: December.....	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02
1955: January.....	107.32	39.6	2.71	79.73	41.1	1.94	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	84.23	41.7	2.02
February.....	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.16	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.80	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03
March.....	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	86.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.06
April.....	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05
May.....	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June.....	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July.....	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.06
August.....	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September.....	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October.....	110.09	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November.....	109.85	39.8	2.76	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	43.2	2.13
December.....	109.81	39.5	2.78	85.27	41.8	2.04	93.79	41.5	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	91.81	42.7	2.15
Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations <sup>3</sup>			Soap and glycerin			
1954: Average.....	\$90.76	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.96	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.79	41.1	\$1.99	\$80.19	41.1	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.20	40.0	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28
1954: December.....	92.80	40.7	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.79	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22
1955: January.....	93.02	40.8	2.28	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.60	40.3	2.00	73.21	40.9	1.79	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.02	41.0	2.22
February.....	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22
March.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	35.4	2.22
April.....	90.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29
May.....	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.02	91.71	40.4	2.27
June.....	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July.....	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August.....	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September.....	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October.....	98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.98	41.5	2.12	95.58	41.2	2.32
November.....	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30
December.....	101.22	42.0	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	76.78	41.5	1.85	86.71	40.9	2.12	94.13	40.4	2.33
Paints, pigments, and fillers <sup>4</sup>			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats <sup>5</sup>			Vegetable oils			
1954: Average.....	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$67.52	42.2	\$1.66	\$41.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.24	45.8	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37
1955: Average.....	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.55	43.1	1.66	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.21	45.6	1.43
1954: December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35
1955: January.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.37	42.3	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.24	45.8	1.49	62.88	45.9	1.37
February.....	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	40.8	1.45	69.45	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40
March.....	81.71	41.9	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42
April.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47
May.....	84.74	42.8	1.98	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June.....	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.8	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July.....	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	68.05	43.7	1.58
August.....	86.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September.....	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October.....	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November.....	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.22	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.06	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38
December.....	86.09	42.2	2.04	84.00	42.0	2.00	71.49	42.3	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.53	47.1	1.54	66.50	47.5	1.40
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>6</sup>			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$90.37	38.7	\$1.56	\$92.32	42.0	\$1.96	\$92.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$96.22	40.6	\$2.37
1955: Average.....	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.92	43.1	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.12	40.7	2.46
1954: December.....	78.32	45.8	1.71	73.49	40.6	1.81	62.08	39.3	1.58	84.66	42.8	2.00	90.57	40.6	2.28	96.22	40.6	2.37
1955: January.....	78.26	45.5	1.72	73.53	40.4	1.82	61.60	38.5	1.60	84.40	42.2	2.00	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.93	40.9	2.37
February.....	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82	63.50	39.2	1.62	84.60	42.3	2.00	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.87	40.2	2.36
March.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.50	39.2	1.62	85.43	42.8	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40
April.....	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.94	41.0	2.34	99.72	40.7	2.45
May.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.70	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47
June.....	81.77	45.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.47
July.....	80.98	45.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.6	2.04	99.53	41.8	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51
August.....	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	99.40	41.0	2.40	99.79	40.4	2.37
September.....	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.80	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October.....	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.90	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November.....	83.99	45.4	1.85	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64	90.29	43.2	2.09	99.22	41.0	2.42	102.91	41.0	2.51
December.....	83.80	46.3	1.81	78.06	41.3	1.89	66.17	40.1	1.65	91.56	43.6	2.10	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.51

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products														
	Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.73	41.4	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.43	39.9	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.92	36.9	\$1.38
1955: Average.....	86.52	42.0	2.06	86.94	41.6	2.09	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.53	40.3	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
1954: December.....	79.58	40.6	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	52.16	37.8	1.38
1955: January.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.84	41.3	2.03	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	52.68	37.9	1.39
February.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March.....	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May.....	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June.....	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July.....	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	77.47	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August.....	89.89	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.22	38.3	1.29
September.....	92.88	43.0	2.16	86.74	41.5	2.09	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October.....	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November.....	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44
December.....	86.93	41.2	2.11	88.99	41.2	2.16	98.85	39.7	2.49	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.50	42.6	1.96	56.45	39.2	1.44
1954: Average.....	\$59.17	39.3	\$1.76	\$66.30	39.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$48.15	36.2	\$1.33	\$56.93	37.7	\$1.51	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.34	41.1	1.76	51.68	38.0	1.36	50.36	37.3	1.35	60.28	39.4	1.51	48.39	38.1	1.27
1954: December.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.60	36.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25
1955: January.....	71.46	39.7	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	52.89	39.1	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	55.50	37.0	1.50	47.85	38.9	1.23
February.....	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.82	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.53	39.7	1.23
March.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	68.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.5	1.27
June.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.37	37.5	1.27
July.....	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.82	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August.....	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September.....	72.38	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October.....	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November.....	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.5	1.80	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.3	1.60	52.95	38.6	1.32
December.....	75.48	40.8	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	55.04	39.6	1.39	53.82	39.0	1.38	61.62	39.0	1.58	49.79	38.6	1.29
1954: Average.....	\$14.64	36.0	\$1.24	\$17.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$100.61	40.9	\$2.46	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.91	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$68.15	38.5	\$1.77
1955: Average.....	46.25	37.0	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.06	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
1954: December.....	45.00	36.0	1.23	73.08	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83
1955: January.....	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	114.04	44.2	2.58	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.71	39.3	1.85	71.92	39.3	1.83
February.....	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.56	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	39.3	1.80
March.....	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April.....	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	39.1	1.80
May.....	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.57	38.6	1.81
June.....	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July.....	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August.....	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September.....	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October.....	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November.....	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.86	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.92
December.....	48.80	38.8	1.26	79.00	41.8	1.89	118.64	43.3	2.74	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.18	40.2	1.92
1954: Average.....	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$66.26	40.9	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.17	40.1	\$1.70	\$66.99	40.6	\$1.65
1955: Average.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	78.66	41.4	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.58	68.10	43.1	1.58	69.60	40.0	1.74	69.26	40.5	1.71
1954: December.....	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.23	39.9	1.66
1955: January.....	61.56	40.5	1.52	76.59	41.4	1.85	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	68.80	40.0	1.72	64.62	39.1	1.65
February.....	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
March.....	62.06	40.2	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.39	41.2	1.66	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	65.54	40.8	1.68
April.....	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	39.8	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
July.....	63.00	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.60	69.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72
August.....	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.69	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.97	41.6	1.73	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October.....	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.5	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75
November.....	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	68.68	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.5	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74
December.....	70.72	42.6	1.66	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.80	41.5	1.73	68.64	42.9	1.60	72.36	40.2	1.80	70.24	40.6	1.73

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>1</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>1</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.16	36.9	\$1.82	\$61.69	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.88	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	75.27	38.8	1.94	65.82	37.4	1.76	78.25	44.7	1.75	74.98	44.9	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95
1954: December.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89
1955: January.....	71.62	38.3	1.87	61.07	35.3	1.73	72.50	42.9	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	64.21	40.9	1.57	78.09	41.1	1.90
February.....	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.59	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90
March.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.93
May.....	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92
June.....	73.53	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July.....	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August.....	76.02	38.2	1.96	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September.....	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October.....	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November.....	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.62	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99
December.....	81.19	39.8	2.04	70.67	39.7	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.59	44.4	1.68	69.66	43.0	1.62	81.58	41.2	1.98
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills <sup>1</sup>			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.42	41.4	\$1.87	\$67.66	34.0	\$1.99	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.38	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20
1955: Average.....	86.52	41.2	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.60	38.6	2.14	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.63	40.6	2.38	96.39	40.5	2.38
1954: December.....	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.99	42.1	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25
1955: January.....	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.09	37.3	2.04	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.12	39.7	2.27	90.12	39.7	2.27
February.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.56	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26
March.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27
April.....	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28
May.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	78.49	38.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29
June.....	88.21	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.37	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.2	2.32	95.12	41.2	2.32
July.....	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
August.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September.....	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.39	41.8	2.33	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.47	40.6	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45
November.....	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.46
December.....	88.34	40.9	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	89.55	39.8	2.25	97.67	42.1	2.32	102.51	41.5	2.47	102.92	41.5	2.48
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries <sup>1</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals <sup>1</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$74.30	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	39.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.82	41.7	2.01	88.20	41.8	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
1954: December.....	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.5	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00
1955: January.....	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.79	39.5	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01
February.....	86.32	41.7	2.07	81.96	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01
March.....	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.8	2.01
April.....	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01
May.....	86.11	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03
June.....	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.8	2.04
July.....	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09
August.....	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	81.48	38.8	2.10
September.....	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.31	42.2	2.03	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.42	41.4	2.16
October.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.83	42.5	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.58	41.2	2.15
November.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	87.95	41.1	2.14
December.....	87.70	40.6	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.09	42.2	2.04	87.14	42.3	2.06	95.70	43.5	2.20	88.80	41.3	2.15
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>1</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.61	39.9	\$1.92	\$85.05	40.5	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.20	40.2	\$2.02	\$79.79	40.3	\$1.98
1955: Average.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.53	43.5	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
1954: December.....	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	78.31	42.1	1.86	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.03
1955: January.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.35	42.2	2.07	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04
February.....	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.32	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04
March.....	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04
April.....	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.90	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.94	43.1	2.11	82.82	41.0	2.04
May.....	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.6	2.06
June.....	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.17	79.76	42.2	1.88	88.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.0	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
July.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.37	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	96.92	44.5	2.14	83.18	39.8	2.09
August.....	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.64	40.1	2.08	93.62	43.0	2.12	84.80	40.9	2.12
September.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.16
October.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20
November.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.58	42.5	1.99	95.24	42.9	2.22	101.25	45.0	2.25	88.91	40.6	2.19
December.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.96	40.5	2.32	85.80	42.9	2.00	96.56	43.3	2.23	102.60	45.4	2.28	90.61	41.0	2.21

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)
	Primary metal industries—Continued																		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>1</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$30.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$34.74	39.6	\$2.14	\$36.75	38.9	\$2.23	\$35.03	40.3	\$2.11	\$34.40	40.0	\$2.11	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90	
1955: Average.....	85.80	40.9	2.10	97.33	42.5	2.29	101.28	42.2	2.40	96.32	43.0	2.24	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.17	41.5	1.98	
1954: December.....	84.66	40.9	2.07	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.70	41.6	1.94	
1955: January.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.94	41.6	2.21	94.25	40.8	2.31	91.36	42.1	2.17	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.15	41.1	1.95	
February.....	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.57	41.7	2.22	96.00	41.2	2.33	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.31	40.8	2.14	80.34	41.2	1.95	
March.....	85.28	41.0	2.08	94.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95	
April.....	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95	
May.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96	
June.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.2	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.95	
July.....	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.96	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99	
August.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99	
September.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.07	41.8	2.03	
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.21	43.0	2.47	99.39	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.02	
November.....	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.29	96.60	42.0	2.30	85.06	41.9	2.03	
December.....	89.66	41.7	2.15	103.29	43.4	2.38	106.82	42.9	2.49	102.31	44.1	2.32	97.39	41.8	2.33	84.85	41.8	2.03	
Year and month	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>2</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>3</sup>			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$80.95	41.3	\$1.96	\$74.15	40.3	\$1.84	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.66	\$73.26	39.6	\$1.85	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	
1955: Average.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.92	69.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	82.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94	
1954: December.....	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91	
1955: January.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	79.23	41.7	1.90	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.33	40.5	1.86	83.92	42.6	1.97	75.06	39.3	1.91	
February.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.60	40.0	1.69	75.55	40.4	1.87	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.02	39.8	1.91	
March.....	80.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.91	
April.....	82.01	40.8	2.01	75.55	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	73.20	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91	
May.....	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.09	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92	
June.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	74.80	40.6	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	2.01	77.57	40.4	1.92	
July.....	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.05	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89	
August.....	90.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93	
September.....	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97	
October.....	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.72	82.39	41.4	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98	
November.....	85.47	40.7	2.10	81.83	41.8	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.19	40.2	1.97	
December.....	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.54	41.9	1.97	74.98	42.6	1.76	82.19	41.3	1.99	85.06	41.9	2.03	80.20	40.3	1.99	
Year and month	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>4</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$77.42	39.7	\$1.95	\$73.05	39.7	\$1.84	\$79.52	41.2	\$1.93	\$30.45	41.9	\$1.92	\$78.38	40.4	\$1.94	\$79.35	40.9	\$1.94	
1955: Average.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.01	41.3	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01	
1954: December.....	81.00	40.5	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	80.15	41.1	1.95	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.40	41.7	2.00	79.77	40.7	1.96	
1955: January.....	80.40	40.2	2.00	72.74	38.9	1.87	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.38	40.3	1.92	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97	
February.....	80.00	40.0	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.20	39.9	1.96	
March.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.98	
April.....	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97	
May.....	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.54	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98	
June.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99	
July.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02	
August.....	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01	
September.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	
October.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.26	41.1	2.05	
November.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	76.40	40.0	1.91	85.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.42	40.6	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05	
December.....	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.18	40.2	1.92	85.90	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	86.11	41.8	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	
Year and month	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>5</sup>			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$78.76	40.6	\$1.94	\$30.87	40.0	\$1.97	\$31.18	38.0	\$1.61	\$33.02	41.1	\$2.02	\$73.38	40.1	\$1.83	\$73.53	40.4	\$1.82	
1955: Average.....	84.64	41.9	2.02	86.10	42.0	2.05	64.78	39.5	1.64	89.25	42.3	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	
1954: December.....	80.57	40.9	1.97	85.43	42.5	2.03	63.43	39.4	1.61	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.51	41.5	1.94	77.93	41.1	1.89	
1955: January.....	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.58	42.3	2.03	64.80	39.7	1.63	89.25	42.6	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.94	76.86	40.8	1.88	
February.....	79.18	40.4	1.96	85.87	42.3	2.03	62.95	39.7	1.61	89.24	42.7	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.26	41.0	1.86	
March.....	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	42.8	2.09	76.95	40.8	1.90	77.61	41.5	1.87	
April.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	87.78	42.2	2.08	77.19	40.1	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89	
May.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	86.50	42.4	2.04	61.85	38.9	1.59	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88	
June.....	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	42.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.91	75.36	40.3	1.87	
July.....	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	66.38												



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																			
Year and month		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>1</sup>			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.03	40.7	2.04	78.21	39.3	1.99	76.17	40.3	1.89	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.61	40.6	2.01	
1955: Average.....	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	88.45	41.5	2.14	88.45	43.8	2.02	82.94	43.2	1.92	87.36	41.8	2.09	
1954: December.....	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	83.98	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04	
1955: January.....	81.22	42.3	1.92	85.90	41.3	2.08	88.41	42.1	2.10	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	82.82	40.8	2.03	
February.....	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04	
March.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.05	
April.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06	
May.....	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07	
June.....	84.53	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08	
July.....	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	
August.....	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09	
September.....	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11	
October.....	87.44	43.5	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13	
November.....	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.15	
December.....	88.88	44.0	2.02	92.16	41.7	2.21	94.70	42.7	2.22	93.39	44.9	2.08	88.06	44.7	1.97	93.10	43.1	2.16	
<b>Engines and turbines <sup>2</sup></b>																			
<b>Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels</b>																			
1954: Average.....	86.05	40.4	2.13	94.94	41.1	2.31	82.41	40.2	2.05	78.21	39.5	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.03	39.6	1.92	
1955: Average.....	90.86	41.3	2.20	91.96	39.3	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.94	40.9	2.15	79.40	40.1	1.98	
1954: December.....	90.08	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.08	77.02	39.7	1.94	
1955: January.....	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.71	40.3	2.35	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	86.31	41.1	2.10	77.42	39.7	1.95	
February.....	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97	
March.....	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99	
April.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99	
May.....	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98	
June.....	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97	
July.....	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97	
August.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94	
September.....	93.44	41.9	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94	
October.....	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02	
November.....	92.74	41.4	2.24	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	41.8	2.22	85.86	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03	
December.....	95.60	42.3	2.26	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.00	42.6	2.23	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.88	41.2	2.23	83.23	40.6	2.05	
<b>Construction and mining machinery <sup>3</sup></b>																			
<b>Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields</b>																			
1954: Average.....	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.08	41.1	2.07	
1955: Average.....	86.72	42.3	2.05	86.51	42.2	2.05	86.70	42.5	2.04	98.10	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	91.80	42.5	2.16	
1954: December.....	80.78	40.8	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.79	41.1	1.99	91.76	41.9	2.19	88.20	41.8	2.11	85.06	40.7	2.09	
1955: January.....	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98	91.14	42.0	2.17	87.78	41.8	2.10	83.28	41.0	2.08	
February.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.62	42.0	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.06	
March.....	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.09	
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.26	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.90	41.7	2.11	
May.....	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11	
June.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.60	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14	
July.....	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16	
August.....	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19	
September.....	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21	
October.....	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.21	97.90	43.9	2.23	
November.....	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.4	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23	
December.....	90.52	42.9	2.11	89.88	42.8	2.10	92.45	43.2	2.14	106.70	45.6	2.34	106.70	46.8	2.28	100.13	44.7	2.24	
<b>Machine-tool accessories</b>																			
<b>Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) <sup>4</sup></b>																			
1954: Average.....	96.72	43.3	2.28	79.54	41.0	1.94	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.22	39.9	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	89.01	41.4	2.15	
1955: Average.....	102.52	44.0	2.33	83.38	41.9	1.99	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.29	41.5	1.79	89.00	44.5	2.00	92.60	41.9	2.21	
1954: December.....	97.55	42.6	2.29	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.79	41.1	1.99	72.86	41.4	1.76	86.53	43.7	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16	
1955: January.....	98.29	42.6	2.26	80.16	40.9	1.96	80.72	40.6	1.97	72.39	40.9	1.77	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.67	40.4	2.17	
February.....	95.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	2.00	73.28	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18	
March.....	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.89	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20	
April.....	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.54	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.32	41.7	2.19	
May.....	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.10	
June.....	105.91	45.3	2.36	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19	
July.....	104.58	44.5	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.43	41.1	2.03	73.57	41.1	1.79	87.60	43.8	2.00	90.64	41.2	2.20	
August.....	102.93	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	89.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19	
September.....	102.05	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.03	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	92.07	42.1	2.21	
October.....	102.90	43.6	2.36	86.05	42.6	2.02	86.52	42.0	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	90.15	44.9	2.03	92.07	42.2	2.25	
November.....	105.88	44.3	2.39	85.85	42.5	2.02	85.91	41.5	2.07	75.48	41.7	1.81	93.23	45.7	2.04	97.41	43.1	2.26	
December.....	109.38	45.2	2.42	88.13	43.2	2.04	87.77	42.4	2.07	76.44	42.0	1.82	97.03	47.1	2.06	100.30	43.8	2.29	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery <sup>1</sup>			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.19	40.5	\$1.96	\$78.90	40.3	\$1.96	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86	\$77.42	39.5	\$1.96	\$81.00	40.8	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.34	41.2	2.12	79.76	40.9	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05	90.31	42.8	2.11
1954: December.....	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	39.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	80.60	40.3	2.00	83.85	40.9	2.05
February.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	80.60	40.1	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04
March.....	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.96	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.0	1.89	84.46	41.4	2.04	83.28	41.6	2.05
April.....	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.33	40.7	1.90	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	42.1	2.07
May.....	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.66	43.1	2.08
June.....	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09
July.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.08
August.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September.....	88.83	42.3	2.10	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October.....	90.74	42.6	2.13	89.04	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	93.05	44.1	2.11	96.36	43.8	2.20
November.....	90.95	42.7	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.09	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	91.98	43.8	2.10	96.80	44.2	2.19
December.....	93.96	43.7	2.15	90.72	43.2	2.10	97.02	44.1	2.20	85.46	42.1	2.03	96.92	43.5	2.13	99.01	44.8	2.21
Mechanical stockers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>1</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service industry and household machines <sup>1</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment			
1954: Average.....	\$81.00	40.5	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.23	39.8	\$1.84	\$77.82	39.5	\$1.97	\$79.80	39.9	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.06	40.3	2.21	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05	85.07	40.9	2.08
1954: December.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.5	2.02
1955: January.....	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.02	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.00	39.8	2.01
February.....	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.88	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02
March.....	84.05	41.2	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05
April.....	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01	85.72	39.5	2.17	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03
May.....	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.39	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05
July.....	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06
August.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05
September.....	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October.....	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.89	40.9	2.10	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14
November.....	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.13	40.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.54	40.8	2.14
December.....	91.16	42.6	2.14	86.93	41.2	2.11	93.07	41.0	2.27	82.54	41.9	1.97	90.95	42.3	2.15	98.12	44.2	2.22
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>1</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			
1954: Average.....	\$74.74	40.4	\$1.85	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.00	39.9	\$1.97	\$76.25	39.1	\$1.95
1955: Average.....	78.25	41.4	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	90.92	43.5	2.09
1954: December.....	74.93	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.90	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99
1955: January.....	72.50	39.4	1.84	80.00	39.8	2.01	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.59	41.0	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	83.01	41.3	2.01
February.....	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	80.20	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02
March.....	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.82	41.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00	86.70	42.5	2.04
April.....	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.05
May.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.09	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07
June.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July.....	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.54	43.8	2.09
August.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September.....	81.70	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October.....	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.66	43.5	2.13
November.....	81.45	42.2	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.06	41.5	2.17	90.51	43.1	2.10	86.53	41.8	2.07	97.20	45.0	2.16
December.....	82.12	41.9	1.96	90.10	42.3	2.13	91.70	42.3	2.17	91.36	43.3	2.11	87.36	42.0	2.08	97.22	44.8	2.17
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																		
Electrical machinery																		
Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>1</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			
1954: Average.....	\$79.32	41.1	\$1.93	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$67.72	39.6	\$1.71	\$74.80	40.0	\$1.87	\$72.80	40.0	\$1.82
1955: Average.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.70	40.8	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.49	41.4	1.92	74.37	40.2	1.85
1954: December.....	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.89	39.5	1.82
1955: January.....	82.35	41.8	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.38	40.4	1.94	69.03	39.9	1.73	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.62	39.9	1.82
February.....	82.96	41.9	1.98	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.6	1.95	69.08	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84
March.....	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85
April.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	69.83	39.9	1.75	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84
May.....	83.78	42.1	1.96	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.74	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84
June.....	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.52	40.6	1.84
July.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.90	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.81
August.....	84.03	41.6	2.02	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.18	40.7	1.97	70.99	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September.....	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.99	39.3	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	78.86	41.0	1.97	72.72	39.8	1.85
October.....	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.84	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88
November.....	89.66	42.9	2.09	79.46	41.6	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.57	41.2	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96	76.89	40.9	1.89
December.....	91.14	43.4	2.10	79.87	41.6	1.92	84.65	41.7	2.03	74.80	41.1	1.82	85.80	42.9	2.00	78.06	41.3	1.88

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.93	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$70.47	40.5	\$1.74
1955: Average.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.03	41.6	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.63	43.9	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
1954: December.....	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.58	42.5	1.99	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.84	42.0	2.02	78.38	40.4	1.94	73.69	41.4	1.78
1955: January.....	84.28	40.7	2.07	81.95	41.6	1.97	76.40	40.0	1.91	83.02	41.1	2.02	77.81	39.9	1.95	73.34	41.2	1.79
February.....	84.87	41.2	2.06	82.59	41.5	1.99	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.66	41.5	2.04	77.01	39.9	1.93	73.93	41.3	1.79
March.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79
April.....	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79
May.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.25	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July.....	84.23	40.3	2.09	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.8	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August.....	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.72	41.0	1.92	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September.....	85.14	39.6	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	70.72	35.9	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October.....	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November.....	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.50	42.4	2.04	93.31	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88
December.....	90.52	42.1	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	86.09	42.2	2.04	95.05	43.8	2.17	79.77	40.7	1.96	84.23	44.1	1.91
Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment *			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			
1954: Average.....	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.97	\$64.91	39.1	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.43	39.4	\$1.61	\$80.40	40.4	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	83.64	41.2	2.03	68.97	40.1	1.72	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	76.40	40.0	1.66	91.15	43.2	2.11
1954: December.....	79.38	40.5	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.94	39.6	1.64	83.64	41.2	2.03
1955: January.....	80.78	40.8	1.98	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.96	39.3	1.63	85.90	41.7	2.06
February.....	84.82	42.2	2.01	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.40	40.0	1.76	68.11	39.6	1.72	65.00	40.0	1.64	86.53	41.8	2.07
March.....	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07
April.....	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.08
May.....	85.05	42.6	2.02	69.66	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.85	39.8	1.73	64.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.8	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.05
August.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.72	35.3	1.72	74.16	41.2	1.80	69.95	40.2	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October.....	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	42.1	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November.....	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
December.....	86.32	41.5	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
Electrical machinery—Continued																		Transportation equipment
Miscellaneous electrical products *			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles *			
1954: Average.....	\$48.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$56.67	40.5	\$2.14	\$89.32	40.6	\$2.20
1955: Average.....	74.66	40.8	1.83	85.69	41.8	2.05	61.23	39.5	1.55	82.21	40.9	2.01	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
1954: December.....	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	38.9	1.52	81.16	41.2	1.97	93.08	42.5	2.19	99.44	44.0	2.26
1955: January.....	70.17	39.2	1.79	76.64	39.1	1.96	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.03	39.3	1.96	92.62	42.1	2.20	96.75	43.0	2.25
February.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	81.80	40.9	2.00	60.83	39.5	1.54	78.60	40.1	1.96	93.28	42.4	2.20	98.99	43.8	2.26
March.....	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.80	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27
April.....	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25
May.....	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.79	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.28
June.....	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	99.20	40.0	2.23
July.....	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August.....	73.75	40.3	1.86	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September.....	77.79	41.6	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October.....	78.35	41.9	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.47	41.9	2.35
November.....	79.90	42.5	1.88	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38
December.....	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	63.68	39.8	1.60	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.30	41.8	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts *			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			
1954: Average.....	\$89.95	40.7	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.95	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.06	40.7	\$2.09
1955: Average.....	98.87	42.8	2.31	81.38	41.1	1.98	84.64	41.9	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.40	41.2	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17
1954: December.....	100.11	44.1	2.27	78.38	40.4	1.94	82.68	42.4	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.54	41.2	2.12
1955: January.....	97.63	43.2	2.26	76.82	39.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.74	41.1	2.13
February.....	90.65	43.9	2.27	80.93	41.5	1.95	80.77	41.0	1.97	87.95	41.1	2.14	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.69	40.7	2.13
March.....	101.23	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.03	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14
April.....	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.80	42.6	1.96	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.65	40.4	2.13
May.....	101.12	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.03	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14
June.....	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.67	40.5	2.14
July.....	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17
August.....	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.43	41.3	2.02	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September.....	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October.....	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	39.3	1.97	86.73	41.9	2.07	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November.....	105.88	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.98	89.68	42.5	2.11	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December.....	98.70	42.0	2.35	78.24	39.9	1.96	89.46	42.2	2.12	92.62	42.1	2.20	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.73	42.8	2.28

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>1</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>1</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$82.35	39.4	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.70	38.8	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12
1955: Average.....	90.69	41.6	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.30	40.4	1.74	90.45	40.2	2.20
1954: December.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.09	42.1	2.14	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.36	38.8	2.20	71.51	41.1	1.74	88.88	40.4	2.20
1955: January.....	83.60	40.0	2.09	88.40	41.5	2.13	82.74	39.4	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18	70.75	40.2	1.76	87.82	40.2	2.19
February.....	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18
March.....	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13
April.....	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20
May.....	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.6	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.62	40.1	2.21
June.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.6	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22
July.....	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.38	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23
August.....	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.2	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28
September.....	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31
October.....	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30
November.....	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.90	40.3	2.33
December.....	95.40	42.4	2.25	95.44	42.8	2.23	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.89	39.6	2.27	70.93	40.3	1.76	95.53	41.0	2.33
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Instruments and related products																		
Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$84.16	39.7	\$2.12	\$81.20	38.3	\$2.12	\$72.31	39.3	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.20	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	94.05	41.8	2.25	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.87	41.2	1.89	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94
1954: December.....	89.38	41.0	2.18	88.40	40.0	2.21	71.19	38.9	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86	87.97	41.3	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
1955: January.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	87.34	39.7	2.20	75.14	40.4	1.86	75.17	40.2	1.87	86.92	41.0	2.12	75.79	40.1	1.89
February.....	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.81	41.5	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
March.....	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91
April.....	90.20	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.98	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90
May.....	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.16	77.86	40.5	1.91
June.....	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.90	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93
July.....	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.20	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93
August.....	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94
September.....	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97
October.....	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	40.3	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98
November.....	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.93	41.5	1.95	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	42.1	1.99
December.....	94.85	41.6	2.28	95.58	40.5	2.36	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.73	41.4	1.95	90.89	41.5	2.19	83.00	41.5	2.00
Instruments and related products—Continued																		
Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.80	39.2	\$1.50	\$80.39	40.6	\$1.98	\$64.35	39.0	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61
1955: Average.....	78.17	40.5	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.70	41.2	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66
1954: December.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50	82.01	40.8	2.01	65.63	39.3	1.67	66.18	40.6	1.63
1955: January.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.65	39.1	1.50	82.82	41.0	2.02	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.93	40.2	1.64
February.....	76.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64
March.....	78.40	40.0	1.91	68.15	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64
April.....	76.59	40.1	1.91	67.94	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	65.76	40.1	1.64
May.....	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65
June.....	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64
July.....	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.84	39.2	1.70	65.61	39.7	1.65
August.....	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65
September.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67
October.....	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68
November.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.08	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.14	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69
December.....	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.87	41.8	2.15	71.96	40.2	1.79	70.04	41.2	1.70
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>1</sup>																		
Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>1</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$93.00	41.4	\$1.57	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$58.74	38.9	\$1.51	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52
1955: Average.....	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.68	39.4	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53
1954: December.....	67.46	42.8	1.57	64.53	41.1	1.57	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.08	40.6	1.80	58.74	38.9	1.53	57.68	38.2	1.51
1955: January.....	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.53	41.1	1.57	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.08	40.6	1.80	58.74	38.9	1.53	57.68	38.2	1.51
February.....	68.81	41.7	1.63	65.36	41.9	1.56	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.07	40.7	1.82	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
March.....	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.99	41.5	1.59	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.92	39.3	1.55	60.92	39.3	1.55
April.....	69.22	41.2	1.68	65.76	41.1	1.60	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.53	41.4	1.82	59.91	38.9	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
May.....	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	41.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52
June.....	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.0	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	41.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	58.77	38.6	1.52
July.....	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.21	38.7	1.53	57.67	38.1	1.49
August.....	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.36	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	42.1	1.89	58.94	39.5	1.52	57.60	38.9	1.50
September.....	73.56	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	82.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	42.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53
October.....	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	61.41	41.9	1.53
November.....	75.34	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	62.33	39.7	1.57	62.09	39.8	1.56
December.....	75.08	43.4	1.73	71.34	43.5	1.64	83.81	43.2	1.94	78.81	41.7	1.89	61.46	38.9	1.58	59.35	37.8	1.51



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															Class I railroads <sup>1</sup>		
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>1</sup>		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$39.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$50.90	40.6	\$1.80	\$37.09	39.1	\$1.46	\$67.57	40.4	\$1.68	\$56.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.93
1955: Average.....	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.73	41.0	1.53	60.30	40.2	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74			
1954: December.....	59.80	39.0	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	58.58	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	68.51	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.95
1955: January.....	59.28	39.0	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.54	40.5	1.47	70.76	40.9	1.73	68.63	39.9	1.72	78.78	40.4	1.95
February.....	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.97	41.7	1.51	58.84	40.3	1.46	72.56	41.7	1.74	68.97	40.1	1.72	83.36	42.1	1.98
March.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	71.45	41.3	1.73	68.51	40.3	1.70	80.94	42.0	1.92
April.....	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.63	41.2	1.94
May.....	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94
June.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94
July.....	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	58.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96
August.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.96
September.....	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95
October.....	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98
November.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98
December.....	64.24	40.4	1.59	65.00	41.4	1.57	64.37	41.8	1.54	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Year and month	Communication															Other public utilities		
	Local railways and bus lines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees <sup>1</sup>			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>1</sup>			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
1954: Average.....	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$68.40	38.9	\$1.76	\$56.61	37.0	\$1.53	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01
1955: Average.....	81.03	43.1	1.88	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.52	41.2	2.10
1954: December.....	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86	84.87	41.4	2.05
1955: January.....	78.63	42.5	1.85	69.63	38.9	1.79	56.89	36.7	1.55	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.25	40.9	2.06
February.....	79.37	42.9	1.85	70.98	39.0	1.82	58.62	37.1	1.58	100.42	43.1	2.33	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.66	40.9	2.07
March.....	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.54	99.56	43.1	2.31	77.19	41.5	1.86	84.05	40.8	2.06
April.....	79.58	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07
May.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08
June.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	95.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
August.....	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.68	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11
September.....	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12
October.....	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14
November.....	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15
December.....	83.47	43.7	1.91	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.52	37.2	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.96	42.0	1.88	89.23	41.5	2.15
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																	
	Other public utilities—Continued					Retail trade												
Year and month	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup>			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$54.67	41.3	\$2.05	\$79.13	41.0	\$1.93	\$54.25	41.5	\$2.03	\$73.93	40.4	\$1.83	\$56.84	39.2	\$1.45	\$40.71	35.4	\$1.18
1955: Average.....	88.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.5	2.11	77.55	40.6	1.91	58.50	39.0	1.50	41.65	35.3	1.13
1954: December.....	85.90	41.3	2.08	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.89	40.8	1.86	56.88	39.5	1.44	41.92	37.1	1.13
1955: January.....	85.06	40.7	2.09	81.61	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.14	40.4	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.45	41.65	35.3	1.18
February.....	85.05	40.5	2.10	82.61	41.1	2.01	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.96	40.3	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.07	35.1	1.17
March.....	85.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.88	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17
April.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17
May.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18
June.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July.....	89.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20
August.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.95	40.6	1.92	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19
September.....	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.96	40.7	1.94	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.00	35.0	1.20
October.....	90.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	79.37	40.7	1.95	58.82	38.7	1.52	41.79	34.8	1.20
November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.52	38.5	1.52	40.71	34.5	1.18
December.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.06	41.5	2.17	79.56	40.8	1.95	58.41	39.2	1.49	42.46	36.6	1.16
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		
Year and month	Retail trade—Continued																	
	Department stores and general mail-order houses					Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores		Other retail trade				
Year and month	Department stores and general mail-order houses					Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores		Furniture and appliance stores		Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$46.83	36.3	\$1.29	\$60.83	38.5	\$1.58	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$46.51	35.5	\$1.31	\$53.72	42.2	\$1.51	\$67.24	43.1	\$1.56
1955: Average.....	47.39	35.9	1.32	62.10	38.1	1.63	79.64	44.0	1.81	46.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.59	69.82	43.1	1.62
1954: December.....	49.15	38.4	1.28	61.44	38.4	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.92	36.3	1.32	66.81	43.1	1.55	67.78	42.9	1.58
1955: January.....	47.03	35.9	1.31	61.18	38.0	1.61	75.68	44.0	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	65.30	42.4	1.54	66.41	42.3	1.57
February.....	46.28	35.6	1.30	61.02	37.9	1.61	76.91	44.2	1.74	46.24	35.3	1.31	63.87	42.3	1.51	66.85	42.3	1.58
March.....	46.77	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	78.68	44.2	1.78	45.50	35.0	1.30	64.14	42.2	1.52	67.62	42.8	1.58
April.....	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.6	1.61	80.00	44.2	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60
May.....	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.55	35.0	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61
June.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.77	44.2	1.85	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61
July.....	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.36	43.8	1.63
August.....	48.28	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.40	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.8	1.64
September.....	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.89	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66
October.....	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.63	34.8	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66
November.....	46.24	35.3	1.31	62.37	37.8	1.65	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	70.29	42.6	1.65
December.....	49.26	37.6	1.31	62.54	37.9	1.65	80.26	44.1	1.82	48.91	36.8	1.34	71.55	43.1	1.66	70.03	42.7	1.65

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate *			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round *			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution *
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$57.39	\$95.02	\$70.08	\$40.13	41.8	\$0.96	\$40.10	40.1	\$1.00	\$17.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$39.09
1955: Average.....	59.27	102.04	73.26	41.18	41.6	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	93.84
1954: December.....	58.51	111.75	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.5	1.19	92.74
1955: January.....	58.97	110.82	72.22	41.26	42.1	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.41	39.0	1.19	93.98
February.....	59.02	108.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March.....	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April.....	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May.....	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June.....	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July.....	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	40.2	1.20	95.94
August.....	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	92.93
September.....	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.89
October.....	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.91
November.....	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.17
December.....	60.68	98.21	74.56	41.90	41.9	1.00	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	95.03

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and

pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See footnote 1, p. 342.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1954: December.....	\$74.12	\$94.85	\$92.01	\$80.50	\$40.70	\$35.61
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	1955: January.....	73.97	94.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	February.....	74.74	95.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	March.....	75.11	95.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	April.....	74.96	95.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	May.....	76.30	96.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	June.....	76.11	96.53	95.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	July.....	76.36	96.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	August.....	76.33	96.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	September.....	77.71	97.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	October.....	78.50	98.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	November.....	79.52	99.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.98	37.81	34.06	December <sup>2</sup> .....	79.71	99.49	105.86	92.29	41.31	36.02
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.55							

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 342.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1954: December.....	\$74.12	140.0	\$61.36	\$53.68	\$68.63	\$90.04
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	1955: January.....	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	89.85
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	February.....	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	90.38
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	March.....	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	90.65
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	April.....	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	90.60
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	May.....	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	91.53
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.06	42.74	55.58	June.....	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	91.29
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	July.....	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	91.31
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	August.....	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	91.39
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	51.72	51.72	September.....	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	92.14
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	October.....	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	92.69
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	November.....	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	93.35
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.23	55.21	December <sup>1</sup> .....	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	93.64
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 342.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods			Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Year and month	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Year and month
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)					
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1954: December.....	\$1.82	\$1.77	137.4	\$1.95	\$1.88	\$1.67	\$1.62	1954: December.....
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	1955: January.....	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63	1955: January.....
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	February.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63	February.....
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	March.....	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63	March.....
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.063	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	April.....	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65	April.....
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	May.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65	May.....
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.196	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	June.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65	June.....
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	July.....	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66	July.....
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	August.....	1.88	1.81	140.5	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65	August.....
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	September.....	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.66	September.....
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	October.....	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67	October.....
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	November.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68	November.....
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	December <sup>2</sup> .....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68	December <sup>2</sup> .....
1954: Average.....	1.81	1.76	136.8	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61									
1955: Average.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.65									

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

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TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup>

Industry	1955												1954	Annual average	
	[1947-49=100]												Dec.	1955	1954
	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.5	109.8	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	106.8	101.5
Mining division.....	79.4	77.4	78.9	78.3	78.7	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	77.9	78.6
Contract construction division.....	107.7	113.4	125.1	132.3	129.3	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	114.3	115.9
Manufacturing division.....	112.6	112.6	112.0	110.7	109.1	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.8	102.0	103.8	107.7	101.1
Durable goods.....	122.7	122.2	120.1	117.7	115.8	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	116.3	107.5
Ordnance and accessories.....	371.9	375.9	372.3	383.9	383.9	386.5	395.2	369.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	392.3	502.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	89.2	92.1	96.4	97.5	99.3	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	91.8	85.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	112.5	112.4	113.3	111.9	108.6	100.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.0	101.7	103.2	98.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	111.4	112.1	113.5	113.4	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	98.9	101.6	108.0	99.0
Primary metal industries.....	120.4	117.9	116.3	116.8	110.9	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	98.7	111.5	94.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	120.5	121.4	121.2	118.7	116.0	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	115.8	108.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	115.2	110.9	108.9	104.4	103.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	105.4	100.6
Electrical machinery.....	141.7	141.0	143.4	134.5	129.5	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	131.6	123.4
Transportation equipment.....	158.1	158.4	142.8	139.6	141.6	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	149.6	135.0
Instruments and related products.....	121.1	120.2	119.7	118.3	114.9	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	115.5	114.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	105.2	108.1	109.2	106.1	101.5	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	101.2	98.0
Nondurable goods.....	100.6	101.2	102.2	102.4	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	97.5	93.5
Food and kindred products.....	89.3	93.9	99.1	103.8	102.8	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	82.3	88.0	90.4	80.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	93.4	96.0	115.2	114.0	102.6	73.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	85.4	80.1	87.8
Textile-mill products.....	86.7	86.6	85.1	84.2	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.9	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	111.9	111.8	111.3	109.2	108.1	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	106.1	99.0
Paper and allied products.....	118.7	119.0	118.6	118.2	116.4	113.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	114.0	109.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	112.5	111.4	110.7	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	107.4	104.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.6	109.9	109.4	108.6	105.9	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	103.3	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	92.4	92.5	94.6	95.3	95.8	97.0	95.1	96.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	91.2	92.2	93.9	95.7
Rubber products.....	121.1	123.2	119.4	116.3	112.4	112.0	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	114.3	97.0
Leather and leather products.....	100.0	92.8	95.3	94.9	99.1	94.8	95.5	99.6	99.9	98.4	98.8	94.0	93.3	95.3	89.9

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.

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TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama										Arizona					Arkansas				
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State		Phoenix			State					
	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings		
1953: Average.....	\$55.32	39.8	\$1.39	\$60.29	40.0	\$1.73	\$63.04	39.9	\$1.58	\$78.96	42.0	\$1.88	\$76.45	41.1	\$1.86	\$49.49	40.9	\$1.21		
1954: Average.....	55.91	39.1	1.43	71.68	39.6	1.81	66.90	40.3	1.66	80.93	41.5	1.95	79.17	40.6	1.95	51.00	40.8	1.25		
1954: December.....	58.29	40.2	1.45	72.47	39.6	1.83	72.28	41.3	1.75	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.79	40.3	1.98	52.48	41.0	1.28		
1955: January.....	57.42	39.6	1.45	72.47	39.6	1.83	66.63	39.9	1.67	82.19	41.3	1.96	82.00	41.0	2.00	51.73	40.1	1.21		
February.....	58.55	40.1	1.46	74.00	40.0	1.85	66.76	39.5	1.69	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.39	40.2	1.95	51.97	40.6	1.28		
March.....	58.58	40.4	1.46	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.26	40.5	1.71	80.12	41.3	1.94	78.14	40.7	1.92	52.86	41.3	1.28		
April.....	60.05	39.9	1.48	74.96	40.3	1.86	70.53	39.4	1.79	79.17	41.6	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	52.48	41.0	1.28		
May.....	60.09	40.6	1.47	77.37	41.1	1.88	69.49	40.4	1.72	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.39	40.1	1.91	54.02	42.2	1.28		
June.....	60.49	40.6	1.48	78.68	41.3	1.91	70.93	40.3	1.76	82.76	41.8	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94	53.66	41.6	1.28		
July.....	60.50	39.8	1.52	81.60	40.8	2.00	69.30	39.6	1.75	80.39	40.6	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95	52.74	41.2	1.28		
August.....	58.63	41.0	1.43	73.87	41.5	1.78	70.00	40.0	1.75	84.65	41.7	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	53.63	41.9	1.28		
September.....	63.29	41.1	1.54	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.03	40.8	1.79	86.92	42.4	2.05	84.04	40.6	2.07	54.99	42.3	1.30		
October.....	62.88	41.1	1.53	81.56	41.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.28	41.0	2.08	54.60	42.0	1.30		
November.....	63.14	41.0	1.54	81.79	41.1	1.99	71.96	40.2	1.79	86.74	41.7	2.08	83.21	40.2	2.07	54.23	41.4	1.31		
December.....	63.55	41.0	1.55	82.00	41.0	2.00	71.63	41.7	1.76	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.0	2.08	54.23	41.4	1.31		
Arkansas—Con.																				
Little Rock—North Little Rock			State		Fresno		Los Angeles—Long Beach 2			Sacramento			San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario							
1953: Average.....	\$48.38	41.0	\$1.18	\$78.82	40.1	\$1.97	\$67.37	37.4	\$1.80	\$79.03	40.7	\$1.94	\$74.77	39.0	\$1.92	\$76.78	40.3	\$1.91		
1954: Average.....	49.13	40.6	1.21	81.05	39.9	2.03	70.37	37.8	1.86	81.03	40.3	2.01	77.07	38.5	2.00	78.52	40.0	1.96		
1954: December.....	51.34	41.4	1.24	83.27	40.3	2.06	72.93	38.1	1.91	83.78	41.1	2.04	79.14	38.4	2.06	78.31	39.3	1.99		
1955: January.....	50.96	41.1	1.24	83.47	40.0	2.08	71.15	37.7	1.92	84.12	40.7	2.06	78.47	37.8	2.08	79.63	39.8	2.00		
February.....	50.88	40.7	1.25	83.95	40.3	2.08	70.52	36.7	1.92	83.99	40.7	2.06	78.73	37.8	2.08	80.71	40.2	2.01		
March.....	51.38	41.1	1.25	84.25	40.4	2.08	69.44	36.6	1.90	84.65	41.0	2.06	79.97	38.1	2.10	81.08	40.5	2.00		
April.....	51.31	40.4	1.27	84.34	40.3	2.09	70.50	36.6	1.93	84.50	40.8	2.07	77.53	38.8	2.00	80.31	40.0	2.01		
May.....	51.94	40.9	1.27	84.70	40.3	2.10	72.19	37.5	1.93	84.96	40.9	2.08	76.19	38.4	1.99	81.60	40.5	2.02		
June.....	51.82	40.8	1.27	85.30	40.5	2.11	73.91	38.2	1.94	84.48	40.8	2.08	81.34	38.3	2.02	82.34	40.5	2.03		
July.....	52.07	41.0	1.27	84.93	40.1	2.12	74.51	38.4	1.94	85.47	40.7	2.09	80.01	38.2	2.09	80.98	40.3	2.01		
August.....	52.80	41.0	1.29	85.00	40.5	2.10	75.52	39.6	1.91	85.47	40.8	2.09	79.37	35.4	2.04	80.67	40.2	2.01		
September.....	53.12	41.5	1.28	86.25	40.9	2.11	73.50	38.9	1.94	86.49	40.9	2.11	96.67	45.9	2.10	84.00	40.7	2.06		
October.....	52.83	41.6	1.27	86.50	40.8	2.12	76.56	39.8	1.92	87.37	41.3	2.12	85.71	41.5	2.07	72.24	36.2	2.09		
November.....	52.96	41.7	1.27	86.40	40.4	2.14	73.70	38.0	1.94	87.25	41.1	2.12	79.63	37.8	2.11	83.77	40.1	2.09		
December.....	52.74	41.2	1.28	87.32	40.7	2.15	77.17	39.7	1.95	87.74	41.2	2.13	79.20	37.3	2.12	84.76	40.4	2.10		
California—Continued																				
San Diego			San Francisco—Oakland		San Jose		Stockton			State			Denver							
1953: Average.....	\$75.59	39.1	\$1.93	\$80.30	39.2	\$2.05	\$75.36	40.2	\$1.88	\$74.17	39.4	\$1.88	\$71.34	41.0	\$1.74	\$71.28	41.2	\$1.73		
1954: Average.....	81.31	39.8	2.04	82.90	39.1	2.12	76.85	40.1	1.92	75.48	39.1	1.93	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.16	40.2	1.82		
1954: December.....	85.16	40.7	2.09	84.89	39.4	2.16	79.32	39.1	2.03	76.85	38.8	1.98	73.23	39.8	1.84	73.45	39.7	1.85		
1955: January.....	83.75	39.8	2.10	83.77	38.8	2.16	79.35	38.5	2.06	78.06	38.3	2.04	75.17	40.2	1.87	74.00	40.1	1.85		
February.....	87.05	41.1	2.12	84.83	39.2	2.16	82.29	39.8	2.07	78.56	38.8	2.03	75.17	40.2	1.87	74.37	40.2	1.85		
March.....	87.69	41.3	2.13	85.27	39.2	2.17	81.71	39.9	2.05	78.53	39.2	2.00	75.55	40.4	1.87	75.14	40.4	1.86		
April.....	85.67	40.4	2.12	85.44	39.1	2.19	87.06	41.9	2.08	74.57	37.8	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.17	40.2	1.87		
May.....	85.98	40.6	2.12	86.68	39.6	2.19	86.85	41.5	2.09	76.97	38.9	1.98	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.89	41.1	1.89		
June.....	88.12	41.5	2.12	87.29	39.8	2.20	86.10	41.3	2.08	79.76	40.1	1.99	77.61	41.5	1.87	77.11	40.8	1.89		
July.....	86.59	40.5	2.14	88.13	39.6	2.23	76.89	37.4	2.06	79.90	40.2	1.99	78.44	41.5	1.89	79.49	41.4	1.92		
August.....	85.43	40.1	2.13	88.05	40.4	2.18	78.89	41.3	1.91	71.43	37.7	1.90	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.38	40.2	1.90		
September.....	85.68	40.9	2.14	89.71	40.7	2.20	82.20	43.0	1.91	78.32	41.3	1.90	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.54	41.0	1.94		
October.....	87.49	40.9	2.14	88.19	39.9	2.21	82.48	41.9	1.97	81.97	42.2	1.94	75.46	39.1	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96		
November.....	87.05	40.5	2.15	87.11	38.9	2.24	80.42	38.8	2.07	77.11	37.8	2.04	79.90	41.4	1.93	81.16	41.2	1.97		
December.....	90.24	42.1	2.14	88.75	39.4	2.25	85.68	40.3	2.12	79.76	38.9	2.05	78.94	40.9	1.93	81.61	41.4	1.97		
Connecticut																				
State			Bridgeport		Hartford		New Britain			New Haven			Stamford							
1953: Average.....	\$74.87	42.3	\$1.87	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$80.96	44.0	\$1.84	\$73.95	42.5	\$1.74	\$70.64	41.8	\$1.69	\$80.45	41.9	\$1.92		
1954: Average.....	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.17	41.6	1.87	77.23	44.3	1.87	70.94	43.8	1.78	69.03	41.9	1.73	79.98	40.6	1.97		
1954: December.....	75.28	41.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	79.80	42.0	1.90	71.42	39.9	1.79	71.63	40.7	1.76	81.40	40.7	2.00		
1955: January.....	75.67	40.9	1.85	77.55	40.6	1.91	81.06	42.0	1.93	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.75	40.2	1.76	78.99	39.6	2.02		
February.....	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.55	40.7	1.93	80.87	41.9	1.92	72.22	39.9	1.81	69.83	39.9	1.75	80.60	40.1	2.01		
March.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	80.32	41.4	1.94	80.45	41.9	1.92	74.48	40.7	1.83	70.93	40.3	1.76	81.40	40.1	2.03		
April.....	76.94	41.1	1.85	80.12	41.3	1.94	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.99	41.3	1.84	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.00	39.5	2.00		
May.....	76.82	41.3	1.86	81.70	41.9	1.95	80.29	41.6	1.93	75.99	41.3	1.84	70.84	39.8	1.78	78.38	38.8	2.02		
June.....	77.19	41.5	1.86	81.90	42.0	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	78.68	42.3	1.86	71.73	40.3	1.78	79.19	39.4	2.01		
July.....	76.26	41.0	1.86	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.40	40.0	1.76	78.79	39.2	2.01		
August.....	76.48	40.9	1.87	80.70	41.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	77.30	40.9	1.89	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.01	40.1	2.04		
September.....	79.00	41.8	1.89	82.32	42.0	1.96	81.99	41.9	1.96	80.51	42.6	1.89	72.85	40.7	1.79	82.01	40.2	2.04		
October.....	81.37	42.6	1.91	82.94	42.1	1.97	84.55	42.7	1.98	80.51	42.6	1.89	76.18	41.4	1.84	84.25	40.9	2.06		
November.....	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.17	42.8	1.99	85.93	43.4	1.98	81.13	42.7	1.90	76.31	41.7	1.83	86.36	41.7	2.07		
December.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	86.43	43.0	2.01	88.31	43.5	2.03	82.91	43.0	1.91	77.70	42.0	1.85	86.53	41.6	2.07		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.						Delaware						Florida						
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Jacksonville			Miami			
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1953: Average	\$75.93	42.9	\$1.77	\$69.89	40.8	\$1.71	\$82.28	41.2	\$2.00	\$55.36	42.2	\$1.31							
1954: Average	72.36	40.2	1.80	70.90	39.9	1.78	84.23	40.3	2.09	56.44	41.5	1.36							
1954: December	74.30	40.6	1.83	74.44	40.7	1.83	88.86	41.6	2.14	58.23	42.5	1.37							
1955: January	75.11	40.6	1.85	73.36	40.0	1.83	85.73	40.4	2.12	57.95	42.3	1.37							
February	77.42	41.4	1.87	75.36	40.3	1.87	88.01	40.8	2.16	57.12	42.0	1.36							
March	78.77	41.9	1.88	78.09	41.1	1.90	90.91	41.7	2.18	57.39	42.2	1.36							
April	77.46	41.2	1.88	76.96	40.7	1.89	90.39	41.2	2.19	56.86	41.5	1.37							
May	79.38	42.0	1.89	79.04	42.2	1.87	91.43	42.0	2.18	57.82	41.8	1.39							
June	79.90	42.6	1.88	76.53	41.3	1.85	91.53	41.7	2.20	58.10	41.5	1.40							
July	80.32	42.5	1.89	76.53	39.9	1.92	91.48	41.3	2.22	57.25	40.6	1.41							
August	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.44	39.2	1.85	86.24	40.0	2.16	57.39	40.7	1.41							
September	81.89	43.1	1.90	77.42	40.9	1.89	90.34	40.6	2.23	57.92	40.5	1.43				\$59.45	39.9	\$1.49	
October	83.95	43.5	1.93	75.97	40.8	1.86	90.39	40.7	2.22	58.18	41.1	1.44				59.54	40.5	1.47	
November	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.21	41.9	1.99	96.24	42.1	2.29	58.52	41.5	1.41	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56	59.79	40.4	1.48	
December	87.71	44.3	1.98	81.06	41.8	1.98	94.53	41.9	2.26	59.50	41.9	1.42	61.93	39.7	1.56	60.79	40.8	1.49	
Florida—Continued																			
Tampa-St. Petersburg						Georgia						Idaho			Illinois				
State						Atlanta						Savannah			State			State	
1953: Average	\$54.53	42.0	\$1.30	\$50.27	39.9	\$1.26	\$62.53	40.8	\$1.54	\$63.57	42.1	\$1.51	\$76.48	40.9	\$1.87	\$76.39	41.1	\$1.86	
1954: Average	56.03	41.2	1.36	49.66	39.1	1.27	63.04	39.9	1.38	66.04	41.8	1.58	78.28	41.2	1.90	76.34	40.0	1.91	
1954: December	59.50	42.5	1.40	52.53	40.1	1.31	65.93	40.7	1.62	69.93	42.9	1.63	79.15	42.1	1.88	78.87	40.7	1.94	
1955: January	58.10	41.5	1.40	51.61	39.7	1.30	64.56	40.1	1.61	67.20	42.0	1.60	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.05	40.5	1.95	
February	57.96	41.4	1.40	51.74	39.8	1.30	64.88	40.3	1.61	68.26	42.4	1.61	76.40	40.0	1.91	79.60	40.7	1.96	
March	55.89	40.5	1.38	52.53	40.1	1.31	66.42	40.5	1.64	68.32	42.7	1.60	77.11	40.8	1.89	80.36	40.9	1.97	
April	56.99	41.0	1.39	52.40	39.7	1.32	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.53	42.3	1.62	78.36	40.6	1.93	80.48	40.9	1.97	
May	57.51	40.5	1.42	52.0	40.0	1.32	68.14	40.8	1.67	69.01	42.6	1.62	80.59	40.7	1.98	81.17	41.0	1.98	
June	57.95	41.1	1.41	52.93	40.1	1.32	65.76	40.1	1.64	69.54	42.4	1.64	86.96	43.7	1.99	81.98	41.3	1.98	
July	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.41	40.3	1.35	71.72	41.7	1.72	72.50	42.9	1.61	81.81	40.7	2.01	81.10	40.7	1.99	
August	55.88	40.2	1.39	53.87	40.5	1.33	68.61	40.6	1.69	70.90	42.2	1.65	84.97	42.7	1.99	82.25	41.3	1.99	
September	57.05	40.2	1.42	55.22	40.6	1.36	68.61	40.5	1.69	72.76	42.3	1.72	84.97	42.7	1.99	84.35	41.7	2.02	
October	58.06	40.6	1.43	55.55	40.7	1.36	69.53	40.9	1.70	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.30	41.9	2.04	
November	58.92	41.2	1.43	57.41	41.3	1.39	74.52	42.1	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	81.12	41.6	1.95	85.53	41.7	2.05	
December	63.03	43.5	1.45	56.86	41.2	1.38	71.28	41.2	1.73	73.70	43.1	1.71	85.97	43.2	1.99	86.16	41.9	2.06	
Illinois—Con.																			
Chicago			Indiana			Iowa			Kansas			State			Topeka				
1953: Average	\$79.84	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.96	40.6	\$1.89	\$69.08	40.8	\$1.69	\$73.98	40.0	\$1.85	\$74.18	41.3	\$1.79	\$66.62	41.1	\$1.62	
1954: Average	78.92	39.8	1.98	76.17	39.6	1.93	71.01	40.4	1.76	75.50	39.2	1.93	78.47	41.8	1.88	71.90	41.8	1.72	
1954: December	82.01	40.7	2.01	80.33	40.7	1.97	75.04	41.6	1.80	78.44	39.3	2.00	81.52	42.4	1.92	83.31	45.0	1.85	
1955: January	82.01	40.4	2.03	80.27	40.6	1.98	74.57	41.3	1.81	78.49	39.4	1.99	81.66	42.2	1.93	85.11	44.8	1.90	
February	82.56	40.6	2.03	81.78	41.1	1.99	73.09	40.5	1.81	79.34	39.2	2.03	80.29	41.7	1.93	72.27	39.6	1.82	
March	83.13	40.8	2.04	81.74	41.0	1.99	74.82	41.1	1.82	80.90	39.9	2.03	81.63	42.4	1.92	79.38	42.3	1.88	
April	83.26	40.7	2.05	81.50	40.8	2.00	73.21	40.7	1.80	78.49	39.5	1.99	80.74	42.1	1.92	80.08	43.4	1.84	
May	84.20	40.9	2.06	83.02	41.4	2.01	74.61	41.0	1.82	81.02	40.4	2.01	80.42	42.3	1.90	80.56	43.7	1.84	
June	85.77	41.4	2.07	82.22	41.0	2.00	74.38	40.8	1.82	80.86	40.0	2.02	78.19	41.6	1.88	79.41	43.1	1.84	
July	84.66	40.6	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	73.79	40.3	1.83	78.43	39.1	2.01	79.58	41.9	1.90	78.42	43.2	1.82	
August	86.39	41.2	2.10	82.72	40.7	2.03	76.24	41.2	1.85	81.83	40.4	2.03	80.21	41.6	1.93	80.14	43.6	1.84	
September	89.24	42.0	2.12	85.27	41.8	2.04	78.43	41.7	1.88	84.03	40.4	2.08	80.95	41.6	1.95	75.73	40.8	1.86	
October	89.40	42.0	2.13	86.30	41.7	2.07	77.69	41.5	1.87	80.88	39.5	2.05	80.12	41.2	1.94	80.32	42.9	1.87	
November	89.02	41.8	2.13	86.36	41.4	2.09	78.16	41.4	1.89	81.45	39.8	2.05	82.24	42.0	1.96	81.77	43.2	1.89	
December	89.84	42.0	2.14	87.54	41.8	2.09	79.11	41.8	1.89	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.60	42.4	1.97	78.81	41.2	1.91	
Kansas—Con.																			
Wichita			Kentucky			Louisiana			Baton Rouge			New Orleans							
1953: Average	\$76.33	40.9	\$1.86	\$68.00	41.9	\$1.62			\$63.80	41.7	\$1.53	\$89.02	41.6	\$2.14	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56		
1954: Average	82.36	41.9	1.97	66.17	39.8	1.66			65.25	41.3	1.58	91.84	41.0	2.24	65.60	40.0	1.64		
1954: December	86.28	43.1	2.00	67.66	40.6	1.67	76.08	40.5	\$1.88	65.72	42.4	1.55	90.54	40.6	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	
1955: January	85.27	42.7	2.00	67.30	40.4	1.66	76.08	40.5	\$1.88	66.75	40.7	1.64	91.17	40.7	2.24	65.07	39.2	1.66	
February	84.35	42.3	1.99	68.43	40.7	1.68	75.63	40.2	1.88	66.90	41.1	1.63	90.76	40.7	2.23	65.40	39.4	1.66	
March	85.68	43.1	1.99	69.07	40.6	1.70	76.38	40.4	1.90	68.72	41.9	1.64	91.66	40.9	2.29	67.56	40.7	1.66	
April	82.79	41.8	1.98	69.64	40.4	1.72	77.48	40.5	1.91	69.72	41.5	1.68	95.35	41.1	2.32	67.94	40.2	1.69	
May	83.25	42.0	1.98	70.29	40.7	1.73	78.27	40.8	1.92	69.22	41.7	1.66	92.80	40.7	2.28	67.83	39.9	1.70	
June	82.70	41.6	1.99	72.62	41.5	1.75	78.60	41.4	1.90	69.47	42.1	1.65	93.38	40.6	2.30	70.21	41.3	1.70	
July	83.52	41.7	2.00	71.31	40.9	1.75	78.92	41.2	1.92	70.47	41.7	1.69	97.34	40.9	2.38	69.08	40.4	1.71	
August	84.70	41.4	2.05	71.51	40.9	1.75	78.79	40.7	1.93	68.97	41.8	1.65	95.63	41.4	2.31	67.94	40.2	1.69	
September	84.42	41.1	2.05	74.01	41.4	1.79	80.77	41.5	1.95	70.31	42.1	1.67	97.92	40.8	2.40	68.91	40.3	1.71	
October	83.03	40.6	2.04	74.47	41.6	1.79	82.43	41.4	1.99	70.81	42.4	1.67	96.64	41.3	2.34	68.68	40.4	1.70	
November	84.98	41.3	2.06	74.51	41.0	1.82	84.45	41.9	2.02	70.85	43.2	1.64	100.36	41.3	2.43	68.40	40.0	1.71	
December	86.32	41.9	2.06	74.74	41.5	1.80	85.57	41.4	2.02	71.55	43.1	1.66	98.12	41.4	2.37	69.08	40.4	1.71	

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Maine						Maryland						Massachusetts					
	State			Portland			State			Baltimore			State			Boston		
	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wky earnings	Avg. wky hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average	\$56.88	40.6	\$1.40	\$59.57	41.6	\$1.43	\$67.35	40.7	\$1.66	\$71.73	40.9	\$1.76	\$66.60	40.4	\$1.65	\$68.09	40.1	\$1.70
1954: Average	56.52	39.9	1.42	60.91	40.6	1.50	68.58	39.8	1.72	72.71	40.1	1.82	65.55	39.4	1.67	68.54	39.3	1.74
1954: December	59.06	40.8	1.45	61.10	40.2	1.52	72.30	40.6	1.78	76.26	40.9	1.87	67.20	40.0	1.68	69.87	39.7	1.76
1955: January	59.26	41.0	1.44	63.02	41.3	1.53	71.77	40.3	1.78	75.57	40.7	1.86	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.30	39.6	1.75
February	58.50	40.9	1.43	61.72	40.7	1.52	72.06	40.4	1.78	75.22	40.4	1.86	67.13	40.2	1.67	70.05	39.8	1.76
March	58.52	40.7	1.44	61.34	40.1	1.53	72.49	40.5	1.79	75.99	40.7	1.87	67.87	40.4	1.68	70.22	39.9	1.76
April	57.39	39.8	1.44	61.05	39.7	1.54	72.63	40.3	1.80	76.13	40.4	1.88	67.43	39.9	1.69	70.09	39.6	1.77
May	58.09	40.3	1.44	61.97	40.9	1.52	73.95	40.9	1.81	77.72	41.1	1.89	68.74	40.2	1.71	71.38	40.1	1.78
June	58.71	41.0	1.43	59.38	40.1	1.48	73.66	41.1	1.79	77.50	41.2	1.88	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.73	40.3	1.78
July	57.67	40.2	1.44	64.21	42.1	1.53	75.33	41.1	1.84	80.80	41.5	1.95	68.23	39.9	1.71	71.20	39.4	1.78
August	58.29	40.3	1.45	64.00	41.8	1.53	74.25	40.6	1.83	80.47	41.3	1.95	68.91	40.3	1.71	71.20	40.0	1.80
September	59.18	40.6	1.46	65.13	42.2	1.54	76.84	41.6	1.85	81.71	41.6	1.97	70.52	41.0	1.72	73.08	40.6	1.80
October	59.42	40.5	1.47	65.72	42.2	1.56	76.11	41.3	1.84	81.02	41.4	1.96	70.82	40.7	1.74	72.98	40.1	1.82
November	59.41	39.9	1.49	63.52	40.9	1.55	76.98	41.1	1.87	81.80	41.4	1.97	71.05	40.6	1.75	73.20	40.0	1.83
December	63.28	42.2	1.60	67.20	42.5	1.58	77.87	41.2	1.89	82.58	41.6	1.90	72.10	41.2	1.75	74.44	40.9	1.82
Massachusetts—Continued																		
Michigan																		
Fall River      New Bedford      Springfield-Holyoke      Worcester      State      Detroit																		
1953: Average	\$53.46	39.0	\$1.37	\$55.55	39.3	\$1.42	\$70.38	40.9	\$1.72	\$71.81	40.9	\$1.76	\$66.65	41.5	\$2.09	\$89.18	41.0	\$2.18
1954: Average	52.06	37.7	1.38	55.01	38.3	1.44	71.33	40.2	1.77	70.65	39.4	1.79	87.84	40.8	2.15	91.85	40.5	2.27
1954: December	54.32	38.8	1.40	57.42	39.6	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.79	74.34	40.4	1.84	95.36	43.2	2.21	101.30	43.7	2.32
1955: January	54.49	39.2	1.39	56.70	39.1	1.45	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.07	39.6	1.82	93.76	42.6	2.20	96.05	42.0	2.29
February	53.79	38.7	1.39	57.82	39.6	1.46	72.67	40.6	1.79	73.97	40.2	1.84	94.64	42.9	2.21	97.05	42.4	2.29
March	53.65	38.6	1.39	57.28	39.5	1.45	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.74	40.4	1.85	95.00	43.1	2.22	97.89	42.6	2.30
April	54.74	39.1	1.40	57.45	39.1	1.47	74.07	40.7	1.82	76.30	40.8	1.87	94.63	42.8	2.21	97.29	42.3	2.30
May	55.41	39.3	1.41	58.71	39.4	1.49	75.21	41.1	1.83	76.70	40.8	1.88	95.70	43.4	2.23	98.28	42.6	2.31
June	54.99	39.0	1.41	58.61	39.6	1.48	75.03	41.0	1.83	78.62	41.6	1.89	91.07	41.3	2.21	93.68	40.8	2.30
July	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.46	39.5	1.48	73.93	40.4	1.83	77.87	41.2	1.89	93.72	41.8	2.24	95.62	40.9	2.34
August	55.55	39.4	1.41	59.64	40.3	1.48	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.30	41.3	1.92	94.05	41.8	2.25	97.31	41.2	2.36
September	55.94	39.4	1.42	59.75	40.1	1.49	77.70	42.0	1.85	81.18	42.5	1.91	94.10	41.4	2.27	97.31	40.7	2.39
October	56.12	38.7	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.79	41.6	1.87	83.89	42.8	1.96	95.30	41.8	2.28	100.09	42.0	2.38
November	55.68	38.4	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.56	41.7	1.86	81.93	41.8	1.96	98.78	42.8	2.31	102.34	42.5	2.41
December	55.44	38.5	1.44	58.46	39.5	1.48	77.98	41.7	1.87	84.77	42.6	1.99	96.22	42.0	2.29	97.73	41.2	2.37
Michigan—Continued																		
Minnesota																		
Flint      Grand Rapids      Lansing      Muskegon      Saginaw      State																		
1953: Average	\$99.19	44.8	\$2.21	\$80.54	42.1	\$1.91	\$94.87	43.5	\$2.18	\$82.76	40.0	\$2.07	\$86.40	43.2	\$2.00	\$72.56	41.2	\$1.76
1954: Average	94.79	42.6	2.23	81.37	41.2	1.98	92.85	41.9	2.23	81.15	38.9	2.09	83.23	40.7	2.05	74.03	40.6	1.82
1954: December	98.73	43.8	2.25	84.34	41.9	2.01	94.55	42.4	2.23	84.96	40.4	2.10	87.19	41.7	2.09	76.38	41.1	1.86
1955: January	106.86	46.2	2.31	83.47	41.3	2.02	99.59	43.7	2.28	86.47	41.0	2.11	88.33	41.9	2.11	76.44	40.9	1.87
February	106.17	45.9	2.31	84.19	41.7	2.02	107.46	46.0	2.34	88.83	41.8	2.13	90.14	42.2	2.14	75.94	40.6	1.87
March	108.29	46.1	2.35	86.37	42.4	2.04	106.07	45.8	2.32	87.26	41.1	2.12	89.38	42.0	2.13	76.24	40.6	1.88
April	103.01	45.0	2.29	84.93	41.9	2.03	105.66	45.8	2.31	87.82	41.0	2.14	95.04	43.9	2.17	76.51	40.7	1.88
May	114.09	48.2	2.37	85.02	41.9	2.03	108.35	46.5	2.33	88.42	41.2	2.15	100.77	45.7	2.21	76.49	40.8	1.88
June	95.84	42.0	2.28	82.66	40.9	2.02	103.36	44.9	2.30	88.50	41.2	2.15	84.44	40.0	2.11	76.65	40.9	1.87
July	111.97	46.5	2.41	82.95	40.7	2.04	107.96	45.4	2.38	84.73	39.8	2.13	93.81	42.7	2.20	77.34	41.3	1.87
August	109.25	45.2	2.42	83.63	41.4	2.02	106.30	44.7	2.38	84.73	39.5	2.15	91.04	41.8	2.18	79.16	41.6	1.90
September	104.74	43.3	2.42	86.02	41.8	2.06	99.83	42.3	2.36	87.33	40.6	2.15	90.62	41.4	2.19	80.25	41.8	1.92
October	95.67	39.0	2.45	86.40	41.8	2.07	102.92	42.3	2.43	88.13	40.5	2.19	93.24	42.2	2.22	81.70	41.9	1.95
November	107.16	44.3	2.42	86.07	41.6	2.07	119.87	48.1	2.49	90.38	41.4	2.18	98.56	43.9	2.25	81.99	41.9	1.96
December	107.74	44.3	2.43	86.68	42.1	2.06	111.94	45.8	2.49	93.46	42.5	2.20	89.42	41.0	2.18	82.27	42.0	1.96
Minnesota—Continued																		
Mississippi																		
Missouri																		
Duluth      Minneapolis-St. Paul      State      Jackson      State      Kansas City																		
1953: Average	\$71.16	39.0	\$1.83	\$74.42	41.0	\$1.82	\$46.63	40.9	\$1.14	\$49.44	41.2	\$1.20	\$67.56	39.9	\$1.69	\$74.53	40.5	\$1.84
1954: Average	74.62	39.2	1.90	76.14	40.2	1.89	48.14	40.8	1.18	50.90	40.4	1.26	67.63	39.0	1.73	75.02	39.8	1.88
1954: December	75.66	39.4	1.92	77.98	40.5	1.93	48.96	40.8	1.20	51.18	40.3	1.27	69.50	39.6	1.76	78.26	40.5	1.93
1955: January	75.60	39.0	1.94	77.78	40.4	1.93	47.88	39.9	1.20	50.18	38.6	1.20	69.26	39.4	1.76	79.68	41.1	1.94
February	75.17	38.9	1.93	77.40	40.2	1.92	48.14	40.8	1.18	50.59	40.8	1.24	69.32	39.5	1.76	78.03	40.3	1.93
March	75.07	38.7	1.94	78.03	40.4	1.93	49.68	41.4	1.20	52.12	40.4	1.29	70.09	39.9	1.76	79.53	40.9	1.95
April	76.22	39.2	1.94	78.30	40.6	1.93	50.31	40.9	1.23	50.94	38.2	1.31	69.81	39.5	1.77	79.18	40.5	1.96
May	76.66	39.2	1.96	78.35	40.5	1.94	49.56	41.3	1.20	53.73	40.1	1.34	70.44	39.6	1.78	80.18	40.8	1.96
June	78.19	39.3	1.99	79.57	40.9	1.95	50.58	42.5	1.19	52.67	39.9	1.32	69.30	39.2	1.76	77.76	39.8	1.94
July	78.38	39.3	1.99	80.09	40.9	1.96	49.92	41.6	1.20	54.26	40.8	1.33	70.93	40.0	1.77	81.28	41.0	1.97
August	81.19	39.5	2.06	81.05	41.1	1.97	50.58	41.8	1.21	54.94	40.4	1.36	71.75	40.2	1.78	81.14	40.9	1.97
September	82.73	40.1	2.06	83.76	41.5	2.00	51.06	42.2	1.21	57.68	41.8	1.38	71.90	39.9	1.80	81.46	40.7	1.98
October	85.22	39.8	2.14	83.37	41.4	2.01	50.58	41.8	1.21	56.50	42.8	1.32	73.07	40.3	1.81	81.34	40.5	1.99
November	81.41	39.6	2.06	83.90	41.5	2.02	50.58	41.8	1.21	59.45	44.7	1.33	74.75	40.2	1.86	85.12	42.3	2.01
December	81.02	39.1	2.07	83.99	41.5	2.02	51.36	42.1	1.22				74.44	40.5	1.84	83.83	41.8	2.01

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Missouri—Con.			Montana			Nebraska						Nevada			New Hampshire		
	St. Louis			State			State			Omaha			State			State		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average.....	\$71.60	40.1	\$1.79	\$79.76	41.4	\$1.93	\$65.40	41.7	\$1.57	\$67.85	41.6	\$1.63	\$86.74	41.7	\$2.08	\$57.37	40.4	\$1.42
1954: Average.....	73.13	39.3	1.86	79.20	39.9	1.99	67.70	41.7	1.62	70.64	41.4	1.71	86.43	40.2	2.15	57.46	39.9	1.44
1954: December.....	75.78	40.1	1.89	79.82	39.9	2.00	70.65	42.3	1.67	74.91	42.8	1.75	87.02	40.1	2.17	59.62	41.4	1.44
1955: January.....	75.51	39.8	1.90	83.05	40.9	2.03	68.60	40.7	1.69	72.74	41.7	1.74	87.05	40.3	2.16	59.60	41.1	1.45
February.....	76.26	40.0	1.91	82.96	40.5	2.05	67.10	40.4	1.66	70.31	40.8	1.72	85.10	39.4	2.16	59.89	41.3	1.45
March.....	76.51	40.1	1.91	82.50	40.7	2.03	67.53	40.6	1.66	70.51	41.0	1.72	85.28	39.3	2.17	60.30	41.3	1.46
April.....	76.15	39.7	1.92	80.78	39.9	2.02	68.14	40.9	1.67	71.50	41.5	1.72	83.11	38.3	2.17	58.40	40.0	1.46
May.....	77.35	39.9	1.94	82.23	40.2	2.05	71.34	42.7	1.67	74.94	42.7	1.76	83.44	38.1	2.19	59.28	40.6	1.46
June.....	77.07	39.7	1.94	82.95	40.2	2.07	71.43	42.8	1.67	74.83	42.6	1.76	84.37	38.7	2.18	60.71	41.3	1.47
July.....	78.43	40.3	1.95	86.57	41.5	2.09	71.70	43.1	1.67	74.22	42.2	1.76	91.20	40.0	2.28	58.29	40.2	1.45
August.....	78.92	40.3	1.96	86.62	41.1	2.11	73.01	43.0	1.70	76.26	42.3	1.80	91.03	40.1	2.27	59.28	40.6	1.46
September.....	79.76	40.3	1.98	90.65	42.4	2.14	74.22	42.9	1.73	80.15	44.0	1.82	91.57	39.3	2.33	60.09	40.6	1.48
October.....	79.96	40.2	1.99	90.31	43.5	2.08	74.91	43.1	1.74	81.22	44.0	1.85	87.66	37.3	2.35	60.35	40.5	1.49
November.....	80.69	40.2	2.01	85.51	40.7	2.10	78.64	43.7	1.80	85.84	45.4	1.89	88.01	38.6	2.28	61.50	41.0	1.50
December.....	81.86	40.9	2.00	87.07	40.6	2.15	77.59	43.1	1.80	85.27	44.8	1.90	89.93	39.1	2.30	62.70	41.8	1.50
New Hampshire—Continued																		
New Jersey																		
Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			
1953: Average.....	\$54.53	38.4	\$1.42	\$74.32	40.9	\$1.82	\$75.83	41.1	\$1.84	\$74.66	41.0	\$1.82	\$75.30	41.1	\$1.83	\$73.78	40.9	\$1.80
1954: Average.....	53.68	37.8	1.42	74.43	39.8	1.87	75.55	39.7	1.90	75.05	40.5	1.85	75.44	40.0	1.89	72.03	39.6	1.82
1954: December.....	56.77	39.7	1.43	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.51	40.2	1.93	78.31	41.7	1.88	78.07	40.6	1.92	76.01	40.8	1.86
1955: January.....	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.46	40.2	1.90	77.36	40.0	1.93	76.82	41.1	1.87	77.91	40.6	1.92	76.08	40.6	1.87
February.....	57.46	39.9	1.44	77.30	40.6	1.90	78.32	40.6	1.93	77.09	41.2	1.87	78.27	40.7	1.92	78.29	41.4	1.89
March.....	57.71	39.8	1.45	77.11	40.5	1.90	77.27	40.1	1.93	77.63	41.4	1.87	78.88	40.7	1.94	76.56	40.9	1.87
April.....	54.09	37.3	1.45	77.10	40.2	1.92	78.15	40.1	1.95	75.71	40.4	1.87	79.74	40.5	1.97	74.05	39.9	1.86
May.....	55.15	38.3	1.44	78.70	40.8	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	78.14	41.3	1.89	80.04	40.9	1.96	79.57	41.9	1.90
June.....	56.70	39.1	1.45	78.68	40.6	1.94	79.42	40.5	1.96	79.44	41.7	1.90	81.48	41.3	1.97	73.52	39.4	1.87
July.....	53.96	38.0	1.42	79.14	40.5	1.95	79.83	40.3	1.98	77.91	40.9	1.91	82.43	41.3	2.00	78.90	40.9	1.93
August.....	55.48	38.8	1.43	78.58	40.4	1.94	79.75	40.3	1.98	78.57	41.2	1.91	82.43	41.3	2.00	76.98	40.2	1.92
September.....	55.30	38.4	1.44	79.93	40.8	1.96	80.86	40.9	1.98	79.89	41.5	1.92	83.22	41.2	2.02	79.53	41.1	1.93
October.....	54.67	37.7	1.45	81.65	41.2	1.98	82.34	41.2	2.00	81.47	41.8	1.95	84.60	41.8	2.02	81.79	41.6	1.97
November.....	56.36	38.6	1.46	82.07	41.2	1.99	83.14	41.2	2.02	82.50	41.9	1.97	83.23	41.1	2.02	82.19	41.7	1.97
December.....	58.69	40.2	1.46	82.64	41.3	2.00	84.54	41.5	2.04	82.25	41.9	1.96	83.92	41.2	2.04	81.39	41.4	1.97
New Mexico																		
New York																		
State			Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			
1953: Average.....	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73	\$71.12	39.7	\$1.79	\$76.57	40.4	\$1.90	\$67.08	39.4	\$1.70	\$83.04	41.6	\$1.99
1954: Average.....	78.91	41.1	1.92	74.39	41.1	1.81	71.50	38.8	1.84	76.08	39.6	1.92	65.62	37.7	1.74	82.96	40.3	2.06
1954: December.....	82.20	41.1	2.00	78.02	41.5	1.88	73.61	39.5	1.87	78.50	40.1	1.96	68.14	39.0	1.75	88.36	41.8	2.11
1955: January.....	85.28	41.4	2.06	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.52	39.0	1.88	77.47	39.5	1.96	65.77	37.5	1.75	86.98	41.2	2.11
February.....	81.80	40.9	2.00	75.30	40.7	1.85	74.26	39.3	1.89	78.39	39.8	1.97	68.73	38.8	1.77	87.71	41.4	2.12
March.....	80.20	40.1	2.00	73.82	39.9	1.85	74.26	39.4	1.88	78.75	40.3	1.96	69.93	39.4	1.78	86.65	41.0	2.11
April.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	71.94	39.1	1.84	73.08	38.8	1.88	78.31	39.6	1.98	68.34	38.4	1.78	86.88	40.8	2.13
May.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	71.74	39.2	1.83	74.13	39.3	1.89	80.21	40.2	1.99	68.63	38.6	1.78	88.61	41.4	2.14
June.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	74.15	40.3	1.84	74.60	39.5	1.89	81.46	40.7	2.00	70.49	39.5	1.79	87.60	40.9	2.14
July.....	79.80	39.9	2.00	75.95	40.4	1.88	74.87	39.1	1.91	80.57	40.2	2.01	69.71	39.2	1.78	89.40	41.0	2.18
August.....	80.99	40.7	1.99	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.79	39.3	1.90	82.37	40.8	2.02	70.93	39.8	1.78	89.45	40.9	2.19
September.....	83.85	40.9	2.05	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.05	39.7	1.92	84.93	41.2	2.06	70.73	39.4	1.79	90.07	41.0	2.20
October.....	81.87	42.2	1.94	80.67	41.8	1.93	76.85	40.0	1.92	84.55	41.2	2.05	70.94	39.5	1.79	91.78	41.5	2.21
November.....	78.40	39.2	2.00	74.05	37.4	1.98	77.52	40.0	1.94	87.45	41.7	2.10	73.82	40.2	1.82	93.50	41.8	2.24
December.....	82.42	40.6	2.03	82.82	41.0	2.02	78.08	40.1	1.95	85.46	41.1	2.08	72.69	40.0	1.82	94.00	41.9	2.24
New York—Continued																		
Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			
1953: Average.....	\$72.05	40.6	\$1.78	\$83.77	42.5	\$1.97	\$67.49	37.9	\$1.78	\$76.54	41.6	\$1.84	\$77.02	42.2	\$1.83	\$60.21	40.8	\$1.70
1954: Average.....	73.67	40.4	1.82	83.21	41.0	2.03	68.06	37.4	1.84	76.51	40.0	1.91	74.43	40.3	1.85	69.03	39.5	1.75
1954: December.....	75.43	40.5	1.86	85.56	41.4	2.07	70.23	38.0	1.85	77.23	40.0	1.93	76.92	40.8	1.89	70.88	40.1	1.77
1955: January.....	74.59	39.9	1.87	84.04	40.9	2.05	70.63	37.5	1.88	77.54	40.1	1.93	76.80	40.7	1.89	71.75	40.1	1.79
February.....	73.68	39.9	1.85	84.24	41.2	2.04	71.68	37.9	1.89	78.04	40.2	1.94	76.23	40.4	1.89	70.92	39.9	1.78
March.....	74.52	40.2	1.85	84.88	41.3	2.06	71.74	38.1	1.88	79.03	40.4	1.96	78.31	41.0	1.91	71.01	40.2	1.77
April.....	73.79	40.0	1.85	82.69	40.1	2.06	69.29	37.2	1.86	79.03	40.3	1.96	78.35	41.0	1.91	70.44	39.9	1.76
May.....	74.16	40.0	1.85	82.46	40.7	2.03	70.48	37.8	1.87	79.67	40.5	1.97	79.07	41.1	1.92	70.61	39.9	1.77
June.....	76.37	40.8	1.87	82.84	40.5	2.04	71.10	38.0	1.87	81.10	40.6	2.00	78.86	41.1	1.92	72.94	40.6	1.79
July.....	76.54	40.6	1.88	81.55	39.9	2.04	71.47	37.7	1.90	81.25	40.4	2.01	79.26	41.0	1.93	73.34	40.7	1.80
August.....	75.39	40.5	1.86	79.76	39.0	2.05	71.22	37.7	1.89	81.73	40.6	2.01	79.75	41.2	1.94	71.09	39.9	1.78
September.....	77.41	41.0	1.89	84.44	40.5	2.09	72.06	38.1	1.89	82.45	41.2	2.01	82.71	42.2	1.96	74.54	41.1	1.81
October.....	77.87	40.9	1.90	84.83	40.6	2.09	73.36	38.7	1.90	82.53	40.9	2.02	83.40	42.2	1.98	76.56	41.8	1.83
November.....	80.13	41.6	1.93	84.37	40.7	2.07	73.19	38.4	1.91	84.33	41.2	2.05	83.41	41.9	1.99	78.67	42.3	1.86
December.....	78.74	41.0	1.92	86.60	41.6	2.08	73.63	38.4	1.99	85.98	41.4	2.06	84.61	41.9	2.00	70.37	42.1	1.84



TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	New York—Con.						North Carolina						North Dakota						
	Westchester County			State			Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo			
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1953: Average.....	\$70.11	40.0	\$1.76	\$48.34	39.3	\$1.23	\$51.33	40.1	\$1.28				\$65.26	44.2	\$1.48	\$63.79	42.2	\$1.51	
1954: Average.....	71.58	39.2	1.82	47.88	38.3	1.25	52.66	40.2	1.31	\$47.73	37.0	\$1.29	67.55	44.3	1.52	60.70	41.9	1.66	
1954: December.....	75.21	40.5	1.86	50.93	40.1	1.27	54.10	41.3	1.31	50.96	39.2	1.30	66.94	43.9	1.53	74.60	43.7	1.71	
1955: January.....	71.52	39.0	1.83	49.78	39.2	1.27	53.06	40.5	1.31	49.66	38.2	1.30	65.68	43.0	1.55	74.64	45.3	1.65	
February.....	72.67	39.7	1.83	50.29	39.6	1.27	55.46	41.7	1.33	50.05	38.5	1.30	68.54	44.2	1.55	73.08	44.9	1.63	
March.....	73.39	40.0	1.84	51.05	40.2	1.27	54.93	41.3	1.33	50.31	38.7	1.30	67.07	43.8	1.53	69.95	43.8	1.62	
April.....	73.59	39.9	1.84	48.38	37.8	1.28	54.27	40.5	1.34	44.93	34.3	1.31	68.63	43.9	1.56	72.32	44.8	1.62	
May.....	75.53	40.4	1.87	50.94	39.8	1.28	55.88	41.7	1.34	49.78	38.0	1.31	69.76	45.4	1.54	72.44	44.9	1.61	
June.....	72.29	39.4	1.84	51.20	40.0	1.28	56.57	41.9	1.35	49.27	37.9	1.30	71.96	46.2	1.56	77.65	46.3	1.68	
July.....	76.04	40.2	1.89	50.82	39.7	1.28	54.68	40.5	1.35	49.26	37.6	1.31	71.42	45.7	1.56	75.36	44.3	1.70	
August.....	73.47	39.7	1.85	50.93	40.1	1.27	55.08	40.8	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	69.29	43.2	1.60	75.54	43.2	1.75	
September.....	76.13	40.7	1.87	52.35	40.9	1.28	57.40	41.9	1.37	51.99	38.8	1.34	72.32	44.6	1.62	79.93	46.1	1.73	
October.....	72.61	40.1	1.81	53.54	41.5	1.29	57.54	42.0	1.37	52.53	39.2	1.34	77.03	46.2	1.67	81.14	46.0	1.76	
November.....	77.89	41.1	1.89	53.97	41.2	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	52.80	39.4	1.34	74.63	43.8	1.71	89.90	46.3	1.94	
December.....	75.74	40.1	1.89	54.65	41.4	1.32	58.51	42.4	1.38	53.33	39.5	1.35	72.31	43.8	1.65	82.32	45.6	1.81	
Ohio																			
State						Akron			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Dayton			State	
1953: Average.....	\$79.86	41.0	\$1.95				\$73.86	41.5	\$1.78	\$84.87	41.6	\$2.04				\$70.14	41.5	\$1.69	
1954: Average.....	78.88	39.6	1.99				74.78	40.4	1.85	81.70	39.8	2.05				72.04	41.4	1.74	
1954: December.....	82.72	40.7	2.03				78.67	41.4	1.90	86.12	41.3	2.09				71.86	41.3	1.74	
1955: January.....	83.40	40.7	2.05	\$86.48	38.9	\$2.22	76.78	40.2	1.91	86.59	41.2	2.10	\$88.98	41.0	\$2.17	72.04	41.4	1.74	
February.....	83.56	40.7	2.05	86.64	38.9	2.23	77.44	40.6	1.91	86.27	41.1	2.10	92.32	42.2	2.19	70.52	41.0	1.72	
March.....	84.34	41.0	2.06	87.24	39.1	2.23	79.14	41.2	1.92	87.05	41.4	2.10	92.28	42.1	2.19	71.86	41.3	1.74	
April.....	83.98	40.7	2.06	87.94	39.0	2.25	78.00	40.9	1.92	86.36	41.0	2.11	91.76	42.0	2.18	73.04	41.5	1.76	
May.....	85.98	41.3	2.08	88.13	39.1	2.25	79.97	41.3	1.94	89.74	42.1	2.13	95.15	43.1	2.21	74.58	41.9	1.78	
June.....	85.02	40.8	2.08	88.81	39.4	2.25	79.77	40.9	1.95	86.66	40.8	2.12	91.31	41.8	2.18	72.92	41.2	1.77	
July.....	86.40	40.6	2.13	85.44	37.7	2.27	78.78	40.5	1.95	90.41	41.6	2.17	95.11	41.8	2.28	73.93	41.3	1.79	
August.....	87.18	41.2	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.27	80.85	41.4	1.95	90.67	41.6	2.18	93.49	41.5	2.25	73.93	41.3	1.79	
September.....	88.61	41.3	2.15	90.63	39.5	2.29	83.53	42.1	1.98	92.23	41.7	2.21	94.99	41.6	2.28	75.89	41.7	1.82	
October.....	89.51	41.5	2.16	90.95	39.6	2.30	83.46	42.3	1.97	95.32	42.8	2.23	95.70	41.7	2.29	75.24	41.8	1.80	
November.....	90.78	41.8	2.17	93.53	39.9	2.34	84.33	42.3	1.99	95.47	42.7	2.24	99.03	42.8	2.31	75.24	41.8	1.80	
December.....	91.48	41.9	2.18	92.03	39.3	2.34	84.32	42.2	2.00	96.78	43.0	2.25	99.84	42.9	2.33	77.23	42.2	1.83	
Oklahoma—Continued																			
Oklahoma City						Tulsa			State			Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	
1953: Average.....	\$67.82	43.2	\$1.57	\$75.26	40.9	\$1.84	\$82.04	38.7	\$2.12	\$76.19	38.4	\$1.98	\$71.35	39.9	\$1.79	\$67.05	38.8	\$1.73	
1954: Average.....	69.76	42.8	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	83.81	38.8	2.16	77.44	38.3	2.02	70.10	38.4	1.82	64.11	36.8	1.74	
1954: December.....	69.17	42.7	1.62	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.76	39.6	2.19	80.23	38.7	2.07	72.16	39.1	1.85	63.68	36.6	1.74	
1955: January.....	68.30	41.9	1.63	78.12	40.9	1.91	87.95	39.6	2.22	81.81	39.2	2.09	72.20	38.9	1.86	65.73	37.2	1.77	
February.....	66.65	41.4	1.61	77.52	40.8	1.90	86.45	39.1	2.21	80.56	38.9	2.07	72.60	39.1	1.86	66.59	37.9	1.76	
March.....	67.55	41.7	1.62	79.49	41.4	1.92	86.12	38.9	2.21	79.81	38.5	2.07	73.65	39.5	1.87	67.99	38.5	1.77	
April.....	68.13	41.8	1.63	80.54	41.3	1.95	86.65	38.7	2.24	80.52	38.6	2.09	75.43	39.0	1.88	69.36	38.6	1.80	
May.....	69.86	42.6	1.64	81.58	41.2	1.98	90.27	39.4	2.29	82.49	39.3	2.10	75.70	39.9	1.90	71.94	39.1	1.84	
June.....	69.70	42.5	1.64	81.54	41.6	1.96	90.96	39.6	2.30	81.37	38.4	2.12	76.31	40.1	1.90	70.19	38.5	1.82	
July.....	69.63	42.2	1.65	81.12	41.6	1.95	88.23	38.8	2.27	80.31	38.5	2.09	76.48	39.4	1.94	71.52	38.0	1.88	
August.....	70.22	41.8	1.68	82.94	42.1	1.97	90.82	40.8	2.23	83.74	39.8	2.10	76.42	39.5	1.93	70.61	37.8	1.87	
September.....	72.16	42.7	1.69	83.58	42.0	1.99	86.30	38.1	2.27	83.09	38.9	2.14	79.24	40.2	1.97	75.82	39.8	1.91	
October.....	71.57	42.1	1.70	82.54	41.9	1.97	87.54	38.6	2.27	83.28	39.3	2.12	79.20	40.3	1.97	76.13	40.3	1.89	
November.....	74.04	42.8	1.73	82.37	41.6	1.98	86.79	38.2	2.27	81.76	38.1	2.15	79.33	40.3	1.97	75.74	39.8	1.90	
December.....	74.90	42.8	1.75	84.22	41.9	2.01	90.00	39.3	2.29	83.46	38.8	2.15	80.10	40.4	1.98	76.13	39.9	1.91	
Pennsylvania—Continued																			
Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading				
1953: Average.....	\$75.21	41.1	\$1.83	\$63.80	39.6	\$1.61	\$62.50	41.2	\$1.52	\$73.91	40.5	\$1.83	\$81.89	40.4	\$2.03	\$66.15	39.9	\$1.66	
1954: Average.....	74.49	39.9	1.87	59.45	37.2	1.60	63.07	40.2	1.57	74.12	39.3	1.89	80.37	38.6	2.08	63.31	38.0	1.67	
1954: December.....	76.44	40.4	1.89	58.73	37.1	1.58	63.55	40.4	1.57	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.21	39.5	2.13	65.03	38.8	1.68	
1955: January.....	78.43	41.0	1.91	59.73	37.1	1.61	64.00	40.3	1.58	75.37	39.5	1.91	85.52	40.0	2.14	64.74	38.4	1.69	
February.....	78.80	41.0	1.92	61.65	38.1	1.62	63.91	40.4	1.58	75.63	39.7	1.91	84.70	39.6	2.14	65.05	38.7	1.68	
March.....	80.30	41.5	1.94	63.19	38.6	1.64	65.07	41.0	1.59	76.25	39.9	1.91	85.92	40.0	2.15	66.82	39.4	1.70	
April.....	78.94	40.9	1.93	63.71	38.4	1.66	64.96	40.4	1.61	75.42	39.2	1.92	86.04	40.0	2.15	66.11	39.0	1.70	
May.....	81.45	41.9	1.94	66.31	39.9	1.66	66.70	41.3	1.62	77.86	40.3	1.93	88.13	40.8	2.16	68.02	39.8	1.71	
June.....	82.15	42.3	1.94	64.67	39.1	1.65	66.76	41.7	1.60	78.25	40.4	1.94	90.22	41.5	2.17	68.10	39.5	1.72	
July.....	79.23	41.7	1.90	64.80	38.3	1.68	66.22	41.0	1.62	77.57	39.8	1.95	91.85	40.5	2.27	68.50	39.8	1.72	
August.....	79.10	41.2	1.92	66.59	39.4	1.69	67.03	41.4	1.62	79.02	40.4	1.96	89.30	39.6	2.26	69.35	40.2	1.73	
September.....	83.06	42.4	1.96	68.55	39.9	1.72	68.27	41.4	1.65	80.46	40.8	1.97	94.07	40.6	2.32	67.76	39.1	1.73	
October.....	82.81	42.4	1.95	69.57	40.4	1.72	68.48	41.5	1.65	80.70	40.8	1.98	93.69	41.0	2.29	71.74	40.9	1.75	
November.....	82.25	41.9	1.96	70.59	40.5	1.74	70.10	41.7	1.68	80.81	41.0	1.97	93.91	40.9	2.30	72.35	41.2	1.76	
December.....	82.78	41.6	1.99	70.65	40.3	1.75	70.22	41.7	1.68	81.39	41.0	1.99	97.21	41.9	2.32	71.55	40.4	1.76	

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued									Rhode Island					
	Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Providence		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average	\$54.62	39.1	\$1.40	\$51.14	37.6	\$1.36	\$63.08	41.8	\$1.51	\$60.50	39.8	\$1.52	\$60.45	40.3	\$1.50
1954: Average	54.13	37.8	1.43	50.44	36.9	1.37	62.11	40.1	1.55	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.10	40.2	1.52
1954: December	53.78	37.4	1.44	52.06	38.0	1.37	62.85	40.6	1.55	61.86	40.7	1.52	62.78	41.3	1.52
1955: January	54.52	38.1	1.43	50.94	37.4	1.36	62.26	40.3	1.55	61.29	40.4	1.52	62.02	40.8	1.52
February	55.35	38.6	1.43	51.33	37.8	1.36	63.21	40.6	1.56	61.48	40.4	1.52	62.27	40.7	1.53
March	54.48	38.1	1.43	52.37	38.2	1.37	63.68	40.9	1.56	61.30	40.6	1.51	61.71	40.6	1.52
April	52.13	36.1	1.44	49.17	35.5	1.39	63.91	40.5	1.58	61.33	40.1	1.53	62.22	40.4	1.54
May	54.17	37.7	1.44	52.27	38.1	1.37	65.15	41.0	1.59	62.22	40.4	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.55
June	55.39	38.2	1.45	53.05	38.5	1.38	66.05	41.7	1.58	63.13	40.7	1.55	63.24	40.8	1.55
July	54.00	37.5	1.44	51.15	37.2	1.38	63.39	40.4	1.57	61.33	39.4	1.56	62.31	40.2	1.55
August	55.79	38.5	1.45	52.66	37.8	1.39	65.38	41.3	1.58	60.35	39.2	1.54	62.00	40.0	1.55
September	57.01	38.6	1.48	52.01	37.2	1.40	64.12	39.8	1.61	63.00	40.3	1.56	64.37	41.0	1.57
October	57.51	39.2	1.47	51.98	37.8	1.38	67.44	41.3	1.63	62.98	39.3	1.60	64.64	40.4	1.60
November	58.71	39.8	1.48	52.62	38.3	1.37	67.69	41.2	1.64	64.91	39.7	1.63	65.45	40.4	1.62
December	58.00	39.4	1.47	52.75	37.6	1.40	69.22	41.6	1.66	65.64	41.1	1.60	66.40	41.5	1.60
	South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee		
	State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average	\$49.60	40.0	\$1.24	\$50.27	39.9	\$1.26	\$63.95	43.5	\$1.47	\$71.10	45.0	\$1.58	\$56.84	40.6	\$1.40
1954: Average	49.64	39.4	1.25	52.00	39.1	1.33	67.39	43.8	1.54	73.84	45.3	1.63	57.71	39.8	1.45
1954: December	51.94	40.9	1.27	52.78	39.1	1.35	70.47	45.0	1.57	81.17	49.4	1.64	59.54	40.5	1.47
1955: January	52.10	40.7	1.28	54.53	39.8	1.37	73.37	47.0	1.56	82.15	50.2	1.64	58.76	39.7	1.48
February	52.61	41.1	1.28	53.86	39.6	1.36	71.74	45.9	1.56	79.39	48.8	1.63	59.30	39.8	1.49
March	52.86	41.3	1.28	54.81	40.3	1.36	67.42	42.9	1.57	72.10	44.2	1.63	59.54	40.3	1.48
April	52.39	40.3	1.30	55.07	40.2	1.37	66.23	42.5	1.56	69.91	43.1	1.62	59.64	40.3	1.48
May	52.12	40.4	1.29	56.43	40.6	1.38	68.31	44.2	1.55	73.42	45.3	1.62	59.98	40.8	1.47
June	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.41	41.6	1.38	68.69	43.7	1.57	75.60	45.6	1.66	60.42	41.1	1.47
July	52.37	40.6	1.29	56.30	40.5	1.39	70.09	44.7	1.57	75.34	45.9	1.64	60.94	40.9	1.49
August	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.10	40.5	1.41	72.63	45.8	1.59	80.63	47.1	1.71	60.86	41.4	1.47
September	55.06	41.4	1.33	60.88	41.7	1.46	78.15	47.7	1.64	90.15	51.2	1.76	60.53	40.9	1.48
October	54.65	41.4	1.32	56.66	39.9	1.42	77.12	46.8	1.65	89.18	50.7	1.76	61.65	41.1	1.50
November	55.33	41.6	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	77.82	47.1	1.65	86.94	49.9	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51
December	55.33	41.6	1.33	57.20	40.0	1.43	77.58	46.3	1.68	90.55	51.4	1.76	62.32	41.0	1.52
	Tennessee—Continued									Texas					
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average	\$57.49	40.2	\$1.43	\$65.53	40.7	\$1.61	\$64.57	42.2	\$1.53	\$58.18	40.4	\$1.44	\$69.99	41.8	\$1.68
1954: Average	57.48	39.1	1.47	66.47	39.1	1.70	64.06	41.6	1.54	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.04	41.4	1.74
1954: December	60.25	39.9	1.51	68.85	39.8	1.73	69.01	43.4	1.59	60.09	40.6	1.48	73.33	41.9	1.75
1955: January	60.34	39.7	1.52	67.69	38.9	1.74	67.68	42.3	1.60	59.45	39.9	1.49	72.80	41.6	1.75
February	60.25	39.9	1.51	66.99	38.5	1.74	68.53	42.3	1.62	58.80	39.2	1.50	73.59	41.7	1.76
March	60.40	40.0	1.51	68.63	39.9	1.72	69.23	43.0	1.61	61.46	40.7	1.51	74.10	42.1	1.76
April	60.25	39.9	1.51	67.77	39.4	1.72	67.62	42.9	1.58	60.45	40.3	1.50	73.87	41.5	1.78
May	60.85	40.3	1.51	68.06	39.8	1.71	69.50	42.9	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.36	42.1	1.79
June	61.71	40.6	1.52	69.14	40.2	1.72	70.42	43.2	1.63	61.80	41.2	1.50	74.87	42.3	1.77
July	61.41	40.4	1.52	68.74	40.2	1.71	69.76	42.8	1.63	61.46	40.7	1.51	76.38	42.2	1.81
August	62.42	40.8	1.53	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.16	42.6	1.60	62.32	41.0	1.52	75.84	41.9	1.81
September	62.93	40.6	1.55	70.41	40.7	1.73	63.86	41.2	1.55	63.19	41.3	1.53	78.20	42.5	1.84
October	64.27	41.2	1.56	69.55	40.2	1.73	69.44	42.6	1.63	63.70	41.1	1.55	78.20	42.5	1.84
November	65.41	41.4	1.58	72.39	40.9	1.77	70.22	42.3	1.66	63.76	41.4	1.54	76.86	42.0	1.83
December	66.30	41.7	1.59	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.33	42.8	1.69	63.76	41.4	1.54	77.65	42.2	1.84
	Utah						Vermont								
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wks hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average	\$72.39	40.5	\$1.79	\$74.05	41.6	\$1.78	\$62.40	42.8	\$1.46	\$58.86	39.5	\$1.49	\$80.81	45.4	\$1.78
1954: Average	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.89	40.7	1.84	59.83	40.7	1.47	59.25	39.5	1.50	71.63	40.7	1.76
1954: December	76.14	40.5	1.88	76.73	41.7	1.84	59.26	40.5	1.46	59.51	39.6	1.50	70.25	40.3	1.75
1955: January	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.77	40.2	1.86	59.94	40.9	1.47	59.55	39.4	1.51	70.71	40.8	1.73
February	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.00	40.0	1.85	60.73	41.1	1.48	58.65	39.1	1.50	72.56	41.6	1.74
March	76.78	40.2	1.91	74.96	40.3	1.86	62.20	41.8	1.49	58.80	39.7	1.48	73.28	41.7	1.76
April	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88	62.13	41.7	1.49	58.33	39.1	1.49	73.74	41.8	1.77
May	76.82	39.6	1.94	77.14	40.6	1.90	62.60	41.9	1.49	57.89	39.3	1.47	75.09	42.1	1.78
June	78.18	40.3	1.94	77.90	41.0	1.90	63.97	42.3	1.51	59.87	40.7	1.47	79.18	43.6	1.82
July	73.33	38.8	1.89	77.49	41.0	1.89	64.06	42.2	1.52	57.34	39.6	1.45	79.55	44.1	1.81
August	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.02	41.5	1.88	63.88	42.4	1.51	58.95	41.1	1.44	77.89	43.1	1.81
September	80.56	41.1	1.96	80.14	41.1	1.95	65.83	43.1	1.53	60.24	41.1	1.44	81.58	44.5	1.83
October	77.40	38.7	2.00	78.76	40.6	1.94	65.13	42.9	1.52	58.87	41.0	1.44	80.86	44.1	1.83
November	81.59	41.0	1.99	78.72	41.0	1.92	63.88	41.9	1.53	58.61	40.4	1.45	81.18	44.1	1.84
December	82.21	40.9	2.01	80.06	41.7	1.92	65.96	42.7	1.54	58.26	40.3	1.45	85.62	45.0	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Virginia									Washington								
	State			Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle			Spokane		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average.....	\$55.58	39.7	\$1.40	\$59.28	40.6	\$1.46	\$59.39	40.4	\$1.47	\$78.99	38.8	\$2.04	\$76.45	38.4	\$1.99	\$77.87	39.4	\$1.97
1954: Average.....	50.66	39.9	1.42	62.12	40.6	1.53	60.25	39.9	1.51	81.31	39.0	2.09	78.53	38.4	2.04	81.28	39.9	2.04
1954: December.....	57.02	40.5	1.43	65.57	41.5	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.45	39.3	2.12	80.38	38.6	2.08	82.62	40.0	2.06
1955: January.....	57.02	39.6	1.44	64.87	40.8	1.59	60.13	39.3	1.53	85.09	39.6	2.15	81.74	38.8	2.11	87.74	42.1	2.09
February.....	58.32	40.5	1.44	65.83	41.4	1.59	62.52	40.6	1.54	84.64	39.4	2.15	81.83	38.8	2.11	85.52	40.9	2.09
March.....	58.90	40.9	1.44	68.53	43.1	1.59	63.40	40.9	1.55	82.52	38.6	2.14	80.66	38.6	2.09	85.19	40.9	2.08
April.....	58.25	39.9	1.45	67.42	42.4	1.59	64.62	40.9	1.58	83.71	38.8	2.16	80.07	38.0	2.11	86.59	40.9	2.11
May.....	59.02	40.7	1.45	69.94	42.1	1.59	64.78	41.0	1.58	84.47	39.1	2.16	81.07	38.3	2.12	86.01	40.5	2.12
June.....	59.45	41.0	1.45	69.36	42.0	1.58	65.73	41.6	1.58	84.87	39.2	2.16	80.83	38.4	2.11	86.89	40.9	2.13
July.....	60.01	41.1	1.46	67.84	42.4	1.60	66.94	41.8	1.58	84.73	38.9	2.15	82.53	38.5	2.13	89.49	41.0	2.18
August.....	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.56	39.1	1.60	63.94	40.6	1.56	84.85	39.0	2.17	82.03	38.5	2.13	86.50	40.2	2.15
September.....	59.71	40.9	1.46	66.74	41.2	1.62	64.87	40.8	1.59	85.41	39.3	2.18	83.00	38.4	2.16	88.25	39.6	2.23
October.....	60.18	41.5	1.45	67.97	41.7	1.63	65.19	41.0	1.59	85.01	39.3	2.16	83.83	38.8	2.16	88.70	40.1	2.21
November.....	60.86	41.4	1.47	67.24	41.0	1.64	67.07	41.4	1.62	83.53	38.2	2.19	83.71	38.5	2.18	88.37	40.1	2.21
December.....	61.57	41.6	1.48	68.72	41.9	1.64	68.20	42.1	1.62	87.09	39.4	2.21	84.37	39.0	2.16	91.76	40.9	2.24
	Washington—Con.			West Virginia						Wisconsin								
	Tacoma			State			Charleston			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average.....	\$76.67	38.5	\$1.99	\$70.84	39.8	\$1.78	\$85.67	40.6	\$2.11	\$74.73	41.9	\$1.78	\$76.92	39.3	\$1.96	\$73.10	39.6	\$1.84
1954: Average.....	80.05	39.1	2.05	70.64	38.6	1.83	87.91	39.6	2.22	74.79	40.8	1.83	77.95	39.1	1.99	75.58	40.0	1.89
1954: December.....	81.22	38.7	2.10	72.52	39.2	1.85	90.55	40.2	2.26	77.36	41.3	1.87	82.91	40.4	2.05	83.10	42.1	1.97
1955: January.....	82.19	39.3	2.09	71.80	38.6	1.86	89.33	39.7	2.25	77.29	41.1	1.88	88.63	41.8	2.12	79.56	40.8	1.95
February.....	82.31	39.2	2.10	72.34	39.1	1.85	89.60	40.0	2.24	78.03	41.3	1.89	89.36	42.2	2.12	76.56	39.3	1.95
March.....	81.93	39.0	2.10	72.54	39.0	1.86	91.20	40.0	2.28	79.65	41.8	1.91	96.58	44.3	2.18	76.98	39.5	1.95
April.....	81.00	38.6	2.10	73.12	39.1	1.87	92.46	40.2	2.30	79.34	41.6	1.91	83.55	40.1	2.08	77.85	39.6	1.96
May.....	83.38	39.1	2.13	73.87	39.5	1.87	92.34	40.5	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92	81.35	39.5	2.06	77.67	39.6	1.96
June.....	83.62	39.1	2.14	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.26	40.2	2.32	80.35	41.9	1.92	78.55	38.2	2.05	76.69	39.6	1.94
July.....	84.03	39.1	2.15	75.85	38.5	1.97	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.48	42.8	1.86	81.67	39.6	2.06	78.83	40.4	1.95
August.....	78.26	38.8	2.13	75.45	39.5	1.91	93.33	40.4	2.31	78.14	41.4	1.89	77.55	36.9	2.11	76.61	39.4	1.94
September.....	83.44	39.8	2.10	77.61	39.8	1.95	93.60	40.0	2.34	81.42	42.0	1.94	94.20	43.4	2.17	80.77	40.1	2.01
October.....	83.78	39.8	2.11	77.57	40.4	1.92	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	42.3	1.96	83.87	40.0	2.10	80.65	40.1	2.01
November.....	81.33	38.5	2.11	77.78	40.3	1.93	94.71	40.3	2.35	84.71	42.6	1.99	97.61	43.7	2.23	81.97	40.8	2.01
December.....	82.17	37.9	2.17	79.57	40.6	1.96	97.10	40.8	2.38	85.06	42.6	2.00	101.58	44.6	2.28	82.95	41.2	2.02
	Wisconsin—Continued									Wyoming								
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper					
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1953: Average.....	\$75.91	40.2	\$1.89	\$81.33	41.4	\$1.96	\$78.59	41.0	\$1.92	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31			
1954: Average.....	78.61	40.1	1.96	81.22	40.0	2.03	78.64	39.9	1.97	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.30	38.9	2.45			
1954: December.....	79.82	40.0	2.00	82.50	40.3	2.05	81.72	40.5	2.02	85.90	41.9	2.05	94.80	40.0	2.37			
1955: January.....	77.44	38.8	2.00	82.18	40.0	2.06	82.71	40.8	2.03	82.37	39.6	2.08	95.82	40.6	2.36			
February.....	77.42	38.9	1.99	83.34	40.3	2.07	85.15	41.6	2.05	81.59	39.8	2.05	95.58	40.5	2.36			
March.....	76.47	38.7	1.98	84.84	40.8	2.08	85.41	41.7	2.05	82.01	40.4	2.03	98.49	40.2	2.45			
April.....	77.48	38.9	1.99	84.93	40.7	2.09	84.74	41.5	2.04	83.64	41.2	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45			
May.....	80.58	40.0	2.01	87.35	41.3	2.11	84.92	41.5	2.05	82.42	40.6	2.03	98.65	40.1	2.46			
June.....	84.18	41.0	2.05	87.80	41.4	2.12	83.72	41.1	2.04	80.95	41.3	1.96	103.17	41.6	2.48			
July.....	82.29	40.2	2.05	87.77	41.2	2.13	80.12	39.7	2.02	84.67	41.3	2.05	103.49	41.9	2.47			
August.....	84.64	40.4	2.10	86.69	40.9	2.12	82.26	40.6	2.03	84.45	41.6	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45			
September.....	84.43	39.9	2.12	90.12	41.7	2.16	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.46	41.0	2.06	103.49	41.9	2.47			
October.....	88.74	41.1	2.16	90.82	41.9	2.17	86.35	41.6	2.08	82.94	42.1	1.97	98.36	41.5	2.37			
November.....	94.26	43.0	2.19	91.36	42.0	2.18	87.30	41.8	2.09	84.85	41.8	2.03	99.60	40.0	2.49			
December.....	96.01	43.1	2.23	90.81	41.7	2.18	86.91	41.5	2.10	84.45	40.6	2.08	97.02	39.6	2.45			

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for address of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Change in title only. Area definition not affected.  
<sup>3</sup> Not comparable with preceding data shown.

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Total apparel	Housing <sup>3</sup>						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services <sup>4</sup>
				Total <sup>5</sup>	Rent	Gas and electric-ity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	118.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	113.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	128.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February.....	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March.....	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April.....	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May.....	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.5	106.2	115.8
June.....	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July.....	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	116.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August.....	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September.....	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October.....	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November.....	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December.....	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.8	108.0	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	115.8
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	115.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	116.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.6	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.5	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.8	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.4	105.4	117.8	127.4	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.8	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	126.8	120.7	118.5	107.3	120.8

<sup>1</sup> A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and based on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1039; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been based by prices of restaurant meals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes "Other shelter."

<sup>4</sup> Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).



TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home						Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>
1947: Avg.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1954: Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Aug.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Sept.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.8	119.1	109.9	106.6	113.5	112.2	Oct.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
1954: Avg.....	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	Nov.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Dec.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	1955: Jan.....	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	Feb.....	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Mar.....	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	Apr.....	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	May.....	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	June.....	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	July.....	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	Aug.....	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6
Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	Sept.....	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1
Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	Oct.....	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9
Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	106.2	113.5	Nov.....	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1
1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	114.0	Dec.....	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7
Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	1956: Jan.....	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8
Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3								

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel <sup>3</sup>	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel <sup>3</sup>
1947: Avg.....	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(*)	1954: Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	July.....	104.0	103.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	Aug.....	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Sept.....	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
1953: Avg.....	105.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Oct.....	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
1954: Avg.....	104.3	104.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	Nov.....	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
1953: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Dec.....	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	1955: Jan.....	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Feb.....	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Mar.....	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	Apr.....	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	May.....	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	June.....	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	July.....	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	Aug.....	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5
Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	Sept.....	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0
Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	Oct.....	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0
Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	Nov.....	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0
1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	Dec.....	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1
Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	1956: Jan.....	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7
Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0						

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All Items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All Items			All Items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All Items			All Items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All Items	
1913: Average.....	42.3	39.6	70.7		1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	170.2		1953: July.....	114.7	113.8	161.8	
1914: Average.....	42.9	40.5	71.8		1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	171.9		1953: August.....	115.0	114.1	162.3	
1915: Average.....	43.4	40.0	72.5		1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	185.6		1953: September.....	115.2	113.8	162.6	
1916: Average.....	46.6	45.0	77.9		1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	189.8		1953: October.....	115.4	113.6	162.9	
1917: Average.....	54.8	57.9	91.6		1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	191.3		1953: November.....	115.0	112.0	162.3	
1918: Average.....	64.3	66.5	107.5		1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	191.9		1954: December.....	114.9	112.3	162.1	
1919: Average.....	74.0	74.2	123.8		1951: January.....	108.6	109.9	181.5		1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	162.6	
1920: Average.....	85.7	83.6	143.3		1951: February.....	109.9	111.9	183.8		1954: February.....	115.0	112.6	162.3	
1921: Average.....	76.4	63.5	127.7		1951: March.....	110.3	112.0	184.5		1954: March.....	114.8	112.1	161.9	
1922: Average.....	71.6	59.4	119.7		1951: April.....	110.4	111.7	184.6		1954: April.....	114.6	112.4	161.6	
1923: Average.....	72.9	61.4	121.9		1951: May.....	110.9	112.6	185.4		1954: May.....	115.0	113.3	162.3	
1924: Average.....	73.1	60.8	122.2		1951: June.....	110.8	112.3	185.2		1954: June.....	115.1	113.8	162.4	
1925: Average.....	75.0	65.8	125.4		1951: July.....	110.9	112.7	185.5		1954: July.....	115.2	114.6	162.6	
1926: Average.....	75.6	68.0	126.4		1951: August.....	110.9	112.4	185.5		1954: August.....	115.0	113.9	162.3	
1927: Average.....	74.2	65.5	124.0		1951: September.....	111.6	112.5	186.6		1954: September.....	114.7	112.4	161.8	
1928: Average.....	73.3	64.8	122.6		1951: October.....	112.1	113.5	187.4		1954: October.....	114.5	111.8	161.4	
1929: Average.....	73.3	65.5	122.5		1951: November.....	112.8	114.6	188.6		1954: November.....	114.6	111.1	161.6	
1930: Average.....	71.4	62.4	119.4		1951: December.....	113.1	115.0	189.1		1954: December.....	114.3	110.4	161.1	
1931: Average.....	65.0	51.4	108.7		1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	189.1		1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	161.1	
1932: Average.....	58.4	42.8	97.6		1952: February.....	112.4	112.6	187.9		1955: February.....	114.3	110.8	161.1	
1933: Average.....	55.3	41.6	92.4		1952: March.....	112.4	112.7	188.0		1955: March.....	114.3	110.8	161.1	
1934: Average.....	57.2	46.4	95.7		1952: April.....	112.9	113.9	188.7		1955: April.....	114.2	111.2	160.9	
1935: Average.....	58.7	49.7	98.1		1952: May.....	113.0	114.3	189.0		1955: May.....	114.2	111.1	160.9	
1936: Average.....	59.3	50.1	99.1		1952: June.....	113.4	114.6	189.6		1955: June.....	114.4	111.3	161.3	
1937: Average.....	61.4	52.1	102.7		1952: July.....	114.1	116.3	190.8		1955: July.....	114.7	112.1	161.8	
1938: Average.....	60.3	48.4	100.8		1952: August.....	114.3	116.6	191.1		1955: August.....	114.5	111.2	161.4	
1939: Average.....	59.4	47.1	99.4		1952: September.....	114.1	115.4	190.8		1955: September.....	114.9	111.6	162.1	
1940: Average.....	59.9	47.8	100.2		1952: October.....	114.2	115.0	190.9		1955: October.....	114.9	110.8	162.1	
1941: Average.....	62.9	52.2	105.2		1952: November.....	114.3	115.0	191.1		1955: November.....	115.0	109.8	162.3	
1942: Average.....	69.7	61.3	116.6		1952: December.....	114.1	113.8	190.7		1955: December.....	114.7	109.5	161.8	
1943: Average.....	74.0	68.3	123.7		1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	190.4		1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	161.6	
1944: Average.....	75.2	67.4	125.7		1953: February.....	113.4	111.5	189.6						
1945: Average.....	76.9	68.9	128.6		1953: March.....	113.6	111.7	189.9						
1946: Average.....	83.4	79.0	139.5		1953: April.....	113.7	111.5	190.1						
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	159.6		1953: May.....	114.0	112.1	190.6						
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	171.9		1953: June.....	114.5	113.7	191.4						

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100														1935-39=100	Revised series Jan. 1956
	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	June 1950		
United States average <sup>2</sup> .....	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	101.8	191.6	
Atlanta, Ga.....	(9)	117.1	(9)	(9)	117.2	(9)	(9)	116.0	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	
Baltimore, Md.....	(9)	115.8	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.0	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	101.6	(9)	
Boston, Mass.....	114.6	(9)	(9)	114.5	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	113.4	(9)	(9)	113.0	102.8	184.5	
Chicago, Ill.....	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	102.8	201.1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(9)	114.2	(9)	(9)	113.7	(9)	(9)	113.7	(9)	(9)	113.4	(9)	(9)	101.2	(9)	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	(9)	116.0	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	
Detroit, Mich.....	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	102.8	196.3	
Houston, Tex.....	(9)	(9)	116.7	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	103.8	(9)	
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.5	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	(9)	115.9	(9)	(9)	115.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	186.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.4	101.3	193.8	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.1	(9)	(9)	116.4	(9)	(9)	117.5	(9)	(9)	117.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	116.5	102.1	192.3
New York, N. Y.....	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	100.9	185.5	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	101.6	190.7	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	113.6	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	114.0	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	113.8	101.1	193.1	
Portland, Ore.....	116.3	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	(9)	114.7	(9)	(9)	114.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	114.6	201.4	
St. Louis, Mo.....	(9)	116.1	(9)	(9)	116.5	(9)	(9)	115.9	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	101.1	(9)	
San Francisco, Calif.....	(9)	115.9	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	100.9	(9)	
Seranton, Pa.....	(9)	(9)	110.9	(9)	(9)	111.5	(9)	(9)	111.4	(9)	(9)	111.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	
Seattle, Wash.....	(9)	(9)	117.4	(9)	(9)	116.6	(9)	(9)	116.8	(9)	(9)	116.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	
Washington, D. C.....	(9)	(9)	113.7	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	113.5	(9)	(9)	113.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food, <sup>2</sup> by city

[1947=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
United States average.....	114.6	114.3	118.5	113.7	130.7	126.5	126.8	127.6	107.3	106.9	120.8	119.0
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.1	117.0	122.3	115.5	135.0	127.4	130.8	133.8	115.0	111.8	117.5	118.1
Detroit, Mich.....	116.3	116.0	127.2	119.2	137.4	127.7	124.6	122.3	109.0	108.6	123.9	124.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.0	115.4	118.8	117.6	130.4	122.8	125.4	126.3	96.4	96.8	116.2	114.3
New York, N. Y.....	112.1	112.3	111.4	108.4	126.7	124.7	130.4	130.1	104.7	104.3	121.0	121.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.6	115.4	125.0	117.5	136.2	133.6	135.8	137.5	113.3	113.3	125.2	123.8
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	114.6	113.0	121.1	112.3	128.4	124.5	135.9	133.8	107.1	107.4	118.9	118.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.5	115.3	122.5	116.5	136.5	136.0	124.9	125.8	115.2	115.2	121.1	117.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.1	116.5	123.1	115.9	148.9	143.3	113.8	121.6	118.1	115.7	126.1	125.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	113.6	113.8	116.8	116.9	131.6	126.5	133.5	138.0	100.3	99.1	121.9	120.4
Portland, Ore.....	116.3	114.6	119.1	110.6	128.9	125.2	124.9	128.7	119.1	115.5	120.5	118.6
Decem-ber 1955	114.6	115.4	125.0	117.5	136.2	133.6	135.8	137.5	113.3	113.3	125.2	123.8
Decem-ber 1954	114.6	115.4	125.0	117.5	136.2	133.6	135.8	137.5	113.3	113.3	125.2	123.8
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.1	115.7	124.0	115.5	128.6	121.6	124.4	125.7	109.8	106.3	125.0	118.0
Baltimore, Md.....	115.8	114.8	113.4	107.5	136.5	133.4	135.3	138.9	116.4	117.1	123.3	123.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.2	113.3	116.8	109.0	137.1	126.3	122.5	123.5	98.8	99.3	116.3	116.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	116.1	115.4	118.6	113.6	140.1	139.9	133.6	130.6	91.4	93.4	117.2	113.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.9	115.7	110.7	111.7	125.7	123.7	140.7	141.3	105.2	107.6	117.4	115.5
Novem-ber 1955	115.9	115.7	110.7	111.7	125.7	123.7	140.7	141.3	105.2	107.6	117.4	115.5
Novem-ber 1954	115.9	115.7	110.7	111.7	125.7	123.7	140.7	141.3	105.2	107.6	117.4	115.5
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	116.2	115.3	121.6	114.7	138.1	130.8	124.4	122.0	114.8	118.0	119.9	119.4
Houston, Tex.....	116.7	116.7	128.2	119.7	127.4	119.9	126.2	125.8	110.1	111.6	122.3	119.1
Scranton, Pa.....	110.9	112.3	121.6	112.0	130.7	118.6	126.0	132.0	120.7	117.3	116.4	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	117.4	115.7	118.8	117.6	130.2	130.2	129.8	128.9	109.9	106.3	128.3	126.0
Washington, D. C.....	113.7	113.5	116.6	111.0	122.6	118.6	131.4	129.4	105.8	104.6	130.1	129.9
Apparel												
Total	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
Men's and boys'	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
Women's and girls'	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
Footwear	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
Other apparel <sup>2</sup>	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
United States average.....	104.1	103.3	106.0	105.5	97.9	97.6	120.4	116.7	90.7	90.5		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	108.0	104.1	112.4	110.3	99.3	94.5	125.6	120.1	94.8	92.6		
Detroit, Mich.....	101.6	102.6	108.7	108.3	91.5	95.1	116.0	112.7	86.9	86.7		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104.2	103.7	107.5	106.9	97.3	97.4	121.8	118.5	82.5	82.9		
New York, N. Y.....	102.9	102.2	106.2	105.4	95.4	95.4	119.7	115.9	93.5	93.3		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	102.9	105.5	102.7	104.7	99.4	104.1	114.2	111.4	90.7	92.8		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	101.2	101.7	101.1	103.9	95.7	95.6	114.8	112.8	102.6	103.2		
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.6	102.7	106.6	106.1	97.2	97.0	118.4	114.2	87.5	87.0		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.4	104.7	107.1	108.3	100.9	99.3	116.0	113.8	92.5	92.2		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.0	102.1	104.5	103.2	96.1	96.0	118.9	115.5	98.2	97.8		
Portland, Ore.....	108.8	106.0	110.3	110.4	102.7	97.8	124.4	120.6	95.9	94.6		
Decem-ber 1955	104.1	103.3	106.0	105.5	97.9	97.6	120.4	116.7	90.7	90.5		
Decem-ber 1954	104.1	103.3	106.0	105.5	97.9	97.6	120.4	116.7	90.7	90.5		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.2	110.3	111.3	112.1	104.5	105.1	127.5	123.2	91.3	92.0		
Baltimore, Md.....	102.4	102.5	101.4	101.4	98.2	98.9	118.7	117.0	94.2	94.4		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.9	103.2	103.2	104.0	98.5	98.1	127.6	122.2	87.9	87.1		
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.7	103.7	106.1	107.8	96.1	95.7	121.3	118.9	95.4	95.8		
San Francisco, Calif.....	104.4	101.9	105.1	105.3	99.6	96.3	121.5	115.4	88.7	87.2		
Novem-ber 1955	104.1	103.3	106.0	105.5	97.9	97.6	120.4	116.7	90.7	90.5		
Novem-ber 1954	104.1	103.3	106.0	105.5	97.9	97.6	120.4	116.7	90.7	90.5		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.4	104.1	107.7	107.9	97.3	96.8	118.8	118.0	92.8	93.0		
Houston, Tex.....	106.7	106.9	103.5	106.2	101.5	100.9	130.7	127.6	90.6	90.9		
Scranton, Pa.....	105.7	105.7	107.7	107.8	99.8	100.2	123.0	120.0	91.0	92.1		
Seattle, Wash.....	107.1	105.8	109.3	108.7	101.2	100.4	124.0	118.6	87.3	86.6		
Washington, D. C.....	102.1	102.3	105.3	105.4	95.6	96.8	117.9	114.7	90.5	90.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food,<sup>2</sup> by city—Con.

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
United States average.....	120.6	119.6	131.4	129.5	111.7	109.4	129.5	126.1	102.0	104.6	121.2	117.7
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	131.0	128.1	(*)	(*)	113.6	106.2	134.8	126.2	102.0	106.1	125.1	121.1
Detroit, Mich.....	122.3	122.1	(*)	(*)	114.5	109.1	123.8	119.9	106.5	107.4	114.7	110.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.3	125.4	(*)	(*)	116.2	113.6	(*)	(*)	101.1	105.5	125.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.....	116.6	116.4	119.0	117.8	110.1	108.3	132.7	130.7	102.6	105.8	120.7	119.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	113.9	113.9	(*)	(*)	101.8	102.3	127.9	126.9	104.2	106.5	117.4	114.7
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	123.4	120.0	129.2	122.8	107.1	111.7	131.5	128.1	106.2	104.3	118.9	116.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	121.8	120.7	(*)	(*)	124.9	117.9	116.6	113.2	102.2	103.5	125.7	122.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	120.5	121.3	144.1	140.0	124.8	110.9	121.0	116.5	96.8	103.6	122.2	119.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.3	116.8	(*)	(*)	125.0	118.8	119.4	118.8	101.9	103.9	120.8	120.0
Portland, Ore.....	121.0	119.4	130.8	129.6	107.8	107.8	132.1	128.0	104.2	105.4	114.1	111.7
Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955	Decem-ber 1954	Decem-ber 1955
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	127.1	124.0	(*)	(*)	119.6	113.3	123.3	119.5	108.2	109.3	131.6	128.6
Baltimore, Md.....	119.0	115.1	(*)	(*)	99.9	100.0	127.9	127.2	98.2	99.1	114.7	112.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	119.8	117.6	133.1	131.6	119.1	119.5	135.0	127.2	98.0	101.0	129.0	120.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	122.5	119.9	138.1	135.5	103.8	103.8	141.8	138.7	102.5	101.3	125.3	119.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.3	117.8	133.7	130.8	136.3	130.1	(*)	(*)	103.7	105.2	110.5	108.9
Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955	Novem-ber 1954	Novem-ber 1955
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	123.3	120.3	(*)	(*)	109.1	106.8	126.1	123.5	101.4	103.0	114.4	110.9
Houston, Tex.....	124.5	124.8	(*)	(*)	106.7	106.6	(*)	(*)	102.2	102.4	127.8	130.6
Scranton, Pa.....	116.0	115.7	125.0	123.0	119.1	112.2	132.2	133.2	98.7	101.0	109.7	110.0
Seattle, Wash.....	121.9	119.7	(*)	(*)	88.8	88.5	131.8	127.3	103.8	105.6	115.3	114.2
Washington, D. C.....	116.4	117.2	123.7	123.0	122.7	114.3	133.5	130.3	100.6	106.9	122.9	117.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-3.<sup>4</sup> Not available.



TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

(1947-49=100)

City	Total food <sup>1</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935
United States average <sup>1</sup> .....	109.2	109.5	110.6	107.5	107.9	109.4	123.9	123.9	123.4	93.3	94.6	102.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.2	108.3	110.2	106.2	106.4	108.5	117.8	116.3	117.6	95.2	96.8	105.8
Baltimore, Md.....	110.5	110.4	111.6	107.9	107.8	110.2	121.2	121.3	122.0	94.8	95.7	104.6
Boston, Mass.....	108.4	108.4	108.2	105.8	106.0	106.5	122.1	122.1	119.1	93.8	93.7	99.6
Chicago, Ill.....	106.5	107.6	108.7	104.4	105.6	107.1	118.9	119.5	116.9	87.0	88.8	97.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	110.3	110.4	111.7	108.6	108.7	110.8	123.8	123.6	124.9	93.1	94.1	103.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.1	107.1	109.0	105.3	105.3	107.8	118.9	119.2	120.4	90.9	91.6	99.9
Detroit, Mich.....	110.6	111.5	112.7	108.8	109.9	111.4	119.1	118.9	119.6	91.5	93.6	101.0
Houston, Tex.....	107.0	107.7	109.4	105.5	106.3	108.4	117.6	117.6	118.5	88.9	91.9	97.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	104.9	105.7	106.9	102.9	103.7	105.2	120.3	120.3	120.7	86.9	87.9	97.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	111.5	112.1	111.2	108.3	109.0	109.4	128.0	128.0	127.7	94.6	96.0	101.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	111.2	111.7	110.2	110.4	110.8	109.4	125.4	125.4	125.7	91.1	92.0	97.4
New York, N. Y.....	109.1	108.7	110.6	107.3	106.9	109.6	128.7	128.6	127.3	96.6	97.4	104.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	110.5	110.6	112.7	109.0	109.0	111.5	123.1	123.2	120.8	95.0	96.1	106.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.4	109.3	111.0	108.3	108.3	110.1	124.9	125.0	124.3	90.6	92.7	98.5
Portland, Ore.....	110.2	112.1	109.5	108.9	110.7	108.8	124.6	124.6	124.5	93.4	97.0	104.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	110.2	110.2	112.2	107.8	107.9	110.0	118.8	119.0	118.7	90.6	91.7	102.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	112.3	112.5	112.3	111.0	111.3	111.2	130.7	130.8	130.5	100.1	101.2	106.0
Scranton, Pa.....	106.2	105.9	108.3	105.3	105.1	108.0	119.3	119.0	119.1	90.8	92.7	101.8
Seattle, Wash.....	110.7	111.6	111.2	109.5	110.6	110.9	127.6	127.8	127.4	93.9	95.9	102.5
Washington, D. C.....	110.4	109.7	111.0	108.5	107.6	109.8	121.6	121.6	122.5	91.6	92.6	101.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1935
United States average.....	107.3	107.7	106.4	112.6	110.7	110.6	112.8	113.7	111.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.8	108.5	108.3	113.6	110.6	112.4	105.5	106.9	103.2
Baltimore, Md.....	108.8	108.9	108.9	112.5	107.9	108.0	111.9	113.2	111.6
Boston, Mass.....	108.9	114.3	109.9	106.6	102.1	105.0	106.8	107.1	103.9
Chicago, Ill.....	107.6	107.1	105.3	108.6	110.9	109.3	118.4	119.7	116.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	110.3	110.0	110.5	112.8	110.8	107.2	118.0	119.0	116.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	105.0	104.9	103.2	107.0	104.7	105.2	115.8	116.8	115.9
Detroit, Mich.....	105.1	105.5	106.4	123.6	124.4	121.5	113.9	114.8	112.1
Houston, Tex.....	109.9	109.9	108.6	113.0	112.0	113.1	111.0	111.1	111.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.5	107.5	108.4	108.3	108.3	102.7	105.3	107.2	104.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	102.7	103.0	103.6	114.3	115.6	112.6	112.7	112.6	109.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	110.7	110.7	102.7	120.9	119.8	115.0	121.8	123.0	119.0
New York, N. Y.....	104.6	105.3	106.1	107.4	101.7	106.0	113.5	114.6	112.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	110.1	112.8	109.5	115.0	109.2	111.3	112.4	113.1	111.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.5	109.5	110.0	109.9	105.4	107.3	121.9	122.4	120.4
Portland, Ore.....	108.6	108.5	102.5	115.4	117.3	110.5	113.4	115.4	109.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	100.9	100.9	98.3	121.5	118.9	117.0	121.2	121.9	119.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.4	105.3	104.8	119.1	118.1	114.1	111.5	112.0	109.6
Scranton, Pa.....	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.1	102.2	104.5	110.6	111.1	109.7
Seattle, Wash.....	110.8	110.9	105.9	119.3	120.1	118.2	110.7	112.0	109.9
Washington, D. C.....	113.1	112.9	111.1	114.6	106.3	108.1	112.9	114.1	111.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities beginning January 1933. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Jan. 1955	Commodity	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Jan. 1955
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>				<b>All fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	53.5	53.4	54.1	<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Biscuit mix <sup>1</sup> .....20 ounces..	27.1	27.1	27.4	Peaches <sup>2</sup> .....pound..	51.9	47.8	52.6
Cornmeal <sup>1</sup> .....pound..	12.6	12.6	12.6	Strawberries <sup>3</sup> .....pint..	11.9	11.4	13.4
Rice <sup>1</sup> .....do..	17.3	17.4	17.6	Grapes, seedless <sup>4</sup> .....pound..	8.3	8.4	7.8
Rolled oats.....20 ounces..	19.3	19.3	18.7	Watermelons <sup>5</sup> .....do..	15.9	17.1	14.2
Cornflakes <sup>1</sup> .....12 ounces..	22.0	22.0	22.0	Potatoes <sup>6</sup> .....10 pounds..	13.5	14.6	14.4
Bread.....pound..	17.8	17.8	17.6	Sweetpotatoes.....do..	9.7	9.4	9.0
Soda crackers.....do..	26.9	27.0	27.2	Tomatoes.....do..	33.4	27.6	29.8
Vanilla cookies <sup>1</sup> .....7 ounces..	23.7	23.8	23.8	Beans, green.....do..	31.3	21.8	28.3
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>				<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>			
<b>Beef and veal:</b>				Orange juice.....46-ounce can..	35.3	35.2	34.3
Round steak <sup>1</sup> .....pound..	85.5	87.1	92.8	Peaches.....No. 2½ can..	35.1	35.0	33.1
Chuck roast <sup>1</sup> .....do..	46.7	47.7	52.6	Pineapple <sup>10</sup> .....No. 2 can..	33.5	33.4	38.9
Rib roast <sup>1</sup> .....do..	67.4	68.2	73.2	Fruit cocktail <sup>11</sup> .....No. 303 can..	26.6	26.6	40.8
Hamburger.....do..	38.5	38.8	40.1	Corn, cream style.....do..	17.9	17.7	17.4
Veal cutlets <sup>1</sup> .....do..	110.4	108.9	109.4	Peas, green.....do..	21.6	21.6	21.5
<b>Pork:</b>				Tomatoes <sup>1</sup> .....do..	15.2	15.3	14.9
Pork chops, center cut.....do..	65.1	67.2	75.7	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces..	9.7	9.7	9.7
Bacon, sliced.....do..	55.0	57.5	70.6	<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>			
Ham, whole <sup>1</sup> .....do..	55.1	55.7	62.8	Prunes.....pound..	35.2	35.0	32.2
Lamb, leg <sup>1</sup> .....do..	64.6	66.2	68.6	Dried beans.....do..	16.7	17.1	18.4
<b>Other meats:</b>				<b>Other foods at home:</b>			
Frankfurters.....do..	52.2	52.4	53.8	<b>Partially prepared foods:</b>			
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces..	41.5	42.0	48.1	Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can..	14.1	14.2	14.2
<b>Poultry:</b>				Beans with pork.....16-ounce can..	14.8	14.8	14.7
Frying chickens:				<b>Condiments and sauces:</b>			
Ready-to-cook <sup>2</sup> .....do..	50.0	49.7	50.0	Pickles, sweet.....7½ ounces..	27.3	27.3	28.4
<b>Fish:</b>				Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces..	22.9	23.0	22.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen <sup>1</sup> .....do..	42.6	42.5	43.5	<b>Beverages, nonalcoholic:</b>			
Haddock, fillet, frozen <sup>1</sup> .....do..	46.6	46.0	48.0	Coffee <sup>12</sup> .....1-pound can..	96.2	91.6	105.8
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can..	59.2	58.7	53.9	Tea bags <sup>13</sup> .....package of 16..	24.3	24.2	37.1
Tuna fish, chunk <sup>14</sup> .....6- to 6½-ounce can..	34.8	35.2	38.2	Cola drink.....carton, 36 ounces..	32.3	32.4	32.5
<b>Dairy products:</b>				<b>Fats and oils:</b>			
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart..	22.3	22.4	22.2	Shortening, hydrogenated <sup>15</sup> .....3-pound can..	88.7	88.7	35.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....do..	23.7	23.9	23.2	Margarine, colored <sup>16</sup> .....pound..	28.2	28.5	29.4
Ice cream.....pint..	28.8	28.5	29.2	Lard.....do..	19.0	19.7	23.1
Butter.....pound..	71.1	71.1	71.6	Salad dressing.....pint..	35.1	35.2	35.5
Cheese, American process.....do..	57.7	57.7	56.8	Peanut butter.....pound..	54.5	54.9	51.1
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	13.9	13.8	13.7	<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>			
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>				Sugar.....5 pounds..	52.5	52.4	52.3
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables:</b>				Corn syrup.....24 ounces..	23.7	23.6	23.7
Strawberries.....10 ounces..	30.6	30.6	30.6	Grape jelly.....12 ounces..	26.3	26.3	25.9
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces..	19.0	18.9	18.3	Chocolate bar <sup>17</sup> .....1 ounce..	4.6	4.6	4.6
Peas, green.....10 ounces..	21.4	21.4	19.5	Eggs, fresh.....dozen..	67.7	69.0	51.6
Beans, green.....do..	23.7	23.8	24.3	<b>Miscellaneous foods:</b>			
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>				Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces..	8.6	8.6	8.6
Apples.....pound..	13.4	12.8	13.7				
Bananas.....do..	16.8	16.4	16.7				
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	50.4	53.6	45.5				
Lemons.....pound..	19.4	19.0	18.7				
Grapefruit <sup>18</sup> .....each..	9.9	10.3	9.8				

<sup>1</sup> 45 cities.<sup>2</sup> 39 cities.<sup>3</sup> 31 cities.<sup>4</sup> 37 cities.<sup>5</sup> Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.<sup>6</sup> Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.<sup>7</sup> Formerly bulk tea, ¼ pound, change effective August 1955.<sup>8</sup> Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.<sup>9</sup> Formerly ¾-ounce bar. Change effective November 1955.<sup>10</sup> Canned coffee only. Not comparable with previous months. Comparable December U. S. average price 96.8.<sup>11</sup> Priced only in season.

**NOTE.**—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities <sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	June 1950
All commodities	111.8	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	100.2
Farm products	84.1	*82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	84.5
Fresh and dried produce	105.0	*95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	105.2	89.8
Grains	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.5	89.6
Livestock and poultry	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	79.4	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	101.9	100.8	100.9	96.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	107.3
Fluid milk	94.0	*94.4	35.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	81.6
Eggs	85.9	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	90.1	65.1	70.6
Hay and seeds	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	94.3	87.6
Other farm products	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	139.4	136.4	122.4
Processed foods	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.9	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.8	107.2	107.2	107.0	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	108.1	*107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.4	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	112.6	111.3	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	136.9
Animal fats and oils	59.1	58.7	65.6	66.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	69.2	74.4	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	61.3	*57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.4	79.2
Other processed foods	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	120.2	*119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	93.3
Cotton products	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.2	90.0
Wool products	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	105.3
Synthetic textiles	84.3	*84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	87.2	87.5	86.7	86.7	87.3	91.3
Silk products	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.5	121.1	124.4	124.1	98.0
Apparel	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	92.7
Other textile products	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	96.1
Hides and skins	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	50.7	51.6	49.5	49.5	94.3
Leather	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	98.2
Footwear	115.6	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	102.7
Other leather products	97.4	*96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.2	*109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	108.7	108.5	102.4
Coal	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	104.8
Coke	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas	115.5	*115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	116.3	113.0	94.8
Electricity	93.8	*93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	97.8	97.8	98.5	100.1	100.7	101.3
Petroleum and products	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.3	*106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.1	92.1
Industrial chemicals	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	96.3
Prepared paint	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	90.0
Paint materials	98.6	*97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	95.8	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.6	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	61.0	61.8	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.2	*107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	108.8	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	111.3	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	98.5
Other chemicals and products	102.3	*104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	91.1
Rubber and products	148.2	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	109.8
Crude rubber	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	151.3	146.0	129.0
Tires and tubes	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	106.1
Other rubber products	137.2	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	130.3	127.9	103.6
Lumber and wood products	126.2	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	112.4
Lumber	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.4	120.0	113.5
Millwork	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	128.7	129.0	130.4	110.9
Plywood	106.4	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	95.9
Woodpulp	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	90.6
Wastepaper	133.9	133.9	133.9	130.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	79.0
Paper	134.6	*132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	103.3
Paperboard	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	119.8	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.8	111.5	111.1	93.2
Building paper and board	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.4	127.6	106.3
Metals and metal products	144.9	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	108.8
Iron and steel	149.1	*147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	113.1
Nonferrous metals	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	101.8
Metal containers	137.9	*137.9	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	109.0
Hardware	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	143.3	142.6	111.1
Plumbing equipment	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	118.7	118.7	103.2
Heating equipment	117.1	*117.1	117.4	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.7	102.0
Structural metal products	128.0	128.0	127.6	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	118.0	117.8	104.1
Nonstructural metal products	132.2	132.2	132.1	131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Jan. 1956 <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	June 1950
<b>Machinery and motive products</b>	133.2	*133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	126.1	125.8	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	126.7	*126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	143.2	*143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	150.0	143.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	136.0	136.6	135.1	107.0
General purpose machinery and equipment	141.6	*141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	133.5	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.4	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	132.3	*132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	126.7	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.5	121.7	106.7
<b>Furniture and other household durables</b>	118.1	*117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	103.1
Household furniture	117.6	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.6	112.5	101.8
Commercial furniture	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	106.3
Floor covering	130.2	*129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	109.1
Household appliances	106.0	*105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	108.6	108.7	100.1
Television and radio receivers	93.1	*93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	(7)
Other household durable goods	138.4	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	106.8
<b>Nonmetallic minerals—structural</b>	127.1	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	105.4
Flat glass	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.0	123.9	123.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients	129.9	*126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.0	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	122.1	105.7
Concrete products	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	104.5
Structural clay products	145.4	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.1	135.8	110.5
Gypsum products	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	100.4	106.1	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	105.7
<b>Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages</b>	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	89.6	*88.8	88.0	91.5	89.3	89.8	90.8	91.3	91.3	94.0	94.0	97.1	97.0	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	115.7	*115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	93.7
Notions and accessories	92.6	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	101.3	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.2	103.6	96.6
Other miscellaneous	124.5	*124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	105.4

<sup>1</sup> The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

\* Preliminary.

\* Not available.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956														1950	
	Jan. 1	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June		
<b>All foods</b>	98.0	*98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	95.0		
<b>All fish</b>	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	105.7	92.4		
<b>Special metals and metal products</b>	140.0	*139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	128.2	128.9	128.0	108.3		
<b>Metalworking machinery</b>	135.9	132.6	131.6	130.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	109.8		
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	136.7	*136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	106.1		
<b>Total tractors</b>	129.2	*129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.2	107.8		
<b>Steel mill products</b>	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.7	114.9		
<b>Building materials</b>	129.3	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.1	107.8		
<b>Soaps</b>	99.0	*98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.9	97.4	80.9		
<b>Synthetic detergents</b>	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9		
<b>Refined petroleum products</b>	115.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	102.1		
East Coast petroleum	115.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	106.5	105.3	98.1		
Mid-continent petroleum	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	101.8		
Gulf Coast petroleum	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	118.5	117.9	109.7		
Pacific Coast petroleum	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.9	94.1		
<b>Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper</b>	124.6	*123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	116.4	116.0	95.6		
<b>Bituminous coal, domestic sizes</b>	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	106.3	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	106.8		
<b>Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork</b>	125.8	*124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	123.5	120.5	120.1	118.9	112.6		
<b>All commodities except farm products</b>	116.4	*116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.2	101.2		

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-9.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.



TABLE D-11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956	1955												1950
	Jan. <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	June
All commodities.....	111.8	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	100.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	97.3	96.1	96.6	96.7	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	77.8	*75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	91.2	89.2	89.7	90.8	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	108.0	107.6	108.2	106.9	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	115.5	*114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	107.4	107.1	107.8	106.4	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	129.9	*126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	105.7
Crude fuel.....	110.4	*110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	104.6	107.7	107.7	106.4	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	109.9	*109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.1	107.2	107.1	105.9	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	111.1	*110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	105.5	108.5	108.5	107.2	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components.....	119.8	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.1	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	116.9	116.3	116.4	115.8	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	95.3	*94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.4	99.7	99.1	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.2	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	144.8	*144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	137.0	135.9	135.7	134.5	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	137.7	*137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.4	127.3	126.4	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	129.7	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	121.9	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.2	*104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.6	103.6	103.7	103.7	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	103.7	*103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	101.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	107.8	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.4	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	125.1	*124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.4	118.3	99.6
Supplies.....	109.2	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	107.1	108.1	108.9	109.8	109.0	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	130.9	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	123.2	123.2	123.6	122.6	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	101.4	102.6	103.7	103.1	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	81.5	84.5	87.2	86.3	93.4
Other supplies.....	115.9	*115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.9	112.4	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	111.7	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.6	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	106.3	*106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	106.6	106.2	106.9	106.7	98.0
Consumer foods.....	98.0	*98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	102.3	100.7	102.5	102.1	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	98.6	*98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	95.1	99.4	94.4	97.7	90.4	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	103.1	102.0	103.6	104.3	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.2	*108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.0	107.8	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	118.4	*118.1	117.9	116.5	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	115.1	115.2	115.2	115.3	115.5	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	133.2	*132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	128.7	126.4	126.1	126.1	125.8	108.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	130.1	*135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	128.6	128.2	128.3	127.7	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	130.8	*130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.4	106.1

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.  
\* Revised.

NOTE.—For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	118,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,061	.....	2,460,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955 <sup>2</sup> .....	4,300	.....	2,750,000	.....	28,000,000	.26
1955: January <sup>3</sup> .....	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.06
February <sup>3</sup> .....	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March <sup>3</sup> .....	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April <sup>3</sup> .....	325	500	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May <sup>3</sup> .....	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June <sup>3</sup> .....	500	700	500,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July <sup>3</sup> .....	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37
August <sup>3</sup> .....	450	650	220,000	380,000	3,000,000	.30
September <sup>3</sup> .....	400	600	240,000	430,000	2,800,000	.31
October <sup>3</sup> .....	400	600	225,000	320,000	2,600,000	.29
November <sup>3</sup> .....	225	475	90,000	190,000	2,650,000	.29
December <sup>3</sup> .....	175	350	50,000	200,000	2,000,000	.22
1956: January <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														1955
	1956					1955									
	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.		
Total new construction <sup>1</sup>	\$2,705	\$2,842	\$3,177	\$3,617	\$3,953	\$4,086	\$4,101	\$4,044	\$3,881	\$3,606	\$3,283	\$2,989	\$2,698	\$42,250	
Private construction	2,019	2,124	2,410	2,632	2,765	2,844	2,858	2,829	2,730	2,547	2,367	2,193	2,002	39,250	
Residential building (nonfarm)	981	1,079	1,283	1,422	1,508	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,544	1,430	1,319	1,185	1,049	16,600	
New dwelling units	885	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	1,270	1,190	1,085	960	14,990	
Additions and alterations	66	69	92	110	116	119	119	127	133	133	106	79	68	1,273	
Nonhousekeeping <sup>4</sup>	30	30	31	32	32	32	33	33	31	27	23	21	21	337	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>5</sup>	650	651	683	717	719	714	686	668	633	592	563	558	548	7,624	
Industrial	229	225	226	225	218	213	205	199	190	184	184	186	187	2,403	
Commercial	250	250	269	296	305	303	286	277	259	236	214	207	198	3,039	
Office buildings and warehouses	100	105	107	110	105	102	99	95	90	89	85	82	83	1,131	
Stores, restaurants, and garages	150	145	162	186	200	201	187	182	169	147	129	125	115	1,908	
Other nonresidential building	171	176	188	196	198	198	195	192	184	172	165	165	163	2,182	
Religious	55	58	63	67	68	69	68	66	62	58	54	53	53	736	
Educational	39	41	43	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	40	41	39	499	
Social and recreational	18	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	19	17	16	17	239	
Hospital and institutional <sup>6</sup>	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	351	
Miscellaneous	34	33	35	34	32	31	30	31	31	29	26	27	26	357	
Farm construction	86	83	83	94	112	137	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	1,400	
Public utilities	205	303	351	388	415	420	421	407	396	378	357	333	297	4,465	
Railroad	25	27	29	30	32	34	33	31	30	29	28	25	19	340	
Telephone and telegraph	55	55	55	60	60	65	65	65	60	60	55	55	50	700	
Other public utilities	215	221	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	289	274	253	228	3,425	
All other private <sup>7</sup>	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	16	14	14	13	161	
Public construction	686	718	767	985	1,188	1,242	1,243	1,215	1,151	1,059	916	796	696	12,000	
Residential building <sup>8</sup>	19	20	20	21	22	22	22	21	23	22	22	23	21	261	
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	279	290	287	318	353	372	380	387	382	374	361	349	320	4,225	
Industrial	28	30	31	35	43	51	64	68	71	71	77	77	76	720	
Educational	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	211	202	190	178	2,442	
Hospital and institutional	19	23	20	25	28	32	32	32	30	28	28	27	22	329	
Other nonresidential	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	64	60	55	44	734	
Military facilities <sup>9</sup>	81	86	106	115	134	133	129	122	120	106	98	82	77	1,300	
Highways	165	170	209	355	485	510	500	480	430	375	270	190	150	4,106	
Sewer and water	75	79	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	96	88	81	70	1,085	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>10</sup>	23	25	21	25	30	35	36	31	27	20	16	14	11	279	
Conservation and development	34	38	43	49	52	54	56	56	56	53	48	45	38	595	
All other public <sup>11</sup>	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	9	155	

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>6</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>7</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>8</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>9</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>10</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>11</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction <sup>2</sup>	Value (in millions)														
	1955												1954	1955	1954 <sup>3</sup>
	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July <sup>3</sup>	June <sup>3</sup>	May <sup>3</sup>	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>3</sup>	Total	Total
All public construction.....	\$931.5	\$690.4	\$677.4	\$740.4	\$723.5	\$709.5	\$1,103.0	\$817.3	\$784.2	\$778.0	\$607.0	\$521.6	\$745.4	\$8,953.8	\$8,259.2
Federally owned.....	180.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	47.8	327.2	120.8	125.9	141.9	78.2	82.5	104.2	1,499.9	1,371.1
Residential building.....	33.5	2.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	.8	.1	0	8.3	0	0	60.7	3.9
Nonresidential building.....	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	28.3	240.3	67.5	79.4	100.2	30.0	44.8	43.2	845.2	811.4
Educational.....	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.4	1.2	.1	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	20.9	14.9
Hospital and institutional.....	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	3.0	6.7	5.8	.4	6.8	.4	77.5	72.9
Administrative and general.....	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.5	66.1	38.8
Other nonresidential building.....	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	59.4	68.0	89.7	27.4	34.2	41.2	680.7	684.8
Airfield building.....	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	4	1.5	28.7	10.0	10.6	17.5	4.9	14.8	10.1	102.8	90.9
Industrial.....	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	19.4	22.4	48.6	10.5	6.8	19.9	297.3	334.8
Troop housing.....	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	8.6	5.8	11.0	6.3	.6	3.7	3.2	53.8	68.5
Warehouses.....	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	7.8	25.8	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	83.9	82.5
All other.....	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	17.9	17.6	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.7	142.9	108.1
Airfields.....	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	9.7	18.6	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	156.4	153.1
Conservation and development.....	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	26.9	14.7	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.3	268.7	207.4
Highway.....	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	4.8	5.6	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.7	58.5	62.2
Electric power.....	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	38.8	66.8
All other federally owned.....	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.2	13.5	71.6	60.3
State and locally owned.....	751.5	583.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	439.1	641.2	7,453.9	6,888.1
Residential building.....	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	210.1	254.6
Nonresidential building.....	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	2,851.4	2,870.7
Educational.....	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	2,107.2	2,077.9
Hospital and institutional.....	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	195.3	246.4
Administrative and general.....	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	263.0	233.5
Other nonresidential building.....	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	285.9	292.9
Highway.....	320.7	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	2,933.5	2,684.7
Sewerage systems.....	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	501.9	472.7
Water supply facilities.....	35.2	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	28.9	393.6	292.7
Utilities.....	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	433.8	197.4
Electric power.....	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	247.4	105.3
Other utilities.....	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	186.4	92.1
All other State and locally owned.....	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	19.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	129.6	115.3

<sup>1</sup> Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

<sup>2</sup> Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$50,000.



TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building <sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955								1955 <sup>2</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All building construction.....	\$1,083.6	\$1,320.7	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$18,879.5	\$16,485.8
Private.....	949.4	1,202.1	1,412.6	1,515.2	1,630.8	1,534.7	1,765.4	1,716.4	17,225.3	14,805.4
Public.....	134.2	118.6	130.4	118.2	162.9	118.7	199.7	150.7	1,654.2	1,680.4
New residential building.....	601.6	735.1	930.2	1,011.0	1,118.3	1,024.5	1,186.4	1,219.1	11,683.3	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	592.2	721.6	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1,209.1	11,523.0	9,855.6
Privately owned.....	580.4	717.7	903.0	990.9	1,082.9	1,007.5	1,150.1	1,184.0	11,374.3	9,696.3
1-family.....	542.8	674.0	844.4	928.7	1,015.8	954.2	1,082.8	1,102.6	10,634.8	8,917.0
2-family.....	11.2	14.5	14.3	15.4	18.7	16.8	20.0	20.8	207.6	211.1
3- and 4-family.....	4.3	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.5	8.2	9.1	83.9	87.6
5- or more family.....	22.1	23.5	37.5	39.9	42.3	30.1	39.2	51.5	448.0	480.7
Publicly owned.....	11.8	3.8	15.0	9.1	18.2	8.9	18.1	25.1	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	8.5	13.5	12.3	10.9	17.1	8.1	21.1	10.0	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential building.....	386.4	467.5	462.7	477.8	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	5,548.5	5,024.1
Commercial buildings.....	118.5	154.8	141.2	149.4	195.4	178.5	197.2	168.1	1,890.4	1,591.4
Amusement buildings.....	4.7	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.5	9.8	10.3	12.3	93.4	97.6
Commercial garages.....	4.1	3.2	8.1	5.7	8.5	8.8	5.7	10.9	66.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	9.5	9.9	12.3	12.7	14.5	11.3	13.4	13.3	140.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	33.4	64.4	32.5	43.1	52.1	61.2	67.7	36.0	529.9	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	68.8	70.6	82.0	81.2	112.8	95.5	100.2	95.5	994.9	859.6
Community buildings.....	130.9	159.5	159.7	171.3	172.9	153.6	212.4	174.0	1,936.2	1,875.3
Educational buildings.....	94.3	109.4	90.5	108.7	106.1	97.4	113.4	115.3	1,234.2	1,177.7
Institutional buildings.....	13.0	16.3	39.4	30.2	26.3	18.0	49.2	23.9	306.6	336.2
Religious buildings.....	23.6	33.7	29.8	32.4	40.6	38.2	49.8	34.8	395.4	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	6.2	12.6	20.0	23.7	20.9	18.9	20.8	20.4	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	59.2	92.1	80.2	77.7	68.4	66.7	85.5	65.7	828.7	662.3
Public buildings.....	25.9	19.6	19.7	13.6	29.7	23.9	37.3	18.6	301.0	318.1
Public utilities buildings.....	31.5	15.8	20.6	24.7	23.4	20.3	22.5	15.0	273.1	296.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	14.1	13.1	21.2	17.3	15.2	16.2	19.7	18.9	191.0	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	1,647.7	1,469.9

<sup>1</sup> These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permitting places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary annual total.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region <sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955								1955 <sup>2</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$1,083.6	\$1,320.7	\$1,543.0	\$1,663.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$18,879.5	\$16,485.8
Northeast.....	235.3	315.1	333.5	356.9	337.7	377.1	458.0	412.5	4,097.0	3,663.9
North Central.....	281.7	385.8	493.8	559.8	607.2	509.4	629.9	589.0	5,705.8	4,838.1
South.....	293.2	313.4	363.5	367.6	422.2	381.5	463.7	434.4	4,655.3	4,144.7
West.....	273.5	306.4	352.2	349.2	426.5	385.4	416.5	431.3	4,421.5	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	592.2	721.6	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1,209.1	11,523.0	9,855.6
Northeast.....	130.3	157.6	208.6	211.0	221.5	237.2	276.2	271.4	2,494.7	2,159.1
North Central.....	144.2	214.0	281.3	349.4	376.0	315.4	380.6	397.5	3,486.6	2,905.8
South.....	160.2	173.2	203.1	212.9	239.5	214.1	256.7	263.5	2,696.1	2,339.5
West.....	157.4	176.8	224.9	226.8	264.2	249.7	254.9	276.7	2,845.6	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	386.4	467.5	462.7	477.8	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	5,548.5	5,024.1
Northeast.....	81.1	128.2	86.3	112.3	82.5	106.7	132.9	142.4	1,206.7	1,149.6
North Central.....	112.1	138.9	168.3	164.7	186.9	145.8	192.6	141.8	1,743.0	1,493.0
South.....	103.3	103.9	116.0	114.8	132.7	124.0	151.3	124.4	1,447.8	1,374.9
West.....	89.9	96.5	92.1	86.0	123.8	101.6	118.6	109.7	1,151.0	1,066.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast.....	21.7	26.5	36.6	32.6	30.1	32.0	40.9	37.0	364.8	336.6
North Central.....	23.8	28.5	42.3	41.9	41.3	46.0	51.2	48.3	447.9	404.1
South.....	26.1	34.9	38.7	35.5	41.7	40.7	49.3	43.7	451.1	391.9
West.....	23.9	28.4	32.6	34.6	36.3	32.1	38.9	41.3	383.8	337.3

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary annual total.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions)										1954
	1955										
	Nov.	Oct. <sup>2</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
All States.....	\$1,320.7	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$1,788.6	\$1,223.1	\$16,485.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup> .....	1,025.4	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,578.7	1,481.3	1,461.8	1,434.6	993.7	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	295.3	332.8	358.1	360.7	331.0	386.4	385.8	379.3	354.0	229.4	3,305.1
Alabama.....	12.1	14.1	17.8	13.6	13.4	16.2	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	135.8
Arizona.....	12.8	12.0	11.1	15.8	11.2	13.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	16.4	145.1
Arkansas.....	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	5.3	4.2	77.4
California.....	216.7	249.6	237.5	296.6	263.8	283.8	289.7	304.6	308.4	209.9	2,569.5
Colorado.....	20.7	26.0	22.7	24.4	27.9	24.1	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	245.3
Connecticut.....	29.0	23.9	34.1	30.6	31.3	36.8	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	320.4
Delaware.....	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	49.6
District of Columbia.....	1.4	6.2	7.8	3.3	4.9	15.0	5.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	76.0
Florida.....	57.0	67.6	57.4	76.8	56.8	69.5	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	650.9
Georgia.....	30.3	16.2	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	267.8
Idaho.....	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	30.5
Illinois.....	81.2	99.7	135.3	137.7	109.2	127.7	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	986.7
Indiana.....	32.8	30.2	40.9	29.7	34.2	38.9	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	340.6
Iowa.....	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	5.9	141.4
Kansas.....	10.9	30.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	34.1	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	168.8
Kentucky.....	10.8	13.0	17.4	22.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	18.7	13.4	8.4	170.8
Louisiana.....	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.4	19.9	28.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	24.6	218.6
Maine.....	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	30.2
Maryland.....	30.6	30.8	37.4	41.3	39.2	62.5	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	406.4
Massachusetts.....	29.1	43.2	40.8	35.9	46.9	47.1	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	393.0
Michigan.....	71.8	109.1	109.9	124.3	101.1	117.5	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	1,010.2
Minnesota.....	25.9	32.0	43.5	45.9	33.7	60.3	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	358.1
Mississippi.....	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	62.4
Missouri.....	22.6	26.5	33.9	33.7	30.5	34.9	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	304.6
Montana.....	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	39.7
Nebraska.....	5.2	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	78.0
Nevada.....	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	7.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	82.0
New Hampshire.....	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	27.6
New Jersey.....	63.6	76.1	77.0	64.7	85.2	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	687.7
New Mexico.....	4.7	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	72.3
New York.....	112.9	115.3	113.1	116.5	121.6	172.4	154.8	148.6	126.9	81.0	1,416.2
North Carolina.....	13.0	15.1	16.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	21.2	18.6	26.0	19.7	182.2
North Dakota.....	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.1	4.8	8.8	1.2	.3	29.8
Ohio.....	87.9	91.1	115.1	146.0	111.1	132.6	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	965.8
Oklahoma.....	7.8	8.7	9.7	14.9	12.9	14.2	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	137.4
Oregon.....	8.1	10.4	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.9	18.9	14.2	13.4	13.3	150.9
Pennsylvania.....	70.3	65.3	81.9	74.3	76.6	107.5	82.7	77.1	85.6	49.3	734.8
Rhode Island.....	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	44.7
South Carolina.....	6.5	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.7	18.7	6.0	67.3
South Dakota.....	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	32.7
Tennessee.....	14.6	16.0	15.5	22.6	20.5	21.9	20.3	21.7	19.0	14.3	209.9
Texas.....	65.9	83.0	70.2	87.5	88.1	89.8	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	946.4
Utah.....	9.2	9.3	8.0	15.0	9.3	16.8	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	105.1
Vermont.....	.7	.6	.5	2.0	3.2	.6	1.3	.9	.8	.2	9.3
Virginia.....	29.3	43.0	33.5	39.8	32.5	54.9	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	420.9
Washington.....	21.8	25.7	32.6	36.1	34.3	36.9	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	375.5
West Virginia.....	4.0	6.9	7.0	8.4	5.4	7.5	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	65.1
Wisconsin.....	31.3	42.3	37.0	43.9	41.5	47.5	47.3	43.8	33.1	35.2	401.5
Wyoming.....	.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	.9	23.2

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Revised.<sup>3</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>2</sup>					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South				West
1950 <sup>4</sup>	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	778,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	894,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,400	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,700	1,309,000	19,700	975,200	353,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	14,532,055	14,334,069	197,986
First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	984,276	896,967	87,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	88,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,730,298	38,309
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	941,043	938,871	2,172
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,067	22,860
October	90,100	90,100	(7)	63,800	26,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	774,774	764,774	10,000
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	619,993	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,000	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,740	11,194
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	328,200	324,000	4,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	76,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,994	55,577
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,857	10,952
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,900	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	55,600	3,192,832	3,182,385	10,447
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,000	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,000	19,000	28,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	10,500	16,000	15,600	26,400	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	30,800	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,602,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,000	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	270,800	266,200	4,600	194,700	76,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,014,181	2,959,769	54,412
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,800	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,899	1,168,229	10,670
November	90,000	89,200	800	64,500	25,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	998,046	990,120	7,926
December	75,000	72,200	2,800	53,700	21,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	837,276	801,420	35,856
1956: First quarter	74,000	73,000	1,000	53,400	20,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	806,152	795,700	10,452

<sup>1</sup> The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 90 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the

nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

<sup>2</sup> Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

<sup>3</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>4</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>6</sup> Not yet available.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>8</sup> Revised.





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